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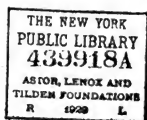
410¹ THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
H I N C K L E Y,
IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER;
INCLUDING THE HAMLETS OF
STOKE, DADLINGTON, WYKIN, AND THE HYDE.
WITH A LARGE APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Some Particulars of the ancient Abbey of LIRA in Normandy;
Astronomical Remarks, adapted to the Meridian of HINCKLEY;
and Biographical Memoirs of several Persons of Eminence.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. EDINB. *Corresp.*
and PRINTER to the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON.

MDCCLXXXII.



To Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, of HINCKLEY.

MY GOOD FRIEND,

TO what Patron is this History intended to be inscribed, is a question you very naturally have asked me: but I see not that any Dedication is necessary. If it were, I should perhaps, when treating of Local Antiquities, look up either to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, to whom I can boast of a professional relation; or to that of EDINBURGH, which has done me the honour to enroll my name amongst its Corresponding Members. But my researches, whilst they have convinced me that there is scarcely a Village in the Kingdom but could furnish materials for the Historian, either as having been the seat of a battle, the peaceful residence of some religious society, the birth-place of an eminent individual, or for some event which posterity would wish to know, have led me to more ambitious views.

When I contemplate the dignity sustained by a Town which furnished the Kingdom with an HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD, I am naturally led to consider the present amiable REPRESENTATIVE of so high an Honour, the SOVEREIGN of the British Empire. To HIM, therefore, to the Father of his People, as HEREDITARY BARON OF HINCKLEY, I have every inclination to offer up this humble tribute of dutiful respect, but have not the presumption to request the necessary permission.

As a hearty Well-wisher to the prosperity of your native Town; you will live, I hope, to see it restored to no small portion of its primitive splendour. Whilst there are so many blooming Branches of the Royal Stem, we may indulge the pleasing expectation of seeing the BARONY revived in the person of a PRINCE, and this ancient and loyal Borough again distinguished by the privilege of sending Representatives to the Great Council of the Nation.

For the active part you have taken in this History, accept my best thanks. The reader will easily perceive the advantages it has received from your accurate drawings and judicious communications.

I am Sir, with great truth,

Your obliged and faithful friend,

Nov. 1, 1782.

J. NICHOLS.

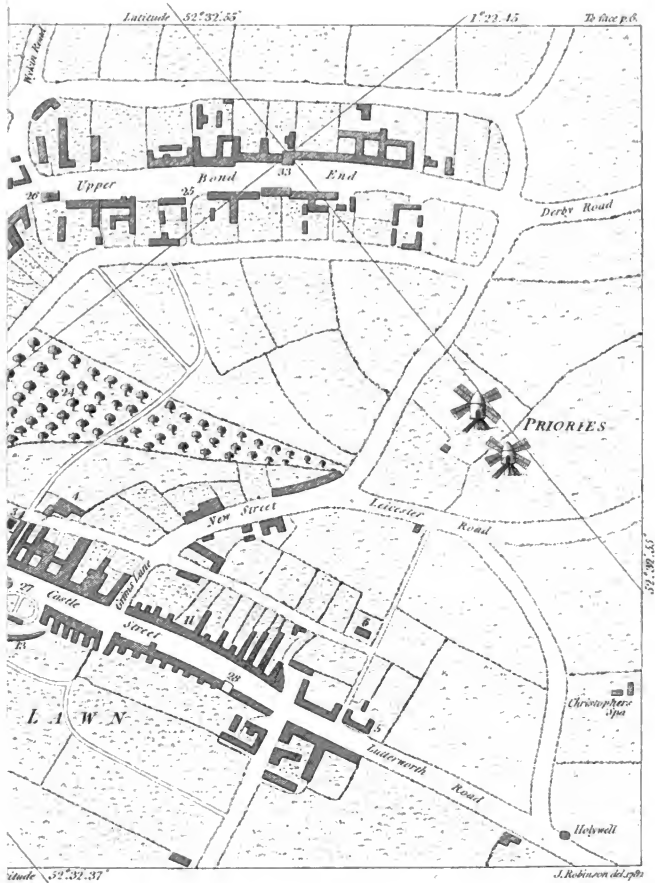
References to the PLAN of HINCKLEY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Church. | 18. Cherry Orchard. |
| 2. Presbyterian Meeting House. | 19. Gardens planted with Fruit Trees. |
| 3. Quakers' Meeting House. | 20. Hunt's Bowling Green. |
| 4. Independent Meeting House. | 21. { The Canals. |
| 5. Roman Catholic Chapel. | 22. { |
| 6. Methodist Meeting House. | 23. The Repository for the Fire Engines. |
| 7. The Ancient Priory, or Hall House. | 24. Gardens planted with Fruit Trees. |
| 8. The Vicarage. | 25. Well Lane. |
| 9. Town Hall. | 26. { The Horsepools. |
| 10. The Round Hill. | 27. { |
| 11. Free School. | 28. Pinfold. |
| 12. The House of William Hurst, Esq., on the Spot where the Ancient Cattle stood. | 29. Duke's Lane. |
| 13. The Canal at the Foot of the Hill. | 30. Westminster Yard. |
| 14. Building struck by Lightning (see p. 85). | 31. Parish Workhouse. |
| 15. Mr. Nicholas Hurst's Summer House. | 32. House of Correction. |
| 16. Serpentine Garden, where, under the Summer House, is a subterraneous Passage. | 33. Mr. Robinson's House, where the Astronomical Observations were made. |
| 17. The Lovers' Walk. | 34. New Methodist Meeting-house, now building (1782). |

The variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian at Hinckley, the beginning of 1782, 26° 30' West.

HINCK-





O F

HINCKLEY*, the second market-town in the county of Leicestershire, is part of the hundred of Sparkenhoe, and is situated (according to accurate astronomical observations made on the spot by Mr. John Robinson) in latitude $52^{\circ}. 32'. 46''$. The difference between its meridian and that of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is $5'. 31''$. of time to the west, and therefore its longitude is $1^{\circ}. 22'. 45''$. West of Greenwich.

The parish, including its dependent villages of *Stoke Golding*, *Dadlington*, and *Wykin*, and the little hamlet of *The Hide* (each of which will be particularly treated of hereafter) is of very considerable extent. It is bounded on the East by Barwell and Burbach; on the West by Nuneaton and Higham; on the North by Stapleton and Barwell; and on the South by Burbach and Sketchley.

The town, which is built on rising ground, stands nearly upon the borders of Warwickshire, from which county this part of Leicestershire is separated by the Watlingstreet road. The entrance from the Coventry road is the lowest part of the town; and from thence, to the other extremes of Bond End† and Castle Streets, the risings are considerable; and these streets enjoy a pure and healthful air †.

* A specimen of the various modes in which this name was antiently spelt may be seen in the list of Priors, p. 31. 32. The word is most probably derived from the name of *Hinck*, some Saxon proprietor, and *ley*, a field.—Two small streets in Birmingham are known by the names of *The Old Hinckley* and *The New Hinckley*. In one of these, till 1730, the only theatre of that town was situated.

† Latitude observed at the church, which is the South part of Hinckley, 52 32 37
 ——— at the Bond End, the North part of the town, 52 32 55

Mean, as above,

These observations have been confirmed by the remarks of the Rev. W. Ludlam.

† It is somewhat remarkable that, notwithstanding the populousness of the town, eight weeks have elapsed (from Oct. 10, to Dec. 6, 1781) without a single funeral.

² The limits of what is now called *The Borough*, were in its early days those of the town; from which the *Church* stood at some distance, and the *Castle* (then the mansion of its lord) still farther. *The Bond End* (at first consisting of only a few straggling houses, or rather huts,*) in time became a street; and was succeeded by *The Castle End*, *The Stocken Head*, and *The Duck Paddle*.

Hinckley is in the high road from Leicester to Coventry, from each of which towns it is distant about thirteen miles, five from Cleybrook †, and eleven from Lutterworth, through which two last-

* "These were built of timber, the interstices wattled with sticks, and plastered with mud, covered with thatch, boards, or sods, none of them higher than the ground story; the meaner sort only one room, which served for three uses, shop, kitchen, and lodging-room; the door for two, it admitted the people and the light. The better sort had two rooms, and some three, for work, for the kitchen, and for rest, all three in a line, and sometimes all fronting the street." I have given this description very nearly in the words of Mr. Hutton, in his newly-published History of Birmingham; and cannot but observe, that there is a remarkable coincidence in the early history of the two towns, though Birmingham, once much inferior in consequence to Hinckley, has now got infinitely beyond it in the scale of wealth and commerce. The hollow roads round both towns are equal proofs of the antiquity of each: "Some of these," says Mr. Hutton, "no doubt, were formed by the spade, to soften the fatigue of climbing the hill; but many were owing to the pure efforts of time, the horse, and the showers. One of these subterraneous passages, in part filled up, will convey its name to posterity in that of a street called *Holloway Head*, *Dale End*, once a deep road, has the same derivation. But the most singular is that between Deritend and Camp hill, in the way to Stratford, which is even now many yards below the banks; yet the seniors of the last age took a pleasure in telling us they could remember when it would have buried a waggon-load of hay beneath its present surface." Can any inhabitant of Hinckley desire a more faithful picture of *The Bond End*? I appeal also to the memories of living persons, whether *The Stocken Head* was not the counterpart of *The Holloway Head* at Birmingham; and am not afraid of being contradicted when I assert that *The Castle End* was once a hollow road, filled up, like *Dale End*, as trade and population have increased. *The Duck Paddle* likewise of Hinckley has more than an accidental resemblance of *The Digbeth* or *Duck's Bath* of Birmingham.

† The *Venona*, undoubtedly, of the Itinerary of Antoninus, near which, at *High-Croft* (see p. 121.), two Roman roads, the *Watling street* and the *Foss*, intersect each other ‡. Burton mentions several coins having been found near this cross. Dr. Stukeley says, Mr. Lee § of Leicester had a Roman urn, found here, 1717. In digging for a vault in the church for Basil earl of Denbigh, they met with a dozen urns covered with Roman bricks. Foundations of houses have been frequently dug up along the

‡ *Watling street* rises near Dover, and, running North West through London, Atherstone, and Shropshire, in the neighbourhood of Chester, ends in the Irish sea. The *Foss* begins in Devonshire, extends South East through Leicestershire, continuing its course through Lincolnshire, to the verge of the German ocean.

§ Thomas Lee, an ingenious antiquary, and collector of curiosities. He died in 1776, aged 72.

street,

last-mentioned towns the direct road to London is one hundred miles *.

At the grand survey †, begun by direction of William the Conqueror in 1080, and completed in 1086, *Hincbelie* was reported as part of the possessions of *Comes Albericus* [Aubrey de Vere, lord high-chamberlain], in the wapentake (or hundred) of *Gutlaciflon* ‡.

After

street, all the way to Claybrook. Much *eubulus* grows here, sought for in curing dropsies.

* This road, "from Castle-Street, at the end of the town of Hinckley, to Lutterworth town's end," was amended, widened, and directed to be kept in repair, by an act of parliament passed March 24, 1762.—An act had been passed in 1760, for repairing the roads from Duck Paddle Street in the town of Hinckley, through Osbaston, Nelston, Ibstock, &c. to Derby.

† "The king sent his servants throughout all England, with power to enquire how many hundreds were contained in each county, what lands and flocks in it belonged to the king, and what subsidy it ought to pay yearly. He also authorized them to take an account how much land belonged to the archbishops, bishops, shops, abbats, and earls, and in short what lands and flocks belonged to each Englishman, and the value thereof in money. He ordered them to survey the lands so diligently, that there should not be a hide, nor even a yard of land, nor indeed, which is shameful to mention, though he was not ashamed to cause it to be done, an ox or a cow omitted, but what should be brought into the accounts, and delivered to him in writing." *Saxon Chronicle*, ann. 1085, p. 186.

‡ Whence the hundred of Sparkenhoe was subdivided by Edward the Third, in 1347, for the more speedy collecting of an aid levied for making his son the Black Prince a knight. Among the Harleian MSS. No 6700, I find the "Auxilia in comitatu Leicestræ, Dominio Regi Edwardo concessa, ad primogenitum filium suum militem faciendum, anno regno xx°, A. D. 1347." In that remarkable levy, occurs this entry :

	Procuracões.	Taxacões.	Denar'	Patron'.	Penf'
Hinckley,			Sti Petri.	Abbas de	
Stoke,			v s.	Lira fiet	...
Dadelington,	vii s vi d ob q.	lxiii mar'. v s.		in pprios	
Wycheue,				usus.	
Vicar,		ix mar'.			

In respect to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the deanry of Sparkenhoe is of much older date, being mentioned in the *Matriculus* of 1220, preserved among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, and transcribed in our Appendix; and again in the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas IV. who granted the tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices to the King for six years, towards defraying the expences of an expedition to the Holy Land; and, that they might be collected to their full value, a new taxation by the king's precept was begun in the year 1288, and finished 1291, by the bishops of Lincoln and Winchester; according

After an enumeration of several other lands of Earl *Aubrey in that wapentake, the record proceeds†,

Idē.Co. tenuit *HINCHELIE*. Ibi sē. xliii. car̄ træ. In
dñio sē. iiii. car̄. 7 viii. Servi. 7 xlii. uillī cū. xvi. bord.
7 iiii. foclis hñt. ix. car̄ 7 dim̄. Ibi p̄tū. vi. q̄ in lē.
7 iiii. q̄ lat̄. Silua. i. leu lē. 7 iiii. q̄ lat̄.
Valuit. vi. lib. Modo. x. lib.

In English thus,

The same Earl held Hinchelie. In that place are xiv carucates‡. In the lordship are iv carucates; and viii servants, and xlii villans||,

to which, all church dignities and benefices were afterwards rated, and in many respects are valued at this day. The "Summa Taxacōis decanatus de SPARKENHOE" (taken in 1290, when Oliver [Sutton] was bishop of Lincoln) was mxi li. ii s. of which the proportions of the following towns stood thus:

Ecclesia de <i>Aston</i> ,	xx mar'.
Ecclesia de <i>Barwell</i> ,	xxxvi mar' ii s. ii d.
Ecclesia de <i>Higbam</i> per pens';	xxii mar'.
Pens' abb' de Lyra in eadem,	iii mar'.
Ecclesia de <i>Hynkeley</i> ,	} lxiii mar'.
Cap. <i>Stoke</i> , <i>Dadclington</i> , & <i>Wychene</i> ,	
Vicar' ejusdem,	ix mar'.

The abbats of Lira were patrons of the churches of *Aston*, *Bitteswell*, *Drayton*, *Higbam*, and *Sibbeston*; and had annual pensions from each. The original Valor whence the above sums are extracted (p. 75. b.) is preserved among the Harleian MSS. N° 591. Of Pope Nicholas' Taxation-books, other originals are known to be extant; one at the Tower, another among the archives of the dean and chapter Canterbury, and another in the Bodleian Library.

* Whence Aubrey had his title of earl does not appear, for that of Oxford was first enjoyed by his grandson, and Dugdale disputes his being earl of Ghisnes in France. Bar. l. 188.

† Folio 231. b. col. 1.

‡ So called from *caruca*, a plough. A carucate is that quantity of land which is sufficient to employ one plough. It is generally supposed to contain 120 acres, but sometimes only 60. In Leicestershire 12 carucates (in some other counties 18) were a hide; and 48 carucates a knight's fee.

|| Villains, though above the rank of servants, held their lands by tenure, and all their property was at the will of the lord. Some judgement may be formed of their condition by a reference to Plac. coram Rege apud Portesmouth, Trinit. anno 7^o Rege Johis, Rot. 6. where the abbat of Waltham maintains "that John le Tanur is his "villain, having been purchased by Walter his predecessor for sixty shillings."

with xvi bordarers*, and iii sochment†, have ix carucates and a half. Meadow land vi furlongs in length, and iii furlongs in breadth. Wood i league‡ in length, and iii furlongs in breadth. It was worth [in the time of Edward the Confessor] vi pounds; now x pounds ||.

The most considerable land-holder in the county appears to have been Sir HUGH de GRENTEMAISNEL (the second son of a potent Norman baron), who came over in the train of the Conqueror in 1066; and so valiantly behaved himself, that the king not only rewarded him with many lordships in various counties §, but in two years after constituted him one of the assistants to Odo bishop of Bayeux and William Fitz-Osborn in the administration of justice throughout the whole kingdom; made him governor of Hampshire in 1069; and upon the settling of such garrisons as were thought fit to keep the subdued English in awe, he had Leicester committed to his charge, being also made sheriff of the

* The Bordarers were peasants, husbandmen, or cottagers; the conditions of whose tenure were, to supply the lord's table with small provisions, and to perform his domestic work, or even any lower offices he might require.

† The socmen were properly free tenants, deriving great privileges and immunities from the nature of their tenure.

‡ *Leuca*, in the original, is a corruption of the Latin *Leuca*, which is three miles, and seems to be the extent of the parish on the South side adjoining to Burbach; that is, from the Watling-street to the Lutterworth road, which probably was the wood in question, and out of part thereof baron Hugo formed his park. The *Thorncy-crafts*, *East Woods*, *Out Woods*, and *Stacken*, will nearly shew the true situation of the wood. A *leuca* is by some said to have contained 1500 paces, by others 2000. In the *Monasticon*, vol. I. p. 213, it is 480 perches.

|| A pound in that age contained three times the weight of silver that it does at present; and the same weight of silver, by the most probable computation, would purchase ten times more of the necessaries of life. Ten pounds, therefore, were equivalent to three hundred.

§ In Northamptonshire, it appears by Domesday-book, he had twenty lordships; in Bedfordshire four, in Gloucestershire five, in Hertfordshire one, in Suffolk one, in Nottinghamshire one, in Warwickshire five, and in Leicestershire sixty-seven. He had also the manor of Lippard in Worcestershire, which he held of the church of St. Mary in Worcester.

county;

county; and, besides these great trusts, the king richly married him to Adeliza, a great inheritrix of noble family, and at the solemnization thereof bestowed on him the honourable office of Lord High Steward* of England (or Viceroy, for so the word signifies in the Saxon), the first great officer of the crown, and then for the first time made hereditary† in the family of Grentemaïsnel. Either as part of the dower of his lady‡, or perhaps by the fortune of the field, or even by exchange or purchase (for it appears by Domesday that he had then been lately a purchaser), he added the *honor* or *barony* of *Hinckley* to his other large possessions.

In 1079 he was one of the nobles who by earnest suit endeavoured a reconciliation from the king to his son Robert Curthose. But in 1088, the first year of the reign of Rufus||, this haughty Norman lord, in confederacy with many of his countrymen, appeared in arms against their sovereign, and over-ran the counties of Leicester and Norfolk. By the spirited conduct of Rufus, this insurrection was speedily quelled; and Grentemaïsnel, after suitable concessions, was taken into still greater favour, and became afterwards one of the most strenuous opposers of Curthose.

With a liberality proportionate to his more than princely fortune, he erected a stately castle, laid out a beautiful park, and caused

* Of this important office a more particular account shall be given in the Appendix.

† No more than two lords occur in our historians, as having held this office earlier; Houcliu was Steward to Edward the Confessor; and William Fitz-Osborn, who had been created earl of Hereford and lord of Wight in 1066, was made Lord High Steward in 1067. He married, 1. Adeliza daughter of Roger de Toney, standard-bearer of Normandy; 2. Richildis, daughter and heiress of Henault; and died in 1072. The baron of Hinckley succeeded him in the office of High-Steward.

‡ Adeliza uxor Hugonis de Grentemaïsnel occurs in Domesday as a landholder in the counties of Leicester, Warwick, Bedford, and Hertford.

|| "Hugo de Grente Maïsnelo Legercestræ provinciam, Rogerus Bigot Estangnam deprædati sunt." Diceto, inter X Script. col. 490.—"Rogerius Bigot apud Norwich, & Hugo de Grentemaïsnil apud Legecestre, suis quisque partibus rapinas urgebant." W. Malm. lib. iv. p. 68.

the parish church to be built, the appropriation of which he granted to the abbey of Lira in Normandy; for whom he also founded* an alien priory†, or rather a cell, of two Benedictine monks, and erected a large and convenient house for their reception, on the scite where the present hall-house (represented in plate II.) was afterwards built.

At the close of his life, being aged and infirm, he took upon him in 1094 the habit of a monk at St. Ebrulf's abbey in Normandy, which he had restored‡; and dying six days after, viz. 8 kal. Martii, was honourably buried in the chapter-house||, with this epitaph:

“ Ecce sub hoc tumulo requiescit strenuus Hugo,

“ Qui vixit multos multa probitate per annos;

“ Mansio Grentonis menilio dicitur ejus,

“ Unde fuit cognomen ei multis bene notum.

“ Guillelmi fortis Anglorum tempore Regis,

“ Inter præcipuos magnates is claruit heros:

* By Tanner, in his *Notitia*, Robert de Blanchmaines is said to have been the founder; by Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, vol. I. p. 86. the honour of it is given to Boffu his father; the *Matriculus* of 1220 ascribes it to Will. fil. Osberti. Tanner has very properly shewn the improbability of Dugdale's supposition, though it appears that in other respects he was a benefactor to Lira. The Earl of Hereford was the original founder of the Abbey of Lira, not of its appendages in England. Blanchmaines, who married the daughter of a succeeding baron of Hinckley, might possibly confirm the donation; which indeed was frequently confirmed by succeeding earls of Leicester.

† An ingenious gentleman has observed to me, that “ it certainly was, and ought to be called, a priory, for which reason there must be absolutely three monks, the prior and two others, because three religious persons, and not less, form a choir. “ The profits of Wychen were to maintain two monks, and others the ministers of the church, and to exercise hospitality, which makes me think there were at least “ five residing in the priory, and the chaplains of Stoke and Dadlington subject to them.”

‡ To the monks of Thorney in Cambridgeshire he had also given one yard land in Wenge.

|| Dugd. Bar. I. 425. & aut. ibi cit.

“ Militiâ.

- " Militiâ fortis fuit & virtute fidelis,
 " Hostibus horribilis, & Amicis tutus herilis;
 " Sumtibus Officiis augens, & pinguibus Armis,
 " Cœnobium Sancti multum provexit Ebrulfi,
 " ~~Dam~~^{Cathedram} Sancti celebrabat plebs pia Petri,
 " Occidit emeritus, habitu Monachi trabeatus,
 " Ecclesiæ cultor, largus dator, & revelator,
 " Blandus egenorum lætentur in arce polorum. *Amen.*"

HUGH had issue five sons and three daughters: *Robert*, who survived him 28 years, but died, we are told, without issue; *William*, a person of great consequence in the court of William Rufus, died in Apulia; *Hugh* died young; *Yvo* enjoyed his father's possessions in England, but engaging in a conspiracy against Henry I. in behalf of Robert Curthose, was disgraced and fined, and being unable to reinstate himself in Henry's favour, he mortgaged his lands to the earl of Mellent, and undertook a journey to the Holy Land, but died by the way. It was previously settled that his son Yvo should marry the daughter of the earl of Warwick, and redeem the estate. Hugh's fifth son named *Alberic* was first a scholar, and then a soldier*.

Of Hugh's daughters, *Adeline* married Roger de Ibrei; *Harwife* died unmarried; *Roissa* was the wife of Robert de Curci; *Maud* of Hugh de Montpincon; *Agnes* of William de Say; and *Harwife* died single†.

From Hugh's son Yvo descended another HUGH‡ *de Grentemaisnel*, who had, it seems, great part of his ancestor's possessions restored to him, viz. the honor of Hinckley, and the high-stewardship of England. This Hugh had issue two daughters, coheiresses; of whom *Pe-*

* Dugd. Bar. l. 425.

† In a pedigree of this noble family preserved in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 6160. fol. 17. b.) they are called "Earls of Leicester and Hinckley."

‡ This Hugh and his grandfather are confounded by almost all the old historians.

*Ironilla**, married to Robert de Bellomont surnamed Blanchmaines, earl of Leicester†, grandson to Robert de Mellent, brought to her husband the high-stewardship and barony‡. Her sister *Alice* was married to Roger Bigot, father of Hugh, created earl of Norfolk in 1135.

* In a MS. written 1578 by Robert Cook Clarencieux, in Emanuel college library, and by another, a copy of it, written in 1589, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton, it is said, that " Geoffrey earl of Hinckley was so created by William Rufus, of whom descended Hugh Graunmaines earl of Hinckley, and lord steward of England, whose daughter and heir called Pernell was married to Robert Beaumont third earl of Leicester, who, in her right, was lord steward of England." He gave for arms, Gules, a Pale, Or. Brook's Catalogue, 1622, p. 212. says, Pernell was daughter of Hugh Grentmaisel.

The same Ralph Brook says, That Robert de Bellomont or Beaumont, third earl of Leicester, was called *Blanchmaines*, from his white hands: but query, if this title of Blanchmaines may not rather be derived from the white scurf of the leprosy (then most common in France and England), than from the beauty of his hands? especially as his son William was so infected with that malady, that he founded an hospital for it in Leicester. (Mr. Cole's MSS. vol. XXI. p. 218.) And more especially if we consider, that these sobriquets, or surnames, so common in these times, were often imposed on imperfections or deformities; as William the Bastard, Robert Bossu earl of Leicester, so named, no doubt, from his crooked make, and many others easy to be named if requisite: Edmund Crouchback, Henry Torto-Collo (Wryneck) duke of Lancaster.

"The mention of this hospital," says Mr. Cole, to whom I owe this note, "reminds me of a particular which may be thought curious. Mr. Freeman, an ingenious painter of Cambridge in 1776, brought me the impression of the seal of this hospital, the original brass seal being then lately found at Saffron-Walden in Essex. It is of an oval form of three inches depth, having the full figure of St. Leonard dressed as an abbat, with a short squab mitre on his head, a crozier in his left hand, a book in his right, and a pair of manacles or collar, and chains hanged from them to express the nature of his charitable employment in redeeming captives. Under an arch below his feet is the half figure of one of the brethren of the hospital praying to him. The saint stands under a beautiful Gothic canopy, and the whole is surrounded with this legend in small Gothic characters:

Sigillu' com'ne Hagistri et Fratrum Hospital' Scti Leonardi Lecestre.

"This hospital at the dissolution fell into the hands of a person whose name was Catlyn. Now as a family of that name has long been settled at Walden, it is not improbable that the seal and writings have been in that family, and the seal occasionally lost in that place."

† Dugd. ib.

‡ Id. ib.

C

ROBERT

ROBERT BLANCHMAINES, earl of Leicester, son of Robert Boffu, and grandson of Robert earl of Mellent and Leicester, was the man who laid his daring hand on his sword, and offered to draw with the purpose to have struck his sovereign king Henry the Second, but was withheld from the attempt. He adhered to prince Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II. for which his town of Leicester was taken and nearly destroyed*, and himself and countess coming from France with troops to revenge his loss, were defeated and made prisoners 1173. After a confinement of four years, he was restored 1177 to all his lands in England and France, except the castles of Montfrel in the former, and Pavy in the latter. He survived Henry II. and was in great favour with Richard I. and dying 1190 on his return from pilgrimage to Jerusalem, at Duras (the ancient Dyrrhachium), was there buried†. He left three sons: 1. *Robert Fitz-Parnel*, who succeeded him. 2. *Roger* bishop of St. Andrews in Scotland‡.

3. *William*

* "The plan of Leicester, as it stood before this grand demolition, is easily to be traced. In the heart of the town, on each side the principal street, are a number of large orchards; separated not with one common fence as usual, but a double fence; a wall belonging to each, with public ways between the two walls, called Back-Lanes. These Back-Lanes were manifestly the streets, and the orchards the site of houses and yards destroyed, and never since re-built. The traces of the town-wall and ditch are in many places plainly to be seen. Dr. Stukeley's plan of Roman Leicester is supposed to be a meer figment. There are vestiges of two Roman works, and no more; the mount near the river (as was their custom), and the ruins of a bath near St. Nicholas's church. Two tessellated pavements have been found there; the latest and largest about 1750." Mr. LUDLAM, MS.—To which may be added the Temple of Janus (see Stukeley It. Cur. vol. I. pl. 55.) now called Jewry Wall, in the place known by the name of "Holy Bones;" of which a good representation is given by Throsby, from a drawing of my ingenious young friend Mr. W. Bask, to whom the present little work is indebted for part of its embellishments.

† His benefactions to Lira appear in the Appendix, N° IV. and V.; those of his father Robert Boffu in N° III. and V.

‡ His cousin William king of Scotland preferred him to be Lord High Chancellor of his kingdom, and he was consecrated bishop of St. Andrew's 1198. He died

3. *William de Britolio**, a leper, founder of St. Leonard's hospital at Leicester: and two daughters, 1. *Amicia*, married to Simon de Montfort; and 2. *Margaret*, to Saher de Quincy †.

ROBERT FITZ-PARNEL defended Normandy from the inroads of the king of France during the captivity of Richard I. King John gave him all Richmondsire; and he was also made earl of Maffonia in Sicily. He died after his return from the Holy Land, 1204, and was buried before the high altar at Leicester abbey ‡. Leaving no issue by his wife Laurétta, daughter of William de Braiose, lord of Bramber in Suffex, his inheritance was divided between his two sisters Amicia and Margaret; Amicia, as eldest sister, retained as her moiety such lands as were situated in the county of Leicester, and with them the honor of Hinckley, and the high stewardship which was not partable. The office was executed *jure uxoris* by SIMON DE MONTFORT; who, being created earl of Leicester in 1206, became possessed both of the honor and high-stewardship *pleno jure* ||. But taking part with the French against king John, he was stripped of his honours and estates; and banished; and 2 or 3 Henry III. lost his life at the siege of Toulouse under Lewis king of France **. His estates were given to Randolph earl of Chester; but the high-stewardship the king retained in his own hands, as annexed to the crown by forfeiture. "Now doth the power of the senescalcy," says an ancient writer §, "suffer an eclipse, by being overshadowed by the royal mantle of

died 1202, and was buried in the church of St. Rule. *Keith's Cat. of Scotch bishops*, p. 9. & aut. ibi. cit.

* It appears by the Appendix N° VI. that Petronella countess of Leicester gave to the abbey of Lyra an annual pension of eleven shillings, out of her mills *de Britolio*, to celebrate the anniversary of her son William.

† Dugd. I. 87, 88. & aut. ibi. cit.

‡ Id. ib.

|| Id. ib. & Harl. MSS. 2194.

** Dugd. I. 712.

§ Harl. MSS. 2194.

" the crown; a power next to the king's, and in some sort matching the Ephori of the Lacedemonians.

His second son SIMON was restored by Henry III. 1231, to his lands in England, and to all his father's honours (the high-stewardship alone excepted, the king conceiving the power of that office to be too great and exorbitant for any subject*). In 1238 this earl married Eleanor the king's sister, widow of William Marshal earl of Pembroke, and thus " raised himself to a degree of greatness hardly inferior to royalty, and of wealth superior to that of some of our monarchs. Nothing is more difficult than to form a just idea of the real character of this illustrious person, who was abhorred as a *devil* by one half of England, and adored as a *saint* and guardian *angel* by the other. He was unquestionably one of the greatest generals and politicians of his age; bold, ambitious, and enterprising; ever considered, both by friends and enemies, as the very soul of the party which he espoused. He was fierce and clamorous in the cause of liberty, till he arrived at power, which he employed in aggrandising and enriching his own family †." After various discontents and various turns of the royal favour to and from him, he engaged as principal in that grand rebellion against his sovereign 1263, 47 Henry III. which, by his victory at Lewes, gave him the absolute management of the kingdom till he was defeated and slain with his eldest son Henry at the battle of Evesham, in 1265 ‡. It has been said of this nobleman, that he

was

* Coke, Instit. part IV. p. 58.

† This character is drawn by Dr. Henry, in the fourth volume of his "History of Great Britain, 1781," 410.

‡ The king one day passing on the Thames, there happened a sudden clap of thunder, whereat the king, somewhat affrighted, commanded to be set on shore at the next landing-place, which happened to be at Durham-house, where this Montfort then lay; who, seeing the king arriving, hastened down to meet him; and, perceiving him troubled with the storm, said, "that he need not now to fear, the danger was past."—"No, Montfort," quoth the king, "I do fear thee more than I do all the storms and tempests of the world!" The barons, under the conduct of this Montfort their

was too great for a subject; which had he not been, he might have been numbered among the worthiest of his time, both for his valour, personage, and wisdom, as is implied in his epitaph:

"Nunc dantur fato, casuque cadunt iterato

"Symone sublato, Mars, Paris, atque Cato."

After his death, his body was shamefully abused, and his wife and children compelled to quit the kingdom.

With these ended the lineal descent of the earls of Leicester and Hinckley.

King Henry III. in the 51st year of his reign, bestowed all the honours and rights which Simon had enjoyed on his second EDMOND, surnamed *Crouchback**, earl of Lancaster, and to his heirs for

general; bid the king battle near the town of Lewes in Sussex, in which battle the king, the king of Almaine his brother, prince Edward his son, with many others, are taken prisoners. This kindly rebel, for that year and half another, carries his sovereign (as his prisoner) about with him, to countenance his actions. But prince Edward, escaping the hands of his enemies, levies new forces, and being with his army about Worcester, the earl embattles in a plain near Husham; and noting how the prince's army was approached, said to those about him, "These men come on bravely. They learned it not of themselves, but of me;" and, seeing himself likely to be set and overlaid with numbers, advised his friends Hugh Spencer, Ralph Basset, and others, to shift for themselves; which they refusing to do, "Then," said he, "let us commit our souls to God, for our bodies are theirs!" And so undertaking the main weight of the battle, he perished under it.

His counsellor Eleanor, a lady of eminent note, the daughter and sister to a king, innocent only by her fortune, from the coronet of miserable glory, betook her to the veil of quiet piety, and died a nun at Montargis in France. *Henry*, their eldest son, was with his father slain in battle. *Simon*, the second son, was earl of Bygor, and ancestor to a family of Montforts in those parts of France. *Almeric*, the third son, was a priest, and treasurer of the cathedral church at York; afterwards a knight, and valiant servitor in the wars. *Guy*, the fourth son, was earl of Angleria in Italy, and progenitor of the Montforts in Fusan, and of the earls of Campo Bachi in Naples. *Richard*, the fifth son, remained privily in England, and, changing his name to *Wellesborne*, was ancestor to a family of that name. *Eleanor*, the only daughter, was brought up in France, and afterwards was married to Llewelyn ap Griffith prince of North Wales, the last prince of the British blood, who was slain in 1282. Harleian MSS. 2194.

* See "Charta Henrici III. Edmundo filio suo honoris Leycestrie & al. terr. &c.
"dar.

for ever. On this man's person the great contention of Lancaster and York was originally founded. He died in 1296; and was succeeded by

THOMAS his son (by Eleanor queen of Navarre), who was beheaded at Pontefract, 1322. He was canonized; and his picture, being set up at St. Paul's, was greatly resorted to, till Stephen Gravesend (bishop of London 1319—1338) was sharply reprehended for permitting it.

HENRY of Lancaster, brother and heir to Thomas, was restored to the earldoms of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, with the office of lord high steward, 1 Edward III. He died 1345, and was succeeded by

His son HENRY of Monmouth, surnamed *Torto collo*, who was created duke of Lancaster 1351, and died 35 Edward III.

His eldest daughter's husband WILLIAM of Bavaria succeeded to the earldom of Leicester, and died without issue 1360.

Edward III. created his fourth son JOHN of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, earl of Leicester, Lincoln, and Derby, 1361; and appointed him constable of France, and lord high steward of England*; which titles and high offices on his death, 1399, devolved to his son

HENRY,

" dat. apud Scum Paul. Lond. 20^o die Junii, anno regni quinquagesimo primo," among the Cotton MSS. Augustus II. 129.

" After the death of Edward the Third, consultation being had about the solemnity of the coronation of King Richard the Second; John king of Castil and Leon, duke of Lancaster, appeared before the king and council, and claimed, as earl of Leicester, the office of Seneschal of England; as duke of Lancaster, the right of bearing the principal sword called the Curtana, on the day of the coronation; and as earl of Lincoln, to cut and carve for the king, sitting at table on the day of his coronation. Diligent examination being made before certain of the king's council concerning these demands, it sufficiently appeared to the said council, that to the said duke, as holding by the law of England, after the death of Blanch his wife, appertained what he claimed. And it was considered by the king and council, that the said duke should exercise the said offices, by himself or deputies, and receive the fees belonging thereto. On Thursday before the day of coronation (which was the Thursday following), by order of the king, he sat judicially,

" and

HENRY, afterwards king Henry IVth; whose son

HENRY V. was appointed to the office of lord high steward; till, falling into disgrace for having struck the chief-justice, the office was given to

THOMAS PLANTAGENET, the second son of Henry IV. who was earl of Aumarle, duke of Clarence, lord president of the council, and, being a personage of singular valour, constable of the king's army in France and Normandy, where he was slain, leaving no lawful issue.

ROBERT DUDLEY, fifth son of John duke of Northumberland, was created earl of Leicester 6 Eliz. 1564, but died without lawful issue 1588. He was universally allowed to be the most ambitious, insolent, and corrupt person of his age.

James I. 1618, conferred this title on Sir ROBERT SIDNEY, son to Sir Henry; and it was successively enjoyed by his son ROBERT, grandson PHILIP, great grandson ROBERT, great great grandsons PHILIP, JOHN, and JOCELINE, in which last the title ended, 1743.

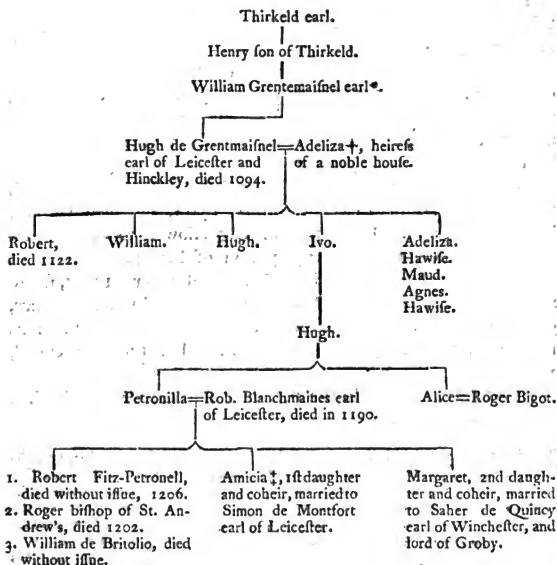
It was revived 1744 in the person of THOMAS COKE, who died without issue 1759.

"and kept his court in the Whitehall of the king's palace at Westminster, near the king's chapel, and there received the bills and petitions of all such of the nobility and others as, by reason of their tenure or otherwise, claimed to do service at the new king's coronation, and to receive the fees and allowances therefore due and accustomed." Translated by the Author of an "Historical Dissertation" on the office of Lord High Steward in England, 1776, 8vo. from a MS. in the Cotton library.

* In the last year of this king's reign, Edward Courtney earl of Devonshire was appointed lord high steward, *pro hac vice*, for the trial of John earl of Huntingdon.

Pedigree

Pedigree of GRENTEMAISNEL.



* The three first descents are from a MS. Pedigree in a copy of Burton's Leicestershire.

† This lady, if a conjecture may be hazarded, was daughter of Edwin earl of Leicester. It is allowed she was an heiress of a noble family; and the time of Edwin's death without issue male (1071) agrees with the date of Grentemaisnel's marriage, in 1072, the year in which the high-stewardship was given to him on the death of the earl of Hereford. (See above, p. 6.) On the death of Earl Edwin, his estates were granted to Hugh de Grentemaisnel; nor was there any other earl of Leicester till the disgrace of Ivo in 1103, when the title was bestowed on Robert de Bellamont, the father of Robert Boffu, and grandfather of Blanchmaines.

‡ Who was a benefactress to Lira.

The

The CASTLE, LORDSHIP, and MANORS.

HINCKLEY CASTLE is traditionally said to have been inhabited by John of Gaunt, fourth son of king Edward III. and heir to the honors and estates of the earls of Leicester. The Lordship, as has been already shewn, was undoubtedly his. From him it descended to Henry of Bolingbroke (afterwards king Henry the Fourth); by whose accession to the throne it passed, with the Duchy of Lancaster, into the possession of the Crown. When it was alienated, or how long the Castle has been demolished, is not with certainty known. If the history of its demolition could be traced, it would most probably appear to have been plundered, by the victorious Yorkists, either in the reign of Henry VI. about the year 1460, the date of the battle of Northampton; or between that period and 1485, when by the death of Richard III. the civil contentions were closed.

The battle of *Bosworth-field*, as it is usually called, was fought, according to Burton, "in a large, flat, plain, and spacious ground, "about four miles from Hinckley, and three from Bosworth, between the towns of Shenton, Sutton, Dadlington, and Stoke*;" which plain comprehended part of those several lordships when uninclosed; and this account, from an actual view of the spot in September 1781, I have every reason to believe is accurate,

* That the battle was fought on this spot, "appeareth by many places remarkable; by a little mount cast up, where the common report is, that at the first beginning of the battle, Henry earl of Richmond made his parenetical oration to his army: by divers pieces of armour, weapons, and other warlike accoutrements, and by many arrow-heads here found; whereof, about twenty years since, at the inclosure of the lordship of Stoke, great store were digged up, of which, some I have now in my custody, being of a long, large, and big proportion, far greater than any now in use: as also by relation of the inhabitants, who have many occurrences and passages yet fresh in memory, by reason that some persons thereabouts, which saw the battle fought, were living within less than forty years, of which persons myself have seen some, and have heard of their discourses, though related by second-hand." BURTON.

D

The

The plain is spacious; and, being very nearly surrounded with hills and woods, has a beautifully noble appearance. The woods of Sutton Chainell and of Ambeime*, in particular, have a striking effect. "King Richard's Well," and "Crown Hill" where Richmond harangued his army, preserve the identity of the place. The head quarters of Richard were at Nottingham, whence his army, in its way to the place of action, must have necessarily passed through or near Hinckley. Those of Richmond were at Coventry. Stanley, with a large detachment of the royal army, was posted at Atherstone, not far from the expected field of battle, and soon after its commencement contributed to the decision of the day, by declaring for the earl of Richmond. The slaughter was great; and many of the dead bodies were buried in the cemetery belonging to Dadlington chapel. Richard, it is universally acknowledged, performed prodigies of valour. Desperate perhaps at the last, he rushed furious into the thickest of the fight, slew numbers, and among them the standard-bearer of Richmond, with his own hand; and fell at last ingloriously (if tradition may be credited) by a treacherous blow from one of his own followers. His body was thrown across a horse, and carried for interment to the Grey Friars at Leicester†.

Leland, the earliest recorder of English Topography, who wrote in the time of Henry the Eighth, says, "The ruins of the castle of Hincley, now longging to the king, sumtyme to the erle of Leircester, be a V $\frac{1}{2}$ myles from Leircester, and in the borders of Leircester forest, and the boundes of Hincley be spatius and famose ther||."

* An ancient village, which in Burton's time "was altogether depopulated, not one house remaining." In Sutton Chainell and in Ambeime Edward III, in the 21st year of his reign, gave liberty of free warren to Aukeline de Houby.

† See in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa* a view of the bridge of one arch, over which the dead monarch was carried.

‡ Now full XIII miles.

|| Leland's *Itin.* I. 24.

In

In Burton's time, 1622, the Castle was "utterly ruined and gone, and only the mounts, rampires, and trenches were to be seen; and the fair and large Park* was then disparked." Camden, who wrote a little earlier (1607), describes it in nearly the same manner: "Ad Orientalem sane partem templi fossæ, & moles in eminentem altitudinem egesta cernuntur, quod Hugenis fuisse castrum ferunt incolæ." There is a tradition, that on the *Priest Hill Headland* the cannon were placed which demolished the castle.

The site of the castle had, beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant, been occupied as a gardener's ground; and the castle-hill considerably lowered, by taking ballast from it for repairing the roads; when in 1760 it was purchased by *William Hurst*, Esq. (high sheriff of the county in 1779) who caused a handsome dwelling-house to be built on it in 1770. At this time the foundation of a bridge across the ditch which surrounded the ancient castle, several large stones which had been part of the castle†, a ball of ten inches circumference, and a piece or two of silver coin, were found.

* In a very ancient MS. (Harl. MSS. 240. p. 35.) I find this entry:

"Hinckley, with Hinckley park, keeper of the woods, fees xxx s. iiij d."

The original situation of the park is easily to be traced. *The Lawns*, still so called, which were a beautiful pleasure-ground, divided it from the Castle, its Northern boundary; on the South it extended to Burbach; on the East to the Fast Woods, the Stocking, and the Out-Woods; and on the West to the borders of the parish. David Wells, esq. of Burbach, has an antler, dug up some years ago in a meadow of his estate (called *Hell-Hole*), formerly part of the park, which is of an extraordinary size; the diameter of the nut next the head being near five inches, and the girth of the stem above nine. It is engraved in plate VII. fig. 1.

† After the demolition of the castle, it is the opinion of an ingenious friend, the present steeple was built with part of the stones which came out of it. The steeple is evidently of modern date compared with the body of the church. Some of the same species of stone is discernible in the foundations of several houses in Church-lane. There is also a considerable facing to the hollow-way in the Bond End street of the same sort of stone.

In a very ancient book* of the county of Leicester, being the Feodary's Account of that County, containing 84 quarto pages besides the Index, are the following extracts; which have been communicated by the Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton:

4 Edward III. William Turvill held lands in Hinckley, for which he paid an aid for making a knight of the king's eldest son.

Among the fees of Edmond earl of Leicester, Lancaster, &c. who died in 1296, for which he received scutage of the tenants, *Liberi Tenentes de Hynkeley tenent unam virgatam terre et dimidium, et quartam partem unius virgate.*

In a Feodary of 18 Edward II. the following persons are found to hold fees in the Baillywick of Hinkley.

In Balliva de Hinck'.

Joh'es Baseville tenet ibidem quartam partem unius feodi.

Duodecima pars unius feodi militis ibidem, pro qua Michell de Maynard tenet unum messuagium et dimid' rode terre.

Joh'es de Calby et X'iana [Christiana] uxor ejus, ut de jure uxoris sue, tenet unum mesf. et 13 acras terre.

Will's Chapman, junior, tenet unum mesf. et 7 acras terre.

Thomas Wake de Lydell tenet ib'm unum feodum militis.

Rich'us Cherneles tenet ib'm, ut medius inter D'num Comitem et Joh'em Turvill, dim' feod' mil'.

Thomas Astelegh tenet ibidem tertiam partem unius feodi militis.

* The property of Dr. Farmer, the worthy and learned Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge; by whom, to accommodate my enquiries, it was kindly lent to Mr. Cole.

D'na la Botiller de Wemme, una her' Hug' de Herdeburgh, tenet, ut medius inter D'num Comitem et Thomam de Draiton, dim' feodi militis.

Unum feodum militis pro quo Will's de Afshley et Christiana uxor ejus ten', ut de jure dicte Christiane, capitale mes' Will' de Stoke.

D'nus Joh'es de Segrave tenet ib'm, ut medius inter D'num Com' et plur' Tenentes ib'm, quod quondam fuit Will'i le Botiller, unum feodum militis.

In quodam antiquo rotulo de Feodis Leicestr' continetur sic:

“ Ces sont le Feez del Honor de Leyc' doint mon Seigneur

“ ad receu l'escuage.

“ Les Fraunc Tenautes de Hinckley teignent une verge de terre et demy & la quarte part d'une verge.

“ Nichol de Charnels demy fee en Hynkeley.”

In an Inquisition in Edward the Third's time.

De Tenentibus terr' de Hynkley & Wykyn, que tenetur pro 12^{ma} parte unius feodi militis, 18d.

De Will'o Chapman de Hynkley pro quarta parte 1 feod' mil' in Wykyn, que quondam fuit Nich' Bertram.

Feoda D'ni Henrici Com' Lancastr' in D'nis Com', de quibus levare fecit rationabile auxilium ad primogenitum filium suum militem faciend', anno regni Regis Edw. III. quarto.

Tenentes de Hynkle tenent 12^{ma} partem 1 feod' mil' in virgata terre et tribus quartern' terre in Hynkeley.

Nich'us Charnels tenet di' feod' in Hynkeley.

A^o 2 Hen. V. Joh'es Happesford venit in curiam, et fecit homagium pro certis terris et tenementis in Hynkeley et Whiken, que tenentur de D'no Rege, ut de Ducatu suo Lancastr', per servitium 20d.

In

In the printed Parliamentary Rolls, vol. IV. p. 187, col. a. "Villa & Manerium de Hynkeley" are mentioned in 1422, 1 Hen. VI. as part of Queen Catharine's dower. In the same document "Hynkeley" occurs also as one of the "ballivæ forinsecæ" belonging to the honor of Leicester, which was included in the dower*. In vol. V. p. 118. a. in 1444, 23 Henry VI. "Manerium, Burgum, & Ballivæ de Hynkeley," appear to have been part of the dower of Queen Margaret.

The LORDSHIP of Hinckley comprehends two MANORS; one of which, containing "three parts in four equally to be divided," belonged formerly to Sir Robert Cotton of Great Connington in the county of Huntingdon and afterwards of Hatley St. George in the county of Cambridge, who was also possessed of lands and tenements to a considerable amount, the greatest part of which, together with the manor and divers chief rents, after passing from the Cottons through several intermediate hands, are now the property of *William Hurst, Esq.*

The other Manor, being one fourth part of the whole Lordship, has for time immemorial belonged to the inhabitants of the town; for whom it is holden in trust by two nominal lords, whose accounts are annually audited on St. Thomas's-day by two town-masters. The present lords in trust are Mr. *Thomas Sansome* and Mr. *Joseph Robinson*. This portion was originally granted to the town by one of its early lords, with the reservation of a fee-farm rent. I have been told of a deed of feoffment in the time of Henry VIII. which was existing within these few years, and which is said to refer to deeds "so old as to be beyond memory." On enquiring, however, for this instrument, it was not to be found; but I have seen an original lease† of 28 Eliz. sealed with the Dutchy

* To this "balliva forinseca" probably belonged the "foreign bailiff," who seems to be succeeded by the present mayor or bailiff. In some of the deeds of feoffment the office of *Forrein Baillie* is enumerated among the grants.

† Of which an abstract shall be given in the Appendix.

feal, which grants to feoffees, for the term of thirty-one years, 116 acres* of land, with gardens, houses, &c. in Hinckley, and a single acre called *Earl's Acre*, in consideration of a present fine of six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence, and an annual rent of fifty-four shillings and four-pence. By subsequent grants from the crown, it has been continued uninterruptedly in the possession of succeeding feoffees to the present time. The application of it will be noticed hereafter among the benefactions to the town. The fee-farm rent was alienated, it may be presumed, by king Charles the Second, soon after the statute in the 22d year of his reign, which enabled him to sell. It has since been private property, and a crown-rent (as it is called) of 22l. 6s. 7½d. is regularly paid (deducting 4l. 8s. land-tax) to the use of lord Willoughby de Broke, Dr. Charles Moss (now bishop of Bath and Wells), and James Hayes, esq. trustees under the will of the late lord Feverham†.

THE BOROUGH, as far as I can find, is the only part of the ancient property from which a chief rent is reserved to the Crown in right of the duchy of Lancaster; and this fragment may perhaps soon be dismembered by lawful purchase‡. Of this rent, which is collected

* 42½ acres were in the open field, which, at the inclosure in 1762, were augmented to 68 acres, 3 roods, 17½ perches.

† Anthony Duncombe, who was created lord Feverham in the county of Kent, and baron of Downton in Wiltshire, June 27, 1747; and died June 18, 1763, when the title became extinct.

‡ By act of parliament, 20 George III. for sale of quit-rents, and making copyholds free, the terms upon which all persons may discharge their estates from the payment of quit-rents belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster are as follows:

For rents not exceeding ten shillings per annum, on payment of thirty years purchase of the gross rent;

And for rents exceeding ten shillings per annum, on payment of twenty-five years purchase of the gross rent.

In case the purchase-money for any single rent doth not exceed 3l. 15s. then the fees for the grant will be only fifteen shillings. If the purchase-money exceeds 3l. 15s. and is under 10l. then the fees will be twenty-five shillings; and when it exceeds 10l. the fees will be thirty shillings. All persons who apply to purchase must produce the last receipt given for the rent. The time of preference given by the act of parliament

to

collected by Mrs. *Hannab Afby*, and amounts in the whole but to 3l. 14s. 7½d. the sum of 1l. 0s. 1d. is paid for a small estate now belonging to Mr. *Bonfor*, and described in old deeds under the name of *The King's Bakehouse*.

There is also a chief rent of fifteen shillings paid to the *Chamberlain of Leicester*, which is collected by Mr. *Hurst*.

The *Dashwoods* of Oxfordshire are said to have formerly received some chief rents in this town.

The other considerable land-owners at present are, *William Burleton**, Esq. (lessee of the impropriate tithes); the Rev. Mr. *John Gaunt*, *John Dyer*†, Esq. and Mr. *Paul* (who are possessed of the glebe and priory lands); Mr. *Thomas Sansome* and Mr. *Joseph Robinson* (already mentioned as lords in trust for the town); *Nicholas Hurst*, Esq. Mr. *Henry Brayly*, Mr. *Thomas Cooper*, Mr. *William Brown*, Mr. *Joseph Iliff*, Mrs. *Sansome* of *Loughborough*, Mr. *Farmer*, and Mr. *Harper*. The writer of these pages has also a very small fragment; too small indeed to be here mentioned, unless as an excuse for his attention to the history of a town where he has many respectable friends, and which has every claim to his warmest wishes for its prosperity.

In 1760, on a petition from the lords of the manor of *Hinckley*, and of the patrons, vicar, and incumbent, of the parish and parish church, Mr. *Burleton* the impropiator of the great tithes, and of the freeholders, leaseholders, and proprietors of lands and commons, an act was passed for inclosing and dividing the open and common fields.

to the present owners of estates charged with the quit-rents to purchase their rents, was enlarged by the Dutchy-Court to the 12th day of April, 1781. The grants are made out at the Dutchy of Lancaster office in Gray's inn, London, where Dutchy copyholders may enfranchise on reasonable terms." *Printed Advertisement*.

* The present worthy Recorder of Leicester, who for several years did honour to the office of Major of the militia in this county.

† Son to the celebrated Author of "The Fleece;" of whom hereafter.

The

The BOROUGH and TOWN.

Under its original lords, the town of Hinckley certainly enjoyed the privileges of a borough; and not improbably sent deputies to the great council of the nation. From their connexion with the Lancaster family, the inhabitants of course took a decided part in the civil contests; and whatever their privileges were, they became forfeited to the conquering Monarch of the house of York.

The lordship, however, is still divided into the liberties of "The Borough" and "The Bond;" the former of which divisions hath its peculiar privileges. The "Bond" is the *Bound* or outer-part of the town not within the liberties.

There is annually held, by Thomas Sansome and Joseph Robinson, gentlemen, the nominal lords of the manor, a court leet and court baron; when three several juries are impaneled for dispatch of business; viz. the *Borough* jury, the *Bond* jury, and the *Foreign* jury, the latter being for the outlyers, consisting of the divers townships that pay suit and service to the court at Hinckley. At this court presentments and amercements are made; and the peace-officers, (viz. the mayor, constables, and headboroughs) are chosen and sworn into their respective offices for the ensuing year. The steward of the court is Mr. William Norton, attorney.

The whole number of town officers is seventeen; viz.

For the Borough,	{ The Mayor, or Bailiff. One Constable. Two Headboroughs.
For the Bond,	{ One Constable. Three Headboroughs.

E

Chosen

Chosen at Easter at the church,	{	The Vicar's Churchwarden. Another, elected by the Parishioners. Two Overseers of the Poor. One Town-master.
------------------------------------	---	--

Chosen on St. Stephen's-day, Four surveyors of the highways.

The mayor, who must necessarily be an inhabitant residing within the borough, has authority to regulate the markets, examine the weights, and punish delinquents.

The town-master, in conjunction with his predecessor in that office, is empowered, as has been already mentioned in p. 22, to audit the accompts of the lords in trust.

The market on Mondays was in Burton's time "exceeding good; and for trading in corn, cattle, horses, swine, and all things vendable in a dry town, inferior to none in the whole county. The old fair-day is upon the 15th of August*; and of late divers new fairs have been purchased thereto. The town is yet of good receipt; wherein (not many years since) the general assizes for the whole county were kept."

The town gaol was situated on the spot now called "The Round Hill," which is that surrounding the present market-house. The old gallows stood near the gravel-pit at the end of the town leading to Derby; and in that spot, on inclosing the open field, many human bones were found in a state of petrification.

That the fair was of no small note, may be inferred from the mention of it by Shakspere, in the Second Part of Henry IV. where Justice Shallow is asked by his man Davy, whether he means "to stop any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at *Hinckley-fair*?"

* The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; to whom the church is dedicated.

The

The Monday market is still considerable; and at the original fair (now changed by the alteration of the style to August 26), a great number of cattle are disposed of. On the Sunday which follows* this fair-day an annual wake was long observed, but has of late years fallen into disuse.

The *new fairs* mentioned by Burton were, 1. on the third Monday after Twelfth-day, for horses and cattle; 2. on *Easter-Monday*, of little consequence; 3. on *Club-Monday*† (the Monday before Whit-sunday), which is still a large fair for cattle; 4. on *Whit-Monday*, when the millers from various parts of the country used to ride in procession dressed in ribbands, with what they called "The King of the Millers" at their head. 5. A Cheese fair in *November*.

A statute for the hiring of servants is held in *September*.

"In 1717 there were 350 families in the town of Hinckley‡."

Since Burton's History was published, the introduction of the stocking manufactory || has considerably augmented the traffick of the town, which is now supposed to contain 750 houses§, and about 4000 inhabitants.

* Wakes generally precede fairs.

† *Collop* or *Colab* Monday is that before Shrove-Tuesday, or the first Monday in Lent. See Brand's edition of Bourne's Antiquities of the Common People, p. 331. That at Hinckley is said to have taken its name from a quarrel which happened at it, and occasioned a desperate fight with clubs.

‡ MS. note of Mr. Browne Willis, from Bishop Gibson.

|| The stocking-frame was invented in 1589 by William Lee, of Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, gent. (who was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and M. A.). Soon after he had completed the frame, he applied to Queen Elizabeth for protection and encouragement; but his petition was rejected. Despairing of success at home, he went to France, and was patronized by Lewis the Twelfth; and after some years residence in that kingdom received an invitation to return to England, which he accepted, and the art of frame-work knitting soon became famous here. Lee had carried with him to France nine workmen; of whom seven returned to England, with their frames, early in the last century.—This is the opinion most generally received. The invention, however, has been also attributed to Mr. Robinson, who was a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and curate of Thurcaston in Leicestershire.

§ In 1768 the number was 697; which have since been augmented by new erections, and by out-buildings in yards having been converted into dwelling-houses.

The first frame was brought into Hinckley before the year 1640 by *William Iliffe*, and is said to have cost him sixty pounds*, at that time a very considerable sum; and with this single frame, which by the aid of an apprentice he kept constantly working day and night, he gained a comfortable subsistence for his family.

The manufacture is now so extensive, that a larger quantity of hose is supposed to be made here than in any town in England. Nottingham, it is allowed, has more frames; but many of those being confined to the very finest sorts of silk, cotton, &c. the number there made is less in quantity than at Hinckley, where the frames are generally employed on strong serviceable hose of a lower price, in cotton, thread, and worsted. Kendal and Aberdeen are the towns most celebrated for knit hose.

It is generally allowed that there are not so many frame-work-knitters employed at Hinckley at present as there has been for some years past; the recruiting of his Majesty's fleet and army, and those engaged in the militia, having drawn off great numbers of the working hands. The manufacture, however, employs, as nearly as can be computed, the following number of working people:

Framework-knitters in the town,	—	1000
————— in the villages adjacent,		200
Seamers,	—	300
Woolcombers,	—	55
Framesmiths, setters-up of frames, &c.		30
Spinners, doublers, and twisters,	—	1000
Total employed in the manufactory,		2585

The number of frames at present is computed at about 1000. There are also about 200 frames employed in the adjacent villages, many of them belonging to the masters at Hinckley, and some of them the property of the workmen.

* The price of a good frame is now not more than fifteen guineas.

Populous as the town is, the places of worship are numerous in proportion. Besides the parish churches of Hinckley and Stoke, and the chapel at Dadlington (those of Wyken and Hyde being entirely demolished), there is a chapel for the Roman Catholics, and four meeting-houses, for Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, and Methodists.

Mr. Snelling mentions *Hinckley* among the towns where tradesmen's tokens were struck during the civil war, but gives no specimen; nor had a single one ever fallen within the notice of the principal collectors of that species of curiosity. But, on a diligent enquiry through the town, I have lately discovered one, which, by the favour of Mr. Bask, is now my own, and is engraved in plate IV. fig. 1. It is inscribed ^{I.}W.D. WILLIAM ILIFFE. Reverse, IN HINCKLEY, 1662. It was the token of *William Iliffe** before-mentioned, and passed in circulation as a farthing. There were others, without doubt; but not many, as the manufacture of Hinckley was then in its infancy. A second is recollected to have been seen a few years ago, issued by *William Gilbert*, at "The Eagle and Child."

The town-hall and old school-house† still remain, but are both in so ruinous a condition, that the gentlemen of the seoffment have it in contemplation to pull them down, and to build a new market-house with a school and town-hall over it. Six large oak trees were bequeathed for this use‡ by the will of Mr. Joseph Nutt, who died in 1775, and of whom a more particular account will be given.

Under the town hall were shambles, where the country butchers used on market-days to bring great quantities of meat; a practice long since disused for want of proper accommodations. The spot is now employed as a warehouse for dry goods.

* Of whose issue, see the pedigree of Cleiveland.

† Of Richard Vines, the celebrated schoolmaster of Hinckley, some particulars shall be hereafter given.

‡ Which were to be forfeited if not used within ten years.

The

THE PRIORY.

After the many various conjectures relative to the founder of this religious house, I have already ventured to controvert the very ancient claims of Blanchmaines and Boffu, by ascribing it to the elder Grentesmainell. William Fitzosbern earl of Hereford, the only competitor who can dispute with him that honour, is acknowledged to have been the founder of Lira, and bestowed on it many considerable possessions in England. Grentesmainell also, as has been already shewn, was famous both for his liberality* and piety; and in his latter days retired to a monastery in Normandy.

This Priory had the fate of all the foreign cells, of being often seized into the king's hands during the wars with France, and at length wholly suppressed, in the parliament of Leicester, 2 Henry V, 1414. It had been given for a time to the Carthusian priory of Montgrace† in Yorkshire, by king Richard II. and was wholly

* To the benefactions mentioned in p. 7, may be added, that he founded, before the year 1081, at Ware in Hertfordshire, a Benedictine priory as a cell to Utica. See Salmon, p. 247.

† Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, founded a Carthusian priory in the manor of Bordelby [at Montgrace de Ingelby, in the archdeaconry and deanry of Cleveland], and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, about 20 Richard II. A. D. 1376, and not only endowed it with his manor of Bordelby near Cleveland, but also obtained for it of the same king the lands and possessions of the religious at Hinckley in Leicestershire, of Warham in Dorsetshire, and of Careferooke in Southamptonshire, three alien priories belonging to the abbey of St. Mary in Normandy, to hold the same as long as the war betwixt England and France should last; but he dying soon after, in arms against king Henry IV. before all the buildings were finished, the work was at a stand; and the right of the monks to their possessions were questioned, till king Henry VI. in 1440, confirmed in parliament all the duke's grants to them. After this, the buildings were soon completed, and the monastery flourished till the general dissolution; about which time the revenues of it were valued at 382l. 5s. 11d. per annum. in the whole, and at 323l. 2s. 10d. clear. See Burton's Monasticon Eboracense, p. 258.

annexed

annexed to the same * by king Henry VI. After the dissolution of Montgrace, the priory lands and church of Hinckley were granted, Aug. 5, 1482, 34 Hen. VIII. to the dean and chapter of Westminster †, who are the present impropiators and patrons.

The following list of the Priors of Hinckley is extracted from a valuable and laborious MS. ‡ of bishop Kennet, preserved in the library of the earl of Shelburne, and has been enlarged by the kindness of Mr. Bradley, registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

1. Ricardus de Capella presentatus per abb. & convent. de Lyra ad procurac'oem domus de *Hingbel* nunc vacantem, anno 16 Hug. Well. [1225].

2. Joh. de Capella, monachus, ad prioratum de *Hincle*, vacantem per refig. Ric'i de Capella, 5 id. Octob. [1231] ||. Hug. Well. anno 22.

3. Frater Ric'us de Paceio ad prioratum de *Hinkel*, per resign. Joh'is de Capellis, ultimi prioris, anno 25 Hug. Well. [1234].

4. Fr. Petrus Lumbardus, monachus, presentatus per Abb. et Conv. de Lira ad priorat. de *Hinkil*, vacant. per resign. fr'is Ric'i de Paceio monachi, quondam prioris, in dicto prioratu instituti, in manus Rad. Ebreicensis Ep'i, de gratia Ep'i Linc'. Reg. Rob. Grosfthead, anno 2. [1236].

5. Fr. Will. de Aquila, monachus de Lyra, present. per Abb. & Conv. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hynkel*, per resign. P. Lumbard quondam ejus loci prioris, anno 10 Rob. Grosfthead [1244].

6. Fr. Hugo de Winton, monachus de Lyra, present. per Abb. et Conv. ejusd. loci ad prioratum de *Hynkel*, per resign. fr'is Will. de Aquila, anno 12 Rob. Grosfthead [1246].

* See Appendix, N° X. p. 152. And see Pat. 3 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 39. de prioratu alienigena de Hinckley.

† See Rymer, vol. XIV. p. 665.

‡ This MS. (which fills two volumes in a large Atlas folio) was intended for publication, under the title of DIPTYCHA ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ, &c. See the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 532.

|| *Peter clericus de Lira*, a monk probably of *Hinckley*, was before this period witness to a deed of Robert Fitz Parnell earl of Leicester.

7. Gilbertus.

8. Adam de Trungey pref. per Abb. et Conv. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hinckley*, per mort. Gilberti, 17 kal. Maii, 1264. Reg. Ric. Gravesend, anno 7.

9. Fr. Ric. de Audreya pref. per Abb. et Conv. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hynkele*, per resign. Ade de Trungeio, 11 kal. Maii, 1268. Ib.

10. Fr. Nich'us dictus Burnet ad priorat. de *Hinkele*, per resign. fr'is Ric'i de Aldereia, ordinem fratrum predicatorum tunc ingressur'; admitt' 5 id. Aug. 1271. Ib.

11. Will. de Avena.

12. Francis Herveus * de Alneto pref. per procur. Abbatis & Conv. de Lyra ad priorat. de *Hinkele*, per resign. fr'is Will. de Avena, 12 cal. Dec. pont. 10. Rot. Ol. Sutton, 1289.

13. 8 cal. Oct. A. Dom. 1300, Herveus de Alneto resignavit d'cum Priorat. & Will'us Abbas de Lira present. Rayner de Jarieta ad d'cum prioratum; fuit admittus 7 cal. Oct. anno supradictio.

14. Mattheus de Puteo present. per Abb. et Convent. de Lira ad prioratum de *Hynkele*, vacantem per mortem Reynerii de Jarieta; per Dn'm Ep'um admittus 2 cal. Martii, anno D'ni 1310.

15. Henricus de Pie, presentatus per Abbatem & Convent. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hinkele*, vacentem per mortem Mathei de Puteo, admittus 10 cal. Junii 1319.

The only priors of Montgrace that occur are,

1. Robert Tredewy †, the first prior, in 1396.
2. Edmund ‡, 1399.
3. Robert Layton §, 142.
- ... John Wilson, the last prior ||.

* Mr. Mores found him 25 E. I. 1295. MS. note to his Tanner's Notitia Monastica; and he occurs in 1299 in Prynn, vol. I. p. 706.

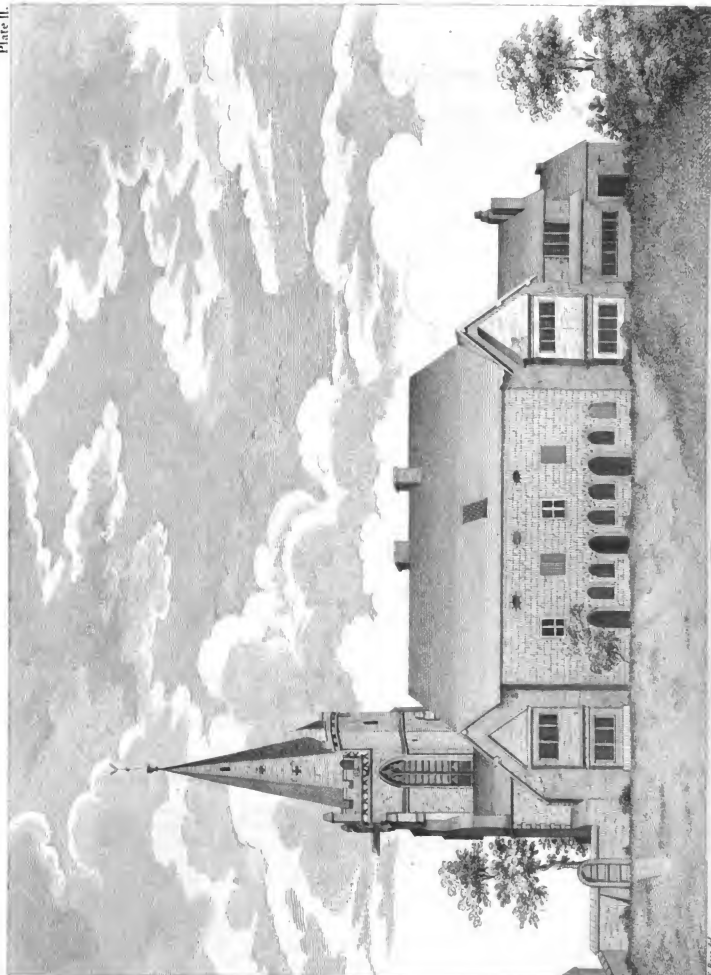
† See Appendix, N° X. and Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 695.

‡ Ib. 22 R. II.

§ Reg. Testament. p. 38, marked De.

|| Rymer, Fœd. XIV. 605.

100
PUB.
A.
TILDEN



The Hall House (the Ancient Priory) at Monkley, with a South Prospect of the Church.

On a mantelpiece in the kitchen of the HALL-HOUSE (the mansion of the ancient priors, of which a South view is exhibited in plate II. and the North side of it in plate III. fig. A.*) is a strange ornament, in a kind of baked clay, which tradition has erroneously called "the arms of three monks." A second tradition, with more probability, calls them the signs of three houses†, which, whilst the priory existed, were destined to the relief of pilgrims travelling through Hinckley, who were to receive a night's lodging, and something the next morning to help them forward on their journey. And this perhaps was "the HOSPITALITY" to which a part of the revenues of Wyken was to be applied. A sketch of these ornaments may be seen in plate VII. fig. 4.

The Hall-house was in the last century the residence of Sir *John Oneby*, the only son of the Mr. Oneby whose pedigree at large is here annexed, and whose monument (engraved in plate VI.) remains in Hinckley church.

It came afterwards to *Peter Gerard* (son of Mr. *Nathanael Gerard*, who had married a sister of Dame Mary Oneby). By Mr. Gerard the middle part of the house was rebuilt in 1715, soon after the battle of Preston field; the wings are of much older date.

Mr. *Orton* was the next possessor of the house.

A fine row of old walnut-trees, which stood between the house and the church‡, was cut down by Mr. *John Strong Enfor*, the succeeding owner, in 1740.

The house, now the property of the reverend Mr. *Gaunt*, is inhabited by a stocking-maker. The garden is let to Mr. *Hunt* (the principal inn-keeper of the town), who has converted it into a bowling-green.

* B. in the same plate represents the vicarage-house; and C. a modern-built house at the opposite corner of the church lane.

† The Eagle and Child; the Rose; and the Bull's-head.

‡ An eminent attorney, and steward of the courts at Hinckley and Burbach. He married a daughter of Mr. *Purefoy*, attorney, at Hinckley; but some years before his death he quitted that town, and resided in the neighbourhood of Newmarket.

THE CHURCH.

To the CHURCH of Hinckley were annexed three CHAPELS*;
 1. *Stoke*† [now a parish church], which had power to administer sacraments, and paid synodals as the mother church did, viz. 3s. 6d. and had a resident chaplain provided by the prior. 2. *Dadlington*, which had service performed in it three days in the week, by the prior's appointment. 3. *Wyken* [since demolished], which had service but once a year, because the revenues were ordered to be expended at Hinckley, to maintain two monks there resident, to support the parochial minister, and to uphold hospitality.

The vicarage (now belonging to the dean and chapter of Westminster) was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Lira. It is valued in the king's books at 9l. 9s. 9½d.

"The church," says Burton, "is very fair and large, having a very great and strong spire steeple, so spacious within that two rings of bells may hang therein together, and hath (for the better ornament thereof) a very tunable ring of five‡ bells, and a chime;" to which a treble bell was added by public subscription in 1777; and in 1779 the great bell was exchanged, which now renders them a complete set||.

On

* Extract from the *Matriculus Dom. H.* [Wallis] *Episcopi Lincoln' de omnibus ecclesiis in archidiconatu Leycestrie, anno Dom. mcccxx^o, 5 H. III.*

"*Eccel' de Hynek' patron' abb' de Lyre hinc eam in p'prios usus de dono Will'i fil' Osbii ab antiquo, & hiet tres capellas, Stoke, Dadlington, & Wychen. Capella de Stokys liba est hinc oia sacramentalia, & reddit' synodal' ut matrix ecclia 111 s vi d, & hit capellan' resid' p porem ministrant' ei necessaria. Capella de Dadelinton debet deserviri 111 diebz in ebd' p pcuracoem p'oris. Capella de Wychen non nisi semel in anno, & debet oia bona ill' ecclie expēd' ap^d Hynek' ad sustentacoem duor' monachor' ibidē residen' & ministr' ecclie, & hospitalit' faciend', &c.*

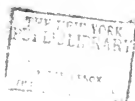
† An account of a suit instituted by the mother parish for the recovery of taxes, which was determined in 1627, will be given under the description of *Stoke*; and the proceedings on a tithe-cause in 1747 under that of the hamlet of *Hynde*.

‡ The weight of the present great bell is 18cwt. 2qr. 20lb.

|| "The peal of ten bells at St. Margaret's in Leicester is superior to any in the county,



North East Prospect of Henbury Church.



On the old bells is written,

COELORUM CHRISTE, PLACEAT TIBI, REX, SONUS ISTE.

In English,

O Christ, Heaven's King, be pleas'd with this ring!

On the new ones, the names of the vicar and churchwardens.

The parish registers, beginning in 1524, are preserved in seven books; the second of which contains the amount of the several briefs collected by Mr. Cleiveland from 1659 to 1663: among these, are

£. s. d.

0 12 2 for the Royal Fishery.

2 0 10 for distressed Protestants in the Dutchy of Lithuania.

3 15 8 for the town of Soulbay in Suffolk.

3 0 0 for the distressed town of Metheringham, in the parts of Kesteven, in the county of Lincoln.

On a brief for Mr. *Bowyer* the printer, after his loss by fire in 1712-13, there was collected at Hinckley church 13s. 1d.; and at the Presbyterian meeting-house 7s.

Two large chests stand in the chancel; one marked

"Hinckley Tow

Anno

1613.

Nov. 4.

ne Chest."

The other, "A Towne chest given by Michael Messinger, 1641; George Warren, William Keene, Churchwardens."

"county, or perhaps in England. I can speak with some confidence, because a friend of mine, William Fortrey, Esq. of Norton by Galby, made it his business all his life to enquire into these matters: he is possessed of all the anecdotes that remain relating to the founder of that steeple (Hugh Watts, once mayor of Leicester), and was himself the patron and director of Thomas Eayre, late of Kettering; the founder of the new bells in that steeple. The two additional bells, and a great part of the expence of new hanging the whole peal, was borne by Mr. Fortrey, who has also since rebuilt the church and steeple at Norton, and furnished it with a peal of ten bells, clock, and chimes, at his own expence." MR. LUDLAM, MS,

In the chancel was a beautiful large window, containing a great variety of arms, figures of saints, warriors, &c. on small panes of painted glass; which darkening the chancel, it was changed for plain glass in 1766, when several fragments of the old window were crowded together at the top of the window.

In another window at the end of the North aisle is a head of Christ with thorns; and also portraits of the Virgin and of a bare-headed monk.

The king's arms (painted during the reign of Charles the Second) are preserved in the South aisle.

The gallery, with a convenient singing-loft, at the West end, was erected in 1723; John Carte, M. A. vicar; William Warner churchwarden.

In 1727, the church was beautified; John Iliff and Richard Good churchwardens.

In 1763, a faculty was granted to Thomas Brown and John Boleworth, churchwardens, for new pewing the church, which was completed with great neatness in 1766; John Blair, LL.D. vicar; Joseph Iliff and John Boleworth churchwardens.

A small neat font of marble, cut out of a slab which had been part of an old monument, was erected in 1766, instead of the old one then demolished. A beautiful step, of the same marble, is placed at the chancel door.

In 1779, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, were painted over the entrance into the chancel; John Cole Gallaway, M. A. vicar; John Turner and Thomas Sanfome, churchwardens.

In 1780 a compromise was made between Mr. Gallaway vicar of Hinckley and Mr. Gaunt lessee of the glebe land under the dean and chapter of Westminster, by which a rood of land was added to the vicarage-garden in lieu of a tithe of two guineas.

West Front of Hinkley Church.



Fig 1 P. 29.



Fig. 4 P. 72.



Firebrack

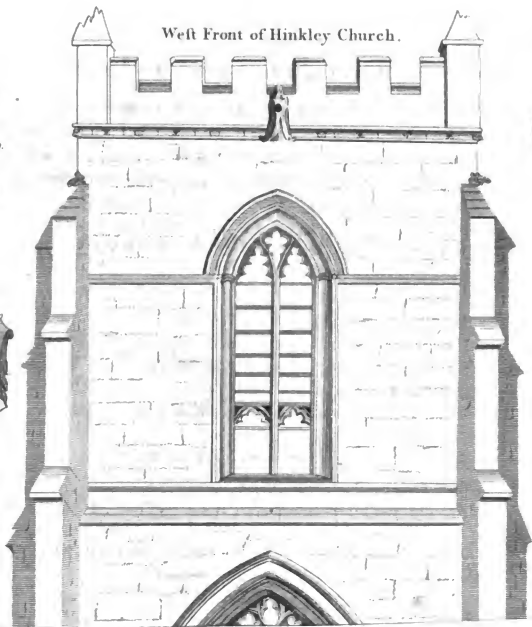


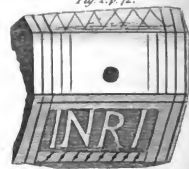
Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig. 2. p. 72.



Wyken Crucifix

Fig. 14. p. 20.



Fig. 10. p. 93.



Fig. 3. p. 94.



Fig. 11. p. 94.



Ground Plan of
Hinckley Church.
p. 57.
N

Fig. 13. p. 103.



Fig. 8. p. 93.



Fig. 1. p. 41.



Fig. 22. p. 94.



Fig. 7. p. 93.



Fig. 6. p. 93.

Fig. 9. p. 93.



Fig. 5. p. 93.



References to the PLAN of the CHURCH. [See plate V.]

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. The belfry door. | L. The font. |
| B. The North door of the church. | M. Pillars of the church. |
| C. The chancel door. | N. Altar window, with painted glass. |
| D. The West door. | O. Window with portrait of Virgin, &c. |
| E. Stairs into the West gallery. | P. Mr. Oneby's monument. |
| F. Stairs into the North gallery. | Q. Dr. Morres's. |
| G. Stairs into the bell-chamber. | R. Mr. Savage's. |
| H. Stairs into the steeple. | S. Mr. and Mrs. Allen's. |
| I. An old staircase blocked up. | T. Miss Watfon's. |
| K. The pulpit. | |

From the chancel to the West door the church is 22 yards long; near the chancel it is $26\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide; in the body $18\frac{1}{2}$ yards. The chancel is 6 yards by 13. The roof is of beautiful old oak; and the beams supported by large pendent cherubim (like those in Westminster Hall) and ornamented with a number of grotesque faces, of which a specimen is exhibited in plate VI. fig. 1. The admirers of ancient architecture may rejoice with me on the miscarriage of a barbarous attempt, which was made a few years ago, to hide this admirable roof by a modern ceiling!

The age of the present church is only to be guessed at from its appearance. The body of it is probably to be ascribed to the thirteenth century. The West door (plate IV.) resembles those of the reign of Edward I. or II. The window immediately over it is supposed to be an improvement made about the time of Edward IV. when windows were in general enlarged, and divided with four or five mullions. The upper window was also improved about that time, but was most probably built in the time of Edward the Second, when they were generally divided in the middle by one mullion. The building of the steeple (which is 40 yards high) may also be dated with probability in the reign of Edward IV.

In the Harleian MSS. N^o 2129, p. 121—123. are several Leicestershire epitaphs; among others, in *Hinckley* church,

“Orate pro bono statu WILL^{mi} WIYETMAN* et FRANC^{us} ux^e
“ejus.” A merchant’s mark in the escutcheon.

“*Est clarum certe claro de stemmate nasci.*”

Notes taken in HINCKLEY Church, 1619, at the Visitation† of Sampson Lennard Blewmantle and Augustine Vincent Rougecroix, Pursuivants of Arms.

[Communicated (1782) by J. C. BROOKE, Esq. Somersset Herald.]

- “ 1. Or, 3 lions passant, guardant, in pale, Or. *England.*
- “ 2. The same, with a file of three points Azure, each charged
“ with three Fleurs de Liz, Or. *Lancaster.*
- “ 3. *England* as before, a bordure gobonè Argent & Azure.
“ *Beaufort.*
- “ 4. Or, Fretty, Gules. *Verdon.*
- “ 5. Party per pale, indented, Argent and Gules. (*Old earls of
“ Leicester.*)
- “ Also the effigy of a man kneeling on a cushion in a gown and
“ ruff.”

The above arms‡ and effigy (which probably is that of *Wiyetman*) are delineated in plate VI. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

* Of this family, see more under the article of WYKEN. *John* occurs among the benefactors to *Hinckley*.

† Seven different volumes of Visitations of Leicestershire, containing pedigrees and arms principally taken in 1619, and many of them merely duplicates, are among the Harleian MSS. N^o 1180. 1187. 1189. 1369. 1431. 6125. 6183. I have examined them all; but they contain nothing relative to *Hinckley*.

‡ Another copy of these arms (but not of the effigy) as drawn in 1610 by Nicholas Charles Lancaster Herald, is preserved in a valuable volume of Church Notes and Monuments, formerly the property of Mr. Henry St. George, afterwards of Mr. West, and now in the library of the Earl of Shelburne.

There

Fig. 6. p. 38.



Fig. 7. p. 38.



A Beam in HINCKLEY CHURCH.

Fig. 1.

p. 37.



W. B. G. del. 1781.

Fig. 10. p. 71.



Fig. 2. p. 38.



Fig. 10. p. 71.



Fig. 8. p. 39.

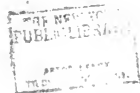


Fig. 9. p. 43



Fig. 11. p. 72.

H. S. E. THOMAS MORRES D.D.



There now (1782) remain :

1. On a monument in the chancel, with very aukward painted busts, half length, of Mr. Onebye and his lady; under them, busts of their 5 children; all in the drefs of the times; at top, their arms; (see plate VI. fig. 8.)

“ Hic jacet JOHANNES ONEBYE Ar. J^cus,
Præcipuum ipse (siqua gratiis, siqua virtuti præmia debetur)
suiipsius monumentum.

Conjugem duxit EMMETTAM HUMFREDI BYARD Gen. filiam.

Ex qua quinque liberos suscepit;

ELIZABETHAM, DOROTHEAM, EMMETTAM, MARIAM,

& JOHANNEM filium unicum.

ELIZABETHAM matrimonio junxit BENJAMINO KING Gen.

DOROTHEAM EZEKIELI WRIGHT, S. T. B.

EMMETTAM RICHARDO MASON, M. D.

& MARIAM THOMÆ STAVELEY J^cus,

pulchro forte consilio;

quippe qui primus artes in se omnes, dein in natis maritavit.

JOHANNES denique MABELLÆ

ex illustri ASHBEIURUM familia * locatus est.

Tandem optimus senex

cum Deo imprimis patriæ liberisque

longam at fructuosam vitam traxerat

velut Autumnus messibus & ævo gravis

fere octogenarius quasi fessus,

sexto Februarii, A. D. 1662, obiit dicam vel succubuit.”

2. On a flat stone, underneath :

“ Here lyeth interred the Body of

DAME MERCY ONEBYE,

Late wife to Sir JOHN ONEBYE.”

* The family of Ashby were then at least numerous. Mabell had five brothers and three sisters.

3. On two other flat stones, near the altar :

" Mrs. ELIZABETH GERARD, relict of NATHANAELL GERARD, gent. and sifter to Dame MERCY ONEBYE, late of Hinckley, departed this life Aug. 31, 1706.

" Mrs. FRANCES DUDSON, sifter to the late Dame MERCY ONEBYE, died May 5, 1719, in the 87th year of her age."

4. Opposite Mr. Onebye's monument, on a beautiful tablet of white marble (see plate VI. fig. 9.) is the following inscription, written by Dr. W. FREIND, sometime Dean of Canterbury :

" H. S. E.

THOMAS MORRES, D. D.

Olim Collegii Hertfordiensis apud Oxonienses socius ;

Serenissimæ AUGUSTÆ

Principissæ WALLIÆ Dotariæ

E sacris Domesticis ;

Hujus Parochiæ cum Rectoria de Stoke conjunctæ

Vicarius.

Ne quid amplius pro meritis attigerit

(Si quid apud mortales meritis debetur).

Morte inopinâ præreptus est.

Erat in illo

Ingenium liberale & prorsus virile,

Ad studia aptissimum

Vel sua prosequenda vel aliorum promovenda.

Erat, qui & in vultu quodammodo spirare visus est.

Mirus animi vigor atque acies ;

In fecernenda distinguendo subtilitas penè singularis ;

In meliora quæque feligendo

Judicium acre & subactum ;

Diligentia accurata & indefessâ ;

Memoria tenax,

Omnes itaque Doctrinæ fontes, præsertim Græcos,

Avidè hausit,
 Philosophiæ Veteris & Novæ
 Studiosus indagator.
 Autorum etiam, qui Classici habentur,
 Ita gratiam illam & raram elegantiam
 Sacris, quæ se deditit, immiscuit literis,
 Ut mirandus Idem se præstaret.
 In colloquiis jucundissimum;
 In concionibus gravem, lucidum, disertum;
 Pastorem denique fidelem, pium, ac verè Christianum,
 Decessit Mart. 16, 1761, natus annos 47,
 Magnum fui desiderium relinquens
 Amicis, quos habuit plurimos,
 Uxorique præcipuè ANNÆ MORRES,
 Quæ mœrens hoc posuit
 M. S."

5. In the body of the church, on a flat stone, are three brasses,
 (see plate V. fig. 1.) with two lines of an inscription almost obliterated:

" Hic us
 quorum anim' Deus propit' . . . "

6. Near the above, on a flat stone,
 " PETRUS JAQUES, hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius,
 Gregi sui 22 annos perspexit
 Probus & pius, semper studiosus,
 Laudabilem egit vitam,
 Et tranquillus obiit
 Oct. . . , anno salutis 1704, ætatis 56.
 Posuit uxor."

G

7. CATHA-

7. CATHARINE the daughter of Mr. JAKES is buried near her father; but the greater part of the inscription is hid by the pews.

8. On a flat stone, in the North aisle:

“ Here lyeth
The Rev. JOSEPH CARDALE, M. A.
Vicar of Hinkley*;
who dyed June 20, 1752,
aged 73 years.”

9. On another:

“ Here lieth the Rev.
WM. CARDALE, M. A.
Fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge;
who died Nov. 12, 1756, aged 28 years.”

10. On a small tablet of white marble, finely ornamented, at the top of the South aisle:

“ In gratefull remembrance
of WILLIAM SAVAGE of Hinckley
Brafter, who dyed April the 3d
1731, in the 76th year of his age.
And also of FRANCES his
wife, who dyed May the 3d
1703, in the 44th year of her age.
Their son WILLIAM SAVAGE
erected this monument.
He died the 15th of January
1764, aged 74.”

* Mr. Cardale had before been vicar of Bulkington in Warwickshire.

11. On

11. On a neat white medallion, in the middle of a large tomb of black marble, in the North aisle:

“Near this place lieth the body of ELIZABETH the daughter of WILLIAM and MARY WATSON, of this parish, who died the 6th of April 1775, aged 18 years.”

12. In the South East corner, on a large tablet of black marble, finely adorned:

“Near this place lie interred
The remains of THOMAS ALLEN*, Gent.
and ANNE his wife,
Daughter of JOHN FOSTER, Gent. 1761.”

There are a few other flat stones in the body of the church, in memory of WILLIAM PUREFOY, Esq. of Woolvaston Hall, and JANE his wife, with ELIZABETH DAWES, their daughter; Mrs. MARY PRIOR relict of ROBERT PRIOR, late rector of , aged 77; Mr. JOHN ELEY and THOMAS his son; Mr. JOHN SOUTHALL and JANE his wife; Mr. THOMAS REEVES and SARAH his wife, with her mother HANNAH BOLESWORTH; Mr. JOHN WOOD and ANNE his daughter; Mr. FRANCIS DAWSON, &c. &c.

* On opening his grave, a very ancient free stone was found, lying horizontally about two feet under ground, with a monumental inscription which is not distinctly remembered. By one gentleman I am told it was “Robert Roe Rector,” and the date either MLXXXIII. or MLXXXVII. By another report the name is said to have been *Thomas Potter*, aged 67. The stone was deposited in the belfry, where it lay some years neglected, and is now lost.

In the Church-yard are several monuments of Swedeland slate⁶³, which are in general coloured with a fine black, and the workmanship bestowed on some of them is uncommonly good. A few of these were by the late Mr. Woodcock; but most of them are by Mr. Bass, whose abilities and friendship I have already had occasion to mention, and whose premature death I now sincerely lament. The principal inscriptions are these:

13. "Here lieth the body of ANNE
late wife of GEORGE WOOD, senior,
who departed this life A. D. 1705,
in the 61st year of her age."

14. "THOMAS SANSOME changed this
life for a better, October 28,
in the year of { our Lord 1713,
 { his age 69.
 Monarchici Regiminis,
 Tam suo quam Avorum Genio,
 Strenuus Affertor."

15. "Here lieth the body of ANNE
late wife of ROBERT PAUL, senior,
who changed this life in hope of a better, Jan. 31, 1717,
in the 44th year of her age."

16. "NICHOLAS WARD died Jan. 15, 1720, aged 87 years.
ELIZABETH WARD died Nov. 1, 1729, aged 69 years."

* Tomb slates are common throughout the county. They are excellently written on by Christopher Stavelay of Melton Mowbray.

17. "Here

17. " Here lieth the body of WILLIAM WARNER,
who changed this life Feb. 18, 1721, aged 85 years.

Born at Wolvey;

and was a lover of the Church and Monarchy;
who, by his industry, acquired a plentiful fortune,
and died in peace with all the world."

18. " Here lieth the body of JOHN STEPHENS,
who departed this life Nov. 13, 1721, aged 38.

You readers all both old and young,

Your time on earth will not be long:

For Death will come, and die thou must,

And like to me return to dust."

19. " Here lieth the body of RICHARD SMITH,
who departed this life the 12th day of April, 1727,
in the 20th year of his age.

A fatal halbert* this body flew,
The murdering hand God's vengeance will pursue;
From shades terrene though Justice took her flight,
Shall not the Judge of all the World do right?
Each age and sex his innocence bemoans,
And with sad sighs lament his dying groans."

20. " Here lieth the body of JOHN BRAYERLY,
late of this parish, who departed this life
the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1729, aged 55.
Also near this place lieth buried
the body of MARY BRAYERLY, his wife."

* He was murdered by a recruiting serjeant, whom he had affronted by a trifling joke.

21. " Her_e

21. "Here lieth, in hopes of a blessed resurrection,
the body of JOHN ROBINSON,
who changed this life Dec. 8, 1729, in the 33d year of his age."

22. "Here lieth the body of HANNAH MARIA ILIFF,
who departed this life Dec. 27, 1738."

23. "Here lies the body of ROBERT TOMPSON, who changed this
life in hopes of a better, Feb. 1, 1739, in the 78th year of his age."

24. "Near this place were interred the bodies of
ELIZABETH WARNER, June 29, 1740, aged 84;
WILLIAM WARNER, Jan. 15, 1741, aged 43;
JOHN son of WILLIAM WARNER, Feb. 21, 1764, aged 37
MARY wife of JOHN WARNER, Oct. 12, 1762, aged 30.
Also WILLIAM, ELIZABETH, and MARY their children,
who died in their infancy;
and GRACE, daughter of WILLIAM and sister to JOHN WARNER,
who died Nov. 18, 1765, aged 35."

25. "In memory of ELIZABETH the wife of JONATHAN
HURST, who departed this life the 24th day of August, 1744, in
the 44th year of his age. Near this place lie two of their chil-
dren, FRANCES and ARTHUR, who died in their infancy."

26. "Here lie the bodies of two infants, the sons of THOMAS
and FRANCES COOPER of this town; viz. THOMAS, who died Feb.
12, 1745; and WILLIAM, who died the 7th of August, 1753."

27. "Here lieth the body of EDMUND ILIFF,
who died Sept. 20, 1746.

Near it was buried the body of MARY ILIFF his
wife, who died Jan. 13, 1741, aged 37."

28. "Here lieth the body of GEORGE WOOD, who departed this life the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1754, aged 75."

29. "To the memory of

WILLIAM HURST,	ELIZABETH his wife,
who departed this life	who departed this life
February 19, 1756,	February 24, 1742,
aged 82 years.	aged 68 years.

And six of their children; viz.

NATHANIEL who died in 1728, aged 21.

JOSEPH, BENJAMIN, WILLIAM, } died in their minority.
CHRISTIAN, and ELIZABETH, }

Thrown from life's battlements, behold

How low in earth together lie

Captives of Death, both young and old,

Sad ruins of mortality.

Yet know, vain Conqueror! that the hour

Comes on apace, when these shall rise

Triumphant o'er thy dreaded power,

And claim their mansions in the skies.

Whilst thou, the King of Terrors late,

Thy sad captivity shall mourn,

Sad without hope: Thy pomp and state,

Once flown, shall never know return."

30. "In memory of ELIZABETH the wife of JOHN BASS, and daughter of WILCOX GREEN of Somerby in this county.

She died Oct. 16, 1756, aged 45 years.

Also two of their children, who died infants.

Also of ANN their daughter,

who died June 1757, aged 20 years."

31. "Here

31. " Here lies the body of ROGER ASHBY,
who was 30 years clerk of this parish.
He died July 25, 1759, aged 71 years."

32. " In memory
of MARY the wife of JOHN POOLE,
who, by a sudden call of the Almighty,
was summoned in a moment
into Eternity,
the 20th of October, 1760, aged 43.
May that awful act of Providence,
which so suddenly removed her to a better world,
incline our hearts to say, *Thy will be done!*
Also of ANN his second wife,
who departed this life
the 28th of September, 1768, aged 47."

33. " To the memory of THOMAS BROWN,
who departed this life May 6, 1766, aged 66 years."

34. " Here lieth the body of CATHARINE PAUL,
who departed this life Aug. 20, 1768, aged 78.
Also here lies the body of ROBERT COOPER,
who departed this life June 18, 1771, aged 49."

35. " Here lie interred
the remains of THOMAS GREEN,
late of Somerby in this county, gent.
who departed this life the 10th day of June,
in the year of our Lord 1772,
in the 55th year of his age.
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

36. " In

36. " In memory of JOSEPH WALLIN, sen.

Whose conduct through life

(the evening of which was a series of pain,
which he bore with great patience and manly fortitude)
rendered him respectable to all that knew him.

He died May 13, 1773, aged 73 years.

And ELIZABETH his wife, who died Dec. 9, 1762, aged 60 years.

Their son JOSEPH died January the 5th, 1773, aged 40 years.

Also THOMAS son of THOMAS and CATHARINE WALLIN,
who died in his infancy."

37. " To the memory of

MARY PARR, the relict of the Rev. ROBERT PARR,
late rector of Horstead and Coltishall, in the county of Norfolk,
died the 5th of February, 1774, in the 61st year of her age."

38. " Here lieth interr'd the body

of WILLIAM BURTON, Comedian,

who departed this life May 2, 1774, in the 42d year of his age.

Silence bow dread, and darkness bow profound!

'Tis as the general pulse of life stood still

And nature made a pause! an awful pause!

Prophetic of her end!"

39. " In memory of JOHN POOLE, many years clerk of this parish.
He departed this life January 27, 1775, in the 66th year of his age.

He was a student and a lover of the sciences,
and delighted in viewing and contemplating
the works of the Almighty

in his dispensations of creation and providence,
(viz.) the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Supreme Being.
*The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have
pleasure therein."*

40. " To the memory of
WILLIAM DODDINGTON WHALLEY, Surgeon,
who departed this life Sept. 24, 1778,
aged 69 years."

41. " To the memory of JOSEPH NUTT, apothecary,
who died October 16, 1775, aged 75 years.
The deceased was a great, correct, and pure classical scholar,
and a lover of learning;
whose humanity and constant practice in life was
to assist the poor and unfriendly with medicines and advice,
without any other prospect of reward,
than that heartfelt satisfaction
which must always accompany beneficent actions;
and whose calm and philosophic mind
enabled him to guide the passions in the paths of virtue,
and taught him through life
To enjoy the present hour, to be thankful for the past,
And neither to fear nor wish the approaches of the last."

42. " In memory of THOMAS SANSOME,
who died Feb. 6, 1766, aged 80 years.
Of GRACE his wife, who died August 29, 1776, aged 57 years..
Also of RICHARD and ELIZABETH, two of their children,
who died young."

43. " In memory of THOMAS BROWN,
who departed this life August 3, 1776, aged 41 years."

44. " In memory of URSULA wife of JOHN ROBINSON,
who departed this life October 5, 1778.
Be ye ready; for ye know not the day nor the hour."

45. " To

AND PARISH OF HINCKLEY.

45. " To the memory of WILLIAM BOLTON,
who departed this life October 4, 1780, aged 68 years;
Also of CATHARINE his wife,
who departed this life August 26, 1780, aged 62 years."

46. " Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BASS;
who died Dec. 8, 1781, in the 26th year of his age.
If probity of manners, if modest worth,
If the practice of every duty which dignifies humanity,
Could have exempted from the grave;
Not a fairer example can be named
Than the Youth we now deplore.
Though born in humble life,
His merits were too conspicuous to remain unnoticed.
He held near four years a commission in the Leicestershire militia,
Till, worn by a severe and lingering illness,
Which defied all medical assistance,
He retired to this his native town,
Where the superiority of his genius was too late discovered
By the friend who inscribes his tomb.
The last efforts of his pencil were Views of HINCKLEY Church,
Which will perpetuate his name
When this frail memorial is crumbled with his ashes.

DEBORAH the wife of THOMAS BASS,
and mother to WILLIAM abovementioned,
died Jan. 25, 1781, aged 52."

There are also grave-stones to the memory of

NATHANIEL CALLIS, 1709; ROBERT COOPER, ROBERT ALLEN,
and THOMAS SMITH, senior, 1710; THOMAS SMITH, 1711;
WILLIAM and CATHARINE ASHBY, 1723; JOSEPH FISHER, aged
84, 1725; WILLIAM PAGETT, aged 79, 1729; JOSEPH son
of HENRY BURTON of Swannington, 1740; ROBERT BACON,

1741; JOHN DAGLEY, and JOHN LAW, aged 82, 1744; SAMUEL RILEY, 1751; MARY NUTT, aged 81, and THOMAS REEVE, 1758; JOHN NUTT, aged 62, and ELIZABETH GENT, 1762; ANNE PRESTON, 1765; THOMAS ASHBY, 1768; NOBLE REEVE, and JOHN KING, 1769; THOMAS DASH, SARAH NUTT, and HANNAH ROGERS, 1772; MICHAEL KILBORNE, 1773; MARY GENT, 1775; SARAH BAINES, 1776 (with two of her children); REBECCA STAFFORD, 1779; THOMAS and ELIZABETH KING; ABRAHAM and ELIZABETH FARREN; and several children of THOMAS and ELIZABETH ESTLIN.

In the burial-ground belonging to the Presbyterian meeting-house (which is a large and good building, erected in 1722) are the following epitaphs:

47. On a small brass plate, fixed in the side of an altar tomb:

“ To the memory

Of the late Rev. Mr. ROBERT DAWSON;

Whose strong and elevated genius

Was richly improved with ancient Literature:

Well he loved and knew the Sciences,

Yet better loved and knew the Gospel;

Tempering his zeal for truth with meekness and charity.

His private character was unspotted,

His social virtues ornamental and attractive,

His piety solid and sublime.

He, as a Friend, was steady, wise, sincere;

As a Christian, adorned the doctrines of Christ;

As a Minister, resembled his great Master,

Whom he served many years with acceptance and success;

and was much lamented when suddenly removed

From his usefulness on earth to his reward in Heaven,

June 20, 1751, in the 66th year of his age.”

48. “ Here

48. " Here lieth the body of Here lieth the body of
 MARY the wife of JOSEPH HARRISON, JOSEPH HARRISON,
 who departed this life who departed this life
 Nov. 19, 1752, aged 70. Jan. 2, 1755, aged 59.

It must be so; our father Adam's fall
 And disobedience brought this lot on all.
 All die in him; how hopeless should we be,
 Blest Revelation! were it not for thee!
 Hail, glorious Gospel, heavenly Light, whereby
 We live with comfort, and with comfort die!
 Look through this gloomy scene beyond the tomb
 And see a hope of endless life to come.
 Our bodies now deform'd again shall rise
 Refin'd and suited for immortal joys:
 All tears be dried, each rising sigh suppress;
 This is our entrance on eternal rest.
 Here, freed from pain and grief, and every sin,
 To live indeed the dead in Christ begin."

49. " To the memory of JOSEPH KEMPE,
 who departed this life March 24, 1758, aged 78.

God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ; and hath raised us up together, and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus." Ephesians, chap. ii. ver. 4, 5, 6.

50. " To the memory of Mrs. SARAH BROOKS,
 who departed this life Feb. 17, 1761, aged 67,
 Soft is the bed, the slumber sweet,
 And bright the prospect of the just;
 Jesus, who led them to this safe retreat,
 Receiv'd their spirit, and will raise their dust."

51. " In

51. "In memory of JAMES ESTLIN, senior, hofier,
who departed this life the 20th of December, 1761,
aged 67 years.

*A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God.*

Here lieth interred the body of ANN the wife
of JAMES ESTLIN, senior, who departed this
life the 19th of December, 1757, in the 54th year of her age.

Stay, read, prepare, reflect, whilst this you view
Who next must die, uncertain: why not you?"

52. "*Tolle crucem, si vis auferre coronam.*
[An angel holding a cross and crown.]

In memory of Mrs. ANN GILBERT,
who departed this life the 18th of January, 1769,
aged 47 years.

Don't mourn for me; I'm gone to rest
Where Christ and all his saints are blest.
Prepare yourselves whilst this you view,
The summons next may call on you."

There are also grave-stones in memory of

JOSEPH PONO, aged 65, 1751.

ANNE BURTON, aged 60, 1754.

NATHANIEL WARD, mercer, aged 61, 1759.

ANNE his wife, aged 67, 1762.

Institutions to the Vicarage of HINCKLEY in the County of Leicestershire and Diocese of Lincoln, extracted from the Rolls and Register Books* of the Bishop of LINCOLN, at Lincoln.

Communicated by Mr. BRADLEY, Registrar.

Date of Institution.	Names of Vicars.	Patrons.
1238.	Rogerus Capellanus,	Abbot of Lira.
1247.	Richardus de Feskeham.	
1268, 15 kal. Nov.	Robtus de Heram.	
1289, 16 kal. Jan.	Willus de Stanford.	
1303, 4 id. Maii.	Simon de Hynkele.	
1330, 3 kal. Maii.	Michael de Gaygniac.	
1334, Dec.	Nicholaus Gaynaire.	
1347, 5 July.	Maurice Barnabe.	
1349, 3 kal. Aug.	John Appelton.	
.....	Wm. de Hynkele.	
1352, 5 non. Julii.	John de Benefeld.	
1353, 5 id. Nov.	John de Gowteby.	
1357, 7 id. Oct.	John de Smytheston.	
1359, 2 non. Dec.	Abel de Eton.	
1360, Dec.	Galfridus de Hale.	
1361, 6 id. Nov.	John de Loughburgh.	Prior of Montgrace.
1367, 5 Nov.	Adam Stephens.	
1370, 15 Sept.	Richard Waltham.	
1373, 6 July.	William de Thornewton.	
1402, 30 July.	John Berrarde.	
1409, 22 July.	John Berston.	
1421, 11 June.	John Howys.	
1434, 8 June.	William Erle.	
1435, 7 Feb.	Nicholas Tapurto.	
1438, 28 May.	Richard Kynthorpe.	
.....	Roger Jackson.	Dean and Chapter of Well- minster.
1490, 4 May.	Robert Tylton.	
1497, 25 June.	Richard Smith.	
1507, 11 Aug.	John Gudeyer.	
1513, 8 Dec.	James Porter †.	
.....	Henry Sarby.	
1558, 9 Nov.	Richard Briscoe ‡.	In
1600, 6 Dec.	Jasper Griffith .	

* The Archiepiscopal Registers at Lambeth having been very kindly searched on this occasion by Dr. DE CARLE, Librarian there; it is extremely remarkable that not one presentation to this vicarage is to be found during any vacancy of the See of Lincoln.

† I have not a doubt but this is the person whose monumental inscription has been so imperfectly recorded in p. 43; James Porter, vicar, died either in 1533 or 1537, aged 67.

‡ He was buried July 19, 1600. See p. 77.

|| Buried May 25, 1614.

In addition to the preceding List of Vicars from the Lincoln records, the Parish Registers of Hinckley have enabled me to complete the series to the present time.

- 1614, Robert Edmunds (calls himself "Minister").
- 1621, Thomas Cleiveland (1).
- 1652, John Barowes (2).
- 1663, George Nailer (3).
- 1683, Peter Jaques (4).
- 1702, Samuel Parr (5).
- 1720, John Carte, LL. B. (6).
- 1735, Joseph Cardale, M. A. (7).
- 1752, Thomas Morres, D. D. (8).
- 1761, John Blair, LL. D. (9).
- 1771, George Thomas.
- 1775, William Hicks (10).
- 1775, John Cole Gallaway, M. A.

Patrons.
Dean and Chapter of
Westminster.

Among the benefactions to this parish recorded in the following pages may be inserted, a silver patten given by Mrs. Wightman in 1639, and another patten with two flaggons given by the same lady in 1639, with the arms of Wightman on each, as in plate VII. fig. 7. and these inscriptions:

On one patten, "In testimony of the good will of CONSTANCE WIGHTMAN, late wife of John Wightman, to the parish church of Hinckley, 1639."

On the other, and on the flaggons; "The gift of CONSTANCE WIGHTMAN, late wife of John Wightman, to the parish church of Hinckley, 1659."

There are likewise two old pewter flaggons, marked ^SWK.

A painting of the Virgin presenting the child Jesus to Simeon was given to the Vicar and Church-wardens of the parish, in November 1782, by the Author of this History, as an ornament to be placed over their Altar; W. Green and W. Lee, Church-wardens.

P. 36. l. 2. r. "warriors, monks, &c." Among these is the effigies of a monarch, which I take to be that of Henry IV. the first royal lord of Hinckley. It is engraved in plate VI. fig. 11. Fig. 12. in the same plate represents one of the monks, and fig. 13. the head of some animal which occurs more than once in the windows.

Ibid. l. 7. r. "two bare-headed monks; and a figure nearly effaced, apparently a bishop or abbot, perhaps an abbot of Lyra."

(1) Buried Oct. 26, 1652. See memoirs of him, p. 134—141.

(2) Buried Feb. 26, 1662. See p. 77.

(3) Buried Feb. 17, 1683. See p. 77.

(4) See his epitaph, p. 41.

(5) Of whom, see p. 180—185.

(7) See his epitaph, and that of his son, p. 42.

(8) See memoirs of him, p. 185.

(9) See memoirs of him, p. 189—191.

(10) Now rector of Hunnington in Suffolk, near the elegant seat of his Grace the Duke of Grafton.

B E N E .

BENEFACTIONS to the TOWN OF HINCKLEY.

1. At the head of this article, what is known by the name of "THE GREAT FEOFFMENT" must undoubtedly hold the foremost rank. For this noble benefaction the inhabitants of Hinckley were originally indebted to one of their very early lords the dukes of Lancaster. It contains, as has been already observed, a fourth part of the lordship, and comprehends the whole of the demesne lands which in right of the duchy of Lancaster became vested in the crown.

The earliest traces that can now be discovered are, that in the reign of Edward VI. the demesne lands were leased to *Thomas Gonfale*, in trust for the benefit of the town, which, as will hereafter appear, had been greatly impoverished by fire. This lease was four times renewed by Queen Elizabeth (in the 2d, 9th, 27th, and 45th years of her reign) to *Edward Wightman* and others.

King James was scarcely established on his throne, when a commission for charitable uses was held at Leicester, on the 4th of October, in the first year of that king's reign, by Sir Henry Harrington, knt. Sir Thomas Beaumont, knt. Sir Basil Broke, knt. John Chyppingdale, doctor in laws, John Stanford and Edward Temple, esqrs. commissioners authorized under the great seal, Jan. 17, 1602-3. The lease which had been granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1586 was then confirmed; and the clear income of it appropriated "to and for the discharge, sustentation, and bearing of the charges and businesses imposed and happening, to the town of Hinckley." This measure seems to have been preparatory to a grant (dated May 21, 2 James I.) by which the whole of the demesne lands were given in fee to *Edward Hatward, James Trevor, William Jackson, and Robert Bragg*, in trust

for *Charles earl of Nottingham**. From that powerful nobleman they were purchased in fee by the inhabitants, subject to the chief rent of 22l. 0s. 7½d. which still continues to be paid. And from this period the manor has uninterruptedly been held by nominal lords, under successive deeds of feoffment. By the inclosure of the common field in 1760, a considerable addition accrued to the income; the gross amount of which is now on an average about 115l. a year†. From this income the chief rent and other necessary expences are deducted; and on St. Thomas's-day a considerable sum is annually given to the industrious poor, a salary paid to the town-school-masters, and the rest of the revenue is regularly applied to the public services of the town, subject to the audit of the two town-masters. When the number of feoffees is greatly reduced, the vacancies are supplied by a new deed of feoffment, the last of which bears date December 14, 1776, when the following gentlemen were appointed to the trust :

Mr. Thomas Sanfome, senior.	Mr. William Brown.
Mr. Joseph Robinson.	Mr. Joseph Iliff.
Mr. Thomas Cooper.	Mr. John Cooper.
William Hurst, Esq.	Mr. Thomas Sanfome, maltster.
Mr. Henry Bryerly.	Mr. Thomas Robinson.
Mr. Robert Thompson.	Mr. Thomas Sanfome, junior.
Receiver, Mr. Thomas Robinson.	

* This nobleman (eldest son of the first lord Howard of Effingham) at various periods of his life filled many important offices in the state. He was employed in an embassy to France, 1559; was elected a knight of the shire for the county of Surrey 1562; a general of horse in the rebellion of 1569; knight of the garter and lord chamberlain of the household 1574; lord high admiral of England 1585; a lord commissioner for trying the queen of Scots 1586; had a pension granted him for his services in 1588; was commander in chief at sea when Cadiz was taken in 1596, in which year he was advanced to the title of earl of Nottingham, and constituted justice itinerant of all the forests South of Trent; lord high steward on the coronation of king James, under whom he continued to hold the office of lord high admiral and other great employments. He died Dec. 14, 1624, in his 87th year.

† This was the receipt in 1779. In other years it has been a little more or less.

2. THE LESSER FEOFFMENT, which, as well as the greater, is of so old a date as to be beyond memory, was also, like the other, the donation of an early ducal lord; and was probably included in the purchase made by the inhabitants from the earl of Nottingham. It has been for time immemorial holden in trust for the town by successive feoffees; whose number being reduced to five, a new deed of feoffment was executed December 14, 1776, by which eight new feoffees were admitted to the trust of "all and singular the messuages, lands, outhouses, edifices, and buildings, with the appurtenances, situate, standing, and being in the borough of Hinckley, called *The Roundbill*, formerly an inn, and called sometimes by the name of *The Bull Inn*, and compassed about on all sides with the king's highway or common street in Hinckley aforesaid, now consisting of the several buildings or tenements after mentioned, viz. *The Town Hall*, commonly called *The Drapery and Butchery*; four messuages or tenements*, &c.; together with all and singular edifices, buildings, out-houses, barns, stables, gatehouses, yards, ways, paths, passages, easements, commons, and common of pasture, emoluments, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said messuages or tenements and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining, &c. To have and to hold, &c.; in trust to apply the rents, issues, and profits, to and for such uses, intents, and purposes, and in the same manner, as the same were originally given, granted, devised, and purchased for." The feoffees are empowered to lease the premises for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, for the best rent that can be obtained; to elect a receiver from among themselves

* By the side of these is a passage called *The Duke's Lane*, and close adjoining is *The King's Bakehouse*, mentioned in p. 23.—Of the crown rent there also mentioned, 5s. 4d. is paid for the Greater Feoffment; 2s. 1½d. for the Lesser Feoffment; 1s. 8d. by the bailiff of Hinckley, for license to appoint a deputy; and 9½d. by the dean and chapter of Westminster.

yearly on the feast of St. Thomas, on which day an account of all receipts, payments, disbursements, and allowances, is to be produced; and the receiver is restrained from expending in any one year any sum exceeding six shillings on any one particular business, without the consent of the major part of the feoffees then living. The "original intents, uses, and purposes, designed and appointed in the applications and disposition of the said rents, issues, and profits (until they shall be more fully and plainly discovered by inspection of the ancient deeds, charters, and writings, relating to the said premises, for long time lost* or misplaced)" are directed to be "hereafter guided and directed by the usage, applications, and disposition of the said premises, rents, issues, and profits, which by the feoffees, or the major part of them for the time being, have been used, accustomed, applied, and disposed of, for the space of 70 years† and upwards."

The whole of the Lesser Feoffment is now let to one tenant at the yearly rent of 24l. 10s.; which is applied in aid of the general public purposes of the other feoffment.

The present trustees are,

William Hurst, Esq.	Mr. Joseph Robinson.
Mr. Thomas Sanfome, senior.	Mr. Thomas Robinson.
Mr. William Brown.	Mr. Joseph Preston.
Mr. Henry Bryerly.	Mr. Robert Bains.
Mr. William Applebee.	Mr. John Samuel Parr.
Mr. Joseph Iliff.	Mr. Thomas Sanfome, junior.
Mr. John Cooper.	Receiver, Mr. W. Applebee.

* It is highly probable, that all the town records were consumed by fire in the reign of King Henry VIII. The present church-register begins in 1524. The grant for the market, which is dated January 20, [1550] 4 Edward VI. expressly says, that there had been no market held for several years, by reason that their old charter had been burnt "by misadventure of fire." The lease mentioned in p. 55, is dated May 14, [1550,] 5 Edward VI.

† This is merely an indefinite law term, to denote that they had been *at least* so long in possession; "300 years" would have been nearer the true period.

3. Sir WILLIAM ROBERTS, of Sutton Cheney, knight, gave 30*l.* to be lent yearly on bond with good sureties to six tradesmen of this parish, having most need, and being good husbands, by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, at the interest of 10*d.* per pound; which on *Good-Friday* shall in equal shares be distributed betwixt the poor of Hinckley and the parish of Barwell.

4. JOHN WIGHTMAN, late grocer and citizen of London, bequeathed in the year 1636 to this parish 50*l.* the interest of which is annually to be distributed to the poor; since which, a close called Studford Clofe, in Earl Shilton, in this county, was purchased with the said 50*l.* and now lets for 40*s.* a year, which is appropriated as above, for the use of the poor, on Good Friday. John Turner, Thomas Sansome, 1779, churchwardens.

5. Miss DOROTHY NOEL, of Hinckley, gave

To the church of Hinckley,	40 <i>s.</i>
To the poor there, —	40 <i>s.</i>
To mend wells and causeys,	40 <i>s.</i>
Bridges and ways in the lordship,	40 <i>s.</i>
To purchase lands, —	40 <i>s.</i>

Of which lands the yearly rents shall be employed towards the education of three poor children of this town, chosen by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, in the school there, by paying for the teaching and buying books for them, till they are able to be apprentices.

6. SARAH FARREN, of Hinckley, spinster, left January 3, 1734, five pounds to the vicar and churchwardens of this parish, in trust, that the interest thereof might be laid out upon a gown to be annually given on St. Thomas's-day to a poor widow of this parish:

parish: and by the legacy being unpaid for several years, the principal is now increased to ten pounds, so that two gowns will be henceforth annually given to the proper objects. Sept. 26, 1763.

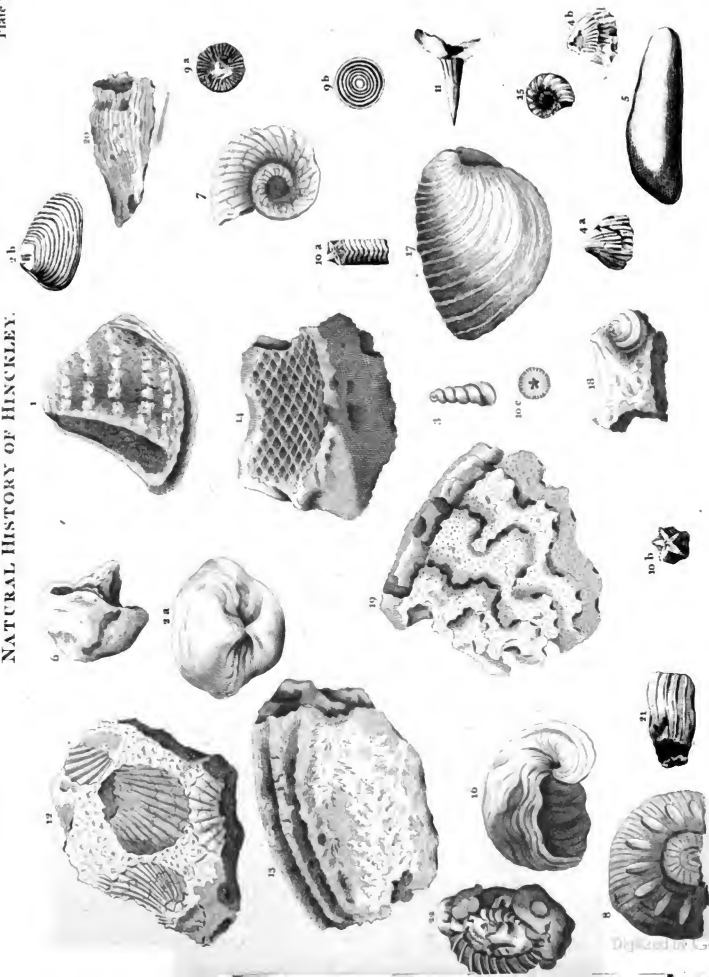
7. 1741. SAMPSON WOODLAND, gent. left to the poor of this parish 40l.; 10l. of which was disposed of amongst them; the other 30l. with 10l. more given by Richard Woodland, late of Leicester, brother to the said Sampson Woodland, purchased a close called the Stocking Close in this town, the yearly rent of which is annually distributed amongst the poor of this parish on Good Friday, by the overseers thereof. N. B. The present rent is 3l. 14s.

8. ELIZABETH FITCH, of Burbach, in the county of Leicester, did by her last will bequeath "to the poor of Hinckley, and to "repair the borough-street and causes there, the sum of three "pounds and ten shillings, yearly and every year for ever; that is "to say, forty shillings to the poor, and thirty shillings to the repair of the said street and causes, to be paid and distributed out "of my toll in Hinkley."

*A true copy from the last will and
testament of the abovementioned*

ELIZABETH FITCH,
Thomas Sanfome, }
John Turner, } Churchwardens, 1781.





NATURAL HISTORY, MINERAL WATERS, FOSSILS, &c.

A tradition remains at Hinckley, which should not have been here recorded but that it is confirmed, not only by the particular relation of my intelligent friend Mr. John Robinson inserted at large below*, but also by other respectable testimonies which accompany it. In harvest-time, in the year 1672, a number of men, being at work in Hinckley field, were alarmed by a rumbling noise in the air, which they apprehended to be thunder at a distance, till one of them, who had been a seaman, asserted that it was assuredly the

* " I have often heard my late uncle Mr. Thomas Sanfome (whose epitaph is printed in p. 30) relate, that, being, when a young man among the harvest in Hinckley field, a very particular noise was heard at a distance. Most people concluded it to be thunder; but the day was fine and calm, and no appearance of any such thing. It was much listened to on account of the harvest; the farmer, when engaged in this business, being always attentive to the weather. There happening to be a man at work in the field who had been engaged in sea affairs some years before, he declared it to be the firing of great guns or cannon, and laid himself upon the boggy ground, listening with much attention, and frequently declared *that* and *that*, &c. were broadsides, which put them into some consternation; and soon after they heard of the sea engagement that was fought on that day."

History affords many instances of news of battles being carried so incredibly quick, that it is usual to suppose that it was only a groundless rumour, but which proving true was thought worthy to be recorded. Had the event been otherwise, we should never have heard of it. But there is a traditional story at Cambridge, which shews, that in later times at least, something very extraordinary in this way may happen, and yet be accountable for in a perfectly natural way. Sir Isaac Newton came into the hall of Trinity college, and told the other fellows, that there had been an action just then between the Dutch and English, and that the latter had the worst of it. Being asked how he came by his knowledge; he said, that, being in the observatory, he heard the report of a great firing of cannon, such as could only be between two great fleets, and that as the noise grew louder and louder, he concluded that they drew nearer to our coasts; and consequently that we had the worst of it, which the event verified. At the last siege of Ostend, the noise of the artillery was heard so plain on the Norfolk coast, that those who had been used to them could distinguish between the discharges of cannon and mortars.

2..

noise

noise of "broadside to broadside." However incredible this tradition may appear, the Rev. Mr. Jones, (F. R. S. and rector of Pafton in Northamptonshire), in his valuable "Philosophical Disquisitions, or Discourses on the Natural Philosophy of the Elements," p. 299, expressly says, "It was commonly affirmed, and I heard it spoken of when I was young, that the great engagement between the Dutch and the English at sea in 1672, was heard by the people who were out at work in the fields to the very centre of England: Mr. Derham says, it was heard 200 miles." It was heard at London; but that is not so surprizing, as it is much nearer, the engagement having been off Southwold Bay in Suffolk.

On the road to Lutterworth, within a few yards of Hinckley town, is a spring called "The Holy Well," originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and once known by the name of "Our Lady's Well," the water of which is exquisitely clear and good.

At Cogg's Well, Christopher's Spa, and the Priest Hills, are also good mineral waters.

In a large gravel-pit about a mile from the town, in the turnpike road to Derby, a great variety of curious fossils has within these few years been discovered. Many of these, by falling into the hands of the incurious, have perished; but a good collection is preserved in the cabinet of David Wells, Esq. of Burbach, and another has been formed by Mr. John Robinson of Hinckley. Both these collections having been kindly submitted to my inspection, some of the most picturesque subjects are accurately delineated in plate VIII*; and an explanation is here subjoined.

* N° 1—18. were found at Hinckley; 19—22 at Burbach. N° 13—18, is Mr. Robinson's; N° 22 is my own (the gift of the Rev. Mr. Norton); all the others belong to Mr. Wells, who has a fine duplicate of N° 16.

1. *Conchitæ Ostreolypoliti*; a shell of the oyster kind.
2. *a.* } Bivalve shells of the *Cardium* or cockle kind.
2. *b.* }
3. A species of the *Turbo*, or screw-shell.
4. *Peſtinites*; both ſides, *a* and *b*.
5. The Muſcle.
6. *Fungites*; this is ſuppoſed to be a muſhroom* petrified.
7. *Ophiomorphites*; the Snake-ſtone; a ſpecies of the *Cornu Ammonis* or *Nautilus*.
8. A fragment of another ſpecies of the *Cornu Ammonis*.
9. *Fibulares Echiniti*; the Button-ſtone; both ſides, *a* and *b*.
10. *Aſteriae*, or *Aſtroites*; Star-ſtones. Two varieties, *a* and *b*.
Of the radiated fort there are great numbers.
10. *c.* A fragment of an *Entrochus*, or St. Cutbberſ's head.
11. *Gloſſopetra* (ſo called from its ſomewhat reſembling a tongue);
a ſhark's tooth.
12. *Lapis megaricus peſtinites*; a congeries of ſhells of the *Peſten*
or ſcallop kind. Of this claſs various forts are found, with
different kinds of ſhells clustered together.
13. Large fragment of a *Cornu Ammonis*, curiouſly marked.
14. A ſtone that has evidently received a ſtrong impreſſion from
the ſcales of a large fiſh.
15. Another ſpecies of the *Cornu Ammonis*.
16. The oblong *Concha* perfect. This is the *Anomia Grypbus* of
Linnæus, and is one of the foſſils which moſt abounds at
Hinckley; but they are ſeldom found perfect; the greater
part of them wanting the lid, which is frequently found
ſeparated from the ſhell, in which ſtate it is often miſtaken
for a petrified oyster-ſhell, which it greatly reſembles.
17. *Chamites longiuſculus undulatus*, ſeu *Conchæ longæ lateque*
Liſter, p. 170.

* Mr. Wells has another muſhroom, which is apparently mineraliſed.

18. A species of the *Trochites*, or Top-shell, accidentally fastened to the corner of a stone.
19. *Ichthyolithi*; the petrification of the vertebræ of a fish.
20. } *Corallitæ*; petrified sea plants.
21. }
22. A species of caterpillar mineralized.

Besides what are here engraved, Mr. Wells has shewn me the following articles:

1. *Anthropolithi*; the petrification of human bones.
2. *Litboxyla*, petrified wood; of which various fragments are found.
3. *Carpolithi*; petrified fruit; particularly a pear.
4. *Zoolithi*; the teeth of an animal petrified.
5. Petrified horn.
6. *Belemnites*, or thunderbolts; so called from their resemblance to an arrow-point. The *Belemnite* belongs to the testaceous part of the animal kingdom, and to the family of the *Nautili*.
7. Two pieces of semi-metal, supposed to be Cobalt; some are entire and much larger. They are composed of sulphur, and a metallic substance, which first flies off in fusion.

Of these the four first were found at Burbach; the others at Hinckley.

Mr. Wells has likewise some small particles of native cinnabar and copperas stone; with quantities of yellow, brown, and red ochre; and Mr. Robinson has a great variety of the *Asteriæ*, *Conchites*, *Belemnites*, *Markasites*, *Plum-pudding-stones*, &c.

The head of a bird (with the bill or beak) mineralised, and the stones called *Bufo-nites*, have been found in the parishes of Hinckley and Burbach.

Of

Of the plants growing spontaneously in the environs of Hinckley (communicated by Mr. Robinson) the following list would have been much larger, if I had not rejected from it such as are very common in most parts of this kingdom.

Amara dulcis. Solanum *Dulcamara*. Woody Nightshade, or bitter-sweet; in wet hedges: not uncommon.

Agrimony. Agrimonia *Eupatoria*; in margins of fields frequent.

Alexanders. Smyrnum *Clusatrum*; in ditches.

Ladies bed-straw. Gallium *verum*; in dry fields.

Betony. Betonica *officinalis*; banks, fields, and hedges; common.

Briony. Bryonia *alba*; in groves and hedges.

Butcher's broom. Ruscus *aculeatus*; on heaths and woody places.

Butter bur. Frequent in Leicestershire, but scarce elsewhere in England. Tussilago *hybrida*, long stalked Coltsfoot or Butter bur.

Burnet. Poterium *sanguiforba*; in mountainous meadows.

Centaury. Gentiana *Centaureum*; in dry and barren pastures.

Coltsfoot. Tussilago *farfara*; in damp places.

Water-crêsses. Sifymbrium *Nasturtium*; in watery places.

Devil's bit. Scabiosa *succisa*; in dry fields and woods.

Flower-de-luce. Iris *pseudacorus*; in wet meadows and rivers frequent.

Hemlock. Conium *maculatum*; in hedges, &c. frequent.

Liverwort; Lichen *caninus*. Ash-coloured ground Liverwort, on heaths, &c.

Melilot. Trifolium *Melilotus officinalis*; in corn fields and hedges.

Moneywort. Lyfimachia *nummularia*; in wet meadows and pastures.

Saint Peter's-wort. Hypericum *quadrangulum*; in wet woods and hedges.

Meadow Sweet. Spirœa *Ulmaria*; in wet meadows and banks of rivers.

This being the middle and perhaps the highest part of the earth's common surface in England, my readers will not be displeased to see a few remarks on that subject, in the words of Mr. Robinson, an intelligent observer of the works of nature.

"The walks and views about the town are pleasing and extensive. From the Derby turnpike road near the Bond end is a distant view of King Richard's field, Charnwood forest, and the adjacent country; and from Beacon hill the woods extending from Burbach on the South, and the opposite fields towards Barwell, form a pleasant rising. Between these the ground sinks into a deep valley, which, gradually opening and rising towards the horizon, forms a most delightful and very extensive prospect, including a view of 50 churches*, with many gentlemen's seats, &c.

"A list of Churches with their distance.

		Miles.		Miles.
"Hinckley,	—	1	"Market Bosworth,	6
"Burbach,	—	1	"Claybrook,	6
"Barwell,	—	1	"Froleyworth,	6
"Aston Flamvil,		2	"Narborow,	6
"Elmsthorpe,		2	"Leir,	7
"Stapleton,	—	2	"Cosby,	7
"Earl's Shilton,	—	3	"Broughton Astley,	7
"Stoke Goldingham,		3	"Whetston,	7
"Shanford,	—	4	"Blaby,	8
"Sapcot,	—	4	"Ratby,	8
"Stony Stanton,	—	4	"Countisthorp,	8
"Thurlaston,	—	4	"Nelfton,	9
"Kirkby Malory,	—	4	"Dunton-Basset,	9
"Croft,	—	5	"Glenfield,	9

* A remarkable sight, and perhaps not to be paralleled at any place but in Holland, where, on a rising ground in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, more than 70 churches and villages are to be seen, and a dial is erected with their names and distances.

"Ashby

	Miles.		Miles.
" Ashby Magna,	10	" Bruntingthorp,	13
" Great Wigton,	10	" Fleckney, —	14
" Gilmorton, —	11	" Saddington, —	15
" Lutterworth, —	11	" Ilston on the Hill,	17
" Ailstone, —	11	" Kibworth, —	17
" Markfield, —	11	" Theddingworth,	18
" Peatling, —	12	" West Carlton,	18
" Orton on the Hill,	12	" Loughton, —	18
" Church over,	12	" Scraftoft, —	18
" Evington, —	12	" Naseby, —	20
" Kimcot, —	12	" Norton, —	22

" SEATS.

	Miles.
" Aston Hall, <i>Edmund Cradock Hartop</i> , Esq. —	2
" Wykin, <i>William Burleton</i> , Esq. —	2
" Kirkby Malory, Lord Viscount <i>Wentworth</i> , —	4
" Bosworth, Sir <i>Wolstan Dixie</i> , —	6
" Oldbury, <i>Rowland Oakover</i> , Esq. —	8
" Gopshall, <i>Afsbeton Curzon</i> , Esq. —	10
" Stretton Hall, Sir <i>George Robinson</i> , —	17
" West Carlton, Sir <i>John Palmer</i> , —	18
" Scraftoft, Mrs. <i>Wigley</i> , —	18
" Quenby, <i>Shuckburgh Ashby</i> , Esq. —	22

" HILLS and WOODS.

	Miles.		Miles.
" Croft hill, —	5	" Burrow hills, Nor-	} 30
" Charnwood forest,	11	" thamptonshire,	
" Mereval wood,	11	" Peak hills, Derbyshire,	40
" South Killworth wood,	16		

" From *The Lawns* and from *Priest Hill* Coventry is distinctly
 " seen, with part of Warwickshire.

“ By comparing my barometer journal for several years past with those made in London during the same years, I find a very considerable difference in the excess of the rising and falling of the mercury; for at London it rises upon an average $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch higher than with me at Hinckley, but does not sink so low at London by a like difference of $\frac{1}{10}$; if therefore we suppose the fall of the mercury $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, very near equivalent to 98 feet of perpendicular height, then the above $\frac{1}{10}$ will give 539 feet for the difference in height between Hinckley and London. These computations cannot be supposed to be entirely exact and accurate, yet they may be sufficient to justify the above conjecture.

“ Some of the principal rivers in the island, the Trent, Severn, &c. take their rise in and about this neighbourhood *.

“ The parish of Hinckley contains a variety of earths or soils, as clay, gravel, sands, and a variety of mixed soils of all these; also peat-earth and marle, with very good brick clay. The brick made here is considerable; and some of it, if properly managed, might be good potter's clay. There is also a variety of water, mostly good and wholesome, and some of it excellent. There is a considerable variety of timber trees; the oak, ash, and elm, &c. grow very well, but at present the elm is most planted. The stronger soils bear very good wheat and beans, and the lighter ones pease, barley, and oats, in great plenty. Large quantities of land are at present employed in pasturage, being very good for the dairy and feeding cattle, and also for sheep. The most barren land is in the extremities of the parish, which parts were formerly much covered and overgrown with furze, but have been improved, and there is little of it now remaining. Most of the land produces good crops of turnips, and the different varieties of grasses.”

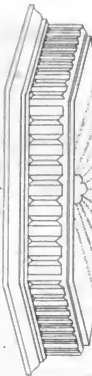
* The *Soare*, anciently called *Leire*, takes its rise near Hinckley; and, after compassing Leicester on the West and North sides, dividing part of this county from Nottinghamshire, and enlarging itself with the *Wreke*, the *Dene*, and the *Snite*, unites with the *Trent* a little beyond *Kidcliffe* upon *Soare*.



Fig. 2. p. 100.



Fig. III. p. 111.



Grounding Board of Lutterworth, Suffolk.

Fig. 4. p. 53.



W. J. Hudson del.

Fig. 21. p. 111.

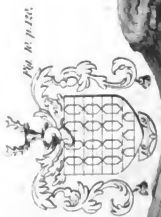


Fig. 1. p. 100.

W. J. Hudson del.



Fig. 5. p. 100.

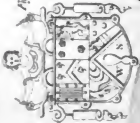


Fig. 6. p. 68.

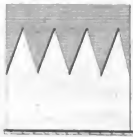


Fig. 3. p. 100.



Fig. 5. p. 6.



Fig. 7

Highness of Nishan.



Fig. 22. p. 111.

Highness of Nishan.

ANTIQUITIES.

In a valuable volume of Records belonging to the office of the Dutchy of Lancaſter is the blazonry of the ducal arms, accompanied by the banners of the various lordſhips which centered in that diſtinguiſhed title. Among theſe is the banner borne by the *old earls of Leiſceſter* in right of their Honour of HINCKLEY, viz. Party per Pale indented, Argent and Gules, as in the arms engraved in plate VI. fig. 7. The banner itſelf is alſo delineated in plate VII. fig. 4. For the ſight of this curioſity, and for the communication of many other particulars relative to the early part of the Hiſtory of this ancient Town of Hinckley, I am indebted to the politeneſs of Francis Ruſſell, eſq. ſolicitor to the Dutchy of Lancaſter.

In a field about a mile from Hinckley, on the road to Leiſceſter, ſtood formerly a Beacon*. The ſpot is ſtill called “Beacon Hill,” Another was on the tower of the church† (as may be ſeen in

* Before the reign of Edward III, Beacons were but ſtacks of wood ſet up on high places, which were fired when the coming of enemies was deſeried; but in that reign pitch-boxes were ſet up inſtead of theſe ſtacks. Such is the deſcription of a Beacon as cited from lord Coke, by Profeſſor Ward, in the *Archæologia*, vol. I. p. 3; where it appears, p. 6, that there were formerly three beacons in Warwickſhire, which, when all lighted, would convey notices to ſix adjacent counties; that at *Burton-Daſſet* into Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire; that at *Bickenhill* into Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire; and that at *Monk/kirby* into Leiſceſterſhire: whence the *Hinckley* beacon (ſituated almoſt in the centre of the kingdom) would extend the intelligence into the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Northampton.

† Dr. Ducarel has obſerved in very many of our churches, particularly theſe in Kent and Suffex, that where you ſee a tower of a church in a high ſituation, and that the preſent pinacles are not alike, although of ſtone (as is the caſe at Hinckley), the difference ariſes, as he thinks, from there having formerly been a beacon placed on the ſaid ſteeple.

plate

plate II), near the stone chair on the battlements, commonly called "The King's Chair*."

In one of the windows of Mr. Green's house in Castle-street are the arms engraved in plate V. fig. 15. viz. 3 boars heads on a fess Sable (Query, if *Betbell, Evans, or Warner?*), with three eagles Or, displayed, in a field Vert, *Wynne*.

Mr. *Wells* of Burbach has seven Roman copper coins of Claudius Gothicus and Constantine, which were found on the Watling-street road, near the Roman camp at Manchester, near Hinckley.

On some of them, IMP. CLAUDIVS.—REV. PROVIDEN. AVG.

On others, VICTORIA EXERCITVS, &c.—REV. Romulus and Remus with the Wolf.

In a field near *The Holy Well* were found, in 1755, six nobles of Edward III. of fine gold, struck probably in 1353. Two of them, in good preservation, remain in the possession of Mrs. *Whalley* of Hinckley, and exactly answer the description given by Mr. Folkest.

EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS HYB ET AQT. The king standing in the centre of the ship, on the right side armed, with his sword drawn in his right hand, and in his left his shield, on which his arms, quarterly, 1. 4. France semé de lys, 2. 3. England three lions passant guardant. Over the ports appear the lion of England as in the arms, and fleur de lys alternately; below are spikes projecting between them. A flag bearing St. George's cross is flying at the stern.

* The vestige of some forgotten custom may here be traced. On Shrove Tuesday the sexton has an ancient privilege of admitting as many persons as he pleases on the leads and battlements, and to examine the bells; which is considered as an annual holiday to the children of the town.

† See his valuable Table of English Gold Coins, plate I. N° 4. Some similar coins were mentioned in the news-papers of that year to have been found on *Finchley* common; an error of the transcriber, possibly, for *Hinckley*. See *Gent. Mag.* 1755, p. 234.

ICH

IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORVM IBAT. In a double tressure of eight arches with trefoils in the outward angles, and a fleur de lys and crown over the lion of England alternately within a cross fleury voided; in the centre a rose with four leaves pointed with as many trefoils saltirewise, including the letter E.

Miss Cooper of *The Ashwoods, Hinckley*, has a silver groat of Henry V. (struck by the Conqueror of France in his mint at Calais) which was found in a field between Hinckley and Burbach. It is accurately engraven by Mr. Folkes*, and may be thus explained:

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL ET FRANC. In a double tressure a full face and open crown fleury, with an annulet on each side the neck; marked on both sides with a cross pierced.

VILLA CALISIE in the inner limb; POSVI DEVM ADIVTORĒ MEVM in the outer. Cross fleury to the edge; on each quarter of the inner circle three pellets; an annulet joining the three pellets in two transverse quarters, and one after the word POSVI.

Mr. Edward Warden, of *Nuneaton*, has a curious coin of Philip king of Spain and Mary of Portugal (his second queen) not dated. It was found June 16, 1773, in an old box belonging to *William Efford of Higham* †, is exactly the size of the Angelet described by Mr. Folkes ‡, and weighs 52 grains. Though totally unconnected with English history, as it was found in the neighbourhood of the town I am writing about, a representation

* In his table of silver coins, plate IV. fig. 9.

† Several other gold and silver coins were found at the same time. Among the gold coins (43 in number) were some of Edward VI. and several of Elizabeth; the British gold crown of James I. (see Folkes, plate XI. N^o VII.) and some of Charles I. Of the silver, I have no other account than that 5 (about the size of a shilling) were not dated; two large siege pieces were marked V^r and two smaller pieces dated 1673 and 1676.

‡ In his ninth plate of Gold Coins, fig. 6.

of it is given in plate VI. fig. 10. On one side are the heads of Philip and Mary, facing each other, both crowned*; inscribed

PHILS. DEI. GRAT. HISPANIAR. REX.

Reverse, the arms of Castile and Leon, quartered,

DVCATVS. ORDI. TRANVA. HISP.

Mint-mark, a castle.

Mr. *Skardon* of Colman-street Buildings has a large silver seal ring (the impression of it a merchant's mark) which was found by a servant of Mr. Binley in the road between Smockington and Little Wigfton. It weighs 18 dwts. 12 grs. and is engraved in plate IV. fig. 2.

The third figure in the same plate is a brass seal, with a sardon-nyx, found in Bosworth field by the late Mr. Thomas Green † of Somerby, and now in the possession of his daughter Mrs. *Morris* of West Smithfield.

In the fourth figure are the arms of *Firebrace* of Stoke; of which family a farther account will be given in the Appendix, p. 157.

In plate V. fig. 2. represents the top of an old ivory crucifix found in the garden at *Wykin Hall*, and now in my possession.

The arms in fig. 15. (taken from a window at the top of the Upper Bond End Street) are those of *Thomas St. Nicholas* of Ashe, near Sandwich in Kent, Esq. and *Dorothy* his first wife, daughter of ——— *Tilghman* of Kent ‡.

* Only two English gold coins of Philip and his first queen Mary occur in Mr. Folkes's plates; neither of which has any effigies. And where this king and queen are represented together on their English coins, a single crown is suspended between their heads.

† See his epitaph in p. 48.

‡ They had issue Thomas St. Nicholas, Esq. of Ashe, barrister at law, living 1663. Vide H. 2—85, and D. 18—138. b. in Coll. Armor. Timothy Nicholas, Esq. was sheriff of Leicestershire in 1737.

RECORDS,

RECORDS, ROYAL GRANTS, REMARKABLE EVENTS*, &c.

Withlaf king of Mercia, by his charter to Croyland abbey dated in 833, as recited at large in Ingulphus, p. 10, confirms to that abbey "donum *Normanni* quondam vicecomitis in *Sutton juxta Bosworth*, duas carucatas terræ, & unum molendinum ventricium. Item donum ejusdem *Normanni* in *Stapilton*, viz. manerium, & duas carucatas terræ. Item donum ejusdem in *Badby*, viz. quatuor hidæ terræ cum appendiciis." Q. Whether *Normanton Turville* was not the residence of this Norman, and took its name from him? There is another *Normanton* and *Sutton* near *Belvoir* castle, on the edge of *Lincolnshire*.

Haraldus was in 1060 steward to Edward the Confessor; and was succeeded in that office by *Houelin* (mentioned in p. 6).

Henry Beauclerc, son to William the Conqueror, was high steward in 1072, between the death of William Fitz-Osborn and the appointment of the elder GRENTESMAINEL; in whose person, about the year 1090, the HIGH STEWARDSHIP and the HONOUR OF HINCKLEY became HEREDITARY.

In 1205, *Petronilla* countess of Leicester gave 3000 marks to have the county of Leicester with its appurtenances, together with the fees and domains belonging to the HONOUR OF GRENTESMAINEL as well within the county as without, as her right and inheritance; provided that all the lands of the Normans holden of the same fee belonged to the king; and that the house of Witewich should be committed to whomsoever the king would, the party giving surety that he would faithfully serve the king. Mag. Rot. 1205, 6 Joh. 17. b. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Hist. Excheq. 338. There is a liberty or franchise within this county called *The Bishop's fee*.

* The reader will readily see that the greater part of these articles relate immediately to the town of Hinckley; and the very few that are not so are connected with the subject, as relative to the county at large.

At the coronation of queen Eleanor in 1235, Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter claimed the office of high ſteward: his claim was then controverted by Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, as being his right; but it appeared that the ſame contention having ariſen about the coronation of king John, it was compromiſed in favour of the earl of Leiceſter, on his giving ten knights fees to the earl of Norfolk, who thereupon releaſed his claim. Ex Lib. Rubro Scaccarii, ut tranſcribitur in MS. Cotton. Claudius, C. IV.

In 1289, Oliver Sutton biſhop of Lincoln quitted claim to Edmund earl of Leiceſter of all pretenſions to the *lordſhip of Hinckley*.

Hinckley mill and fines occur 1326, in a roll de Banco, Trin. 19 Edward II. Rot. 153.

Search being made in the Exchequer, 1351, for the reliefs due from Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Lancaſter, it was found that his father had been charged with the relief of fifty pounds for the HONOUR [OF HINCKLEY], with the town and caſtle of Leiceſter, formerly belonging to Simon de Montfort; to wit, for the moiety of the inheritance formerly belonging to Robert de Melan, earl of Leiceſter. Com. Hill. 25 Edw. III. Rot. 4. ex parte Rem. Theſ. & Hill. 6 Ed. IV. Fines.

William de Clown, abbot of Leiceſter, being ſummoned to parliament by writ dated Nov. 15, 1351, 25 Edw. III. petitioned the king that he might be excuſed from that attendance, alledging that his abbey was founded in frank almoigne by *Robert Fitz-Robert of Melan, earl of Leiceſter*, and that the advowſon or patronage thereof came into the hands of king Henry III. by the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort then earl of Leiceſter; and that the ſaid abbot neither held of the king any lands by barony or otherwiſe, whereby he was obliged to come to parliament; and that none of the preceding abbots were ſummoned, after the forfeiture of the ſaid Simon, before the 49th year of Henry III. in which year all
the

the abbots and friars throughout England were voluntarily summoned. The truth of these allegations appearing upon searching the records, the king granted the abbot a patent, dated Feb. 15, whereby he discharged him and his successors for ever after from coming to parliament; and accordingly we find in the summons to parliament, in Dorſ' Clauſ', part 1. 25 Ed. III. n. 5. Dorſ. the name of William de Clown abbot of Leiceſter is cancelled, and this written againſt it: "Abbas Leyceſtriæ cancellatur, quia habet "cartam regis, quod non compellatur venire ad parliamentum." In the summons 27th year of the ſame king to a great council, the abbot of Leiceſter is among the reſt; but in that of his 29th year the abbot of Leiceſter's name occurs again, with the ſame words written again it as in the 25th year. Dorſ' Clauſ' 29 Edward III. m. 28.

In 1377, at the coronation of king Richard II. John king of Caſtile and Leon, duke of Lancaſter, claimed the office of ſteward of England as earl of Leiceſter and lord of the HONOUR OF HINCKLEY; which claim was allowed by the commiſſioners, he being tenant by the law of England after the death of Blanch his late wife, to whom the ſaid office had belonged*.

In 1399, at the coronation of Henry IV. the earldom of Leiceſter and HONOUR OF HINCKLEY, to which the office of ſteward belonged, being in the king by deſcent from his mother Blanch; the king committed that office to be executed by his ſon Thomas†.

In 1412, at the coronation of king Henry V. Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick was conſtituted ſteward of England for that purpoſe‡.

The *keeperſhip of Hinckley park and warren* were granted, 1466, 6 Edward IV. to *William Lord Haſtings*, in tail male.

* Clauſ. 1 Ric. II. m. 45. And ſee above, p. 14.

† *Roll of Services*; and ſee Selden's *Titles of Honour*, part II. ch. 3. p. 655.

‡ *Ibid.*

May 14, 1550, king Edward VI. in right of the dutchy of Lancaster, leased to *Thomas Gofnale*, or rather *Gofnold*, for the term of 31 years, the whole of the DEMESNE LANDS OF HINCKLEY, at the rent of 5l. 15s. 8d. These lands, according to the specification of the lease, comprehended 136 acres, with houses, gardens, and the castle-ditch [*domibus, gardinis, & fossat castri*], lately in the tenure of *John Hastings*, and by him leased out to divers sub-tenants; a parcel of land called *Heartewell Stocking*, otherwise *Tipping Stocking*, containing 40 acres, lately in the occupation of *John Robyn, William Jonson, Roger Adam*, and *Thomas Rawson*; a single acre called *Earl's Croft*; a close called *Culvercroft*, or *Culve croft*, held by *James Smytbe*; three closes called *Slody* or *Sludy Meadow*, held by *John Woodbam*; the herbage of the manor and castle, leased to *Robert Woodbam*; and an agistment in *Shedley*, demised to the bailiff [*præpositus*] of Hinckley at the yearly rent of seven shillings.

On the 20th of January following this benevolent young monarch granted a commission for a MARKET to be kept in the borough of Hinckley every Monday in the year; it having been made appear that the market of late days had been decayed and not used nor kept, for that the charter for the liberties of their said market was burnt by misadventure and casualty of fire.

The earliest Register of this parish now existing* began in 1554, with the title of

"HINCKELEY. The Regefter Booke trewly taken

"out of the olde Regefter accordinge to the Lawe made."

The

* By the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Gallaway, the present vicar of Hinckley, I have been indulged with a perusal of the early Registers; which appear to have been very exactly kept as far as relates to baptisms, marriages, and funerals; but are extremely barren of historical information. A few extracts are here transcribed, of families occurring in this little History.

The earliest mention of the name of *Wightman* is November 5, 1568, when *Falentine Wightman* of Wykin married *Margaret Laxton*. I begin with this name, as he is the earliest known benefactor to the town, and one of the lords in trust in their feoffments. *Thomas Wightman* was buried March 30, 1570; another *Thomas Wightman*

The first entry is, "Bartholomeus Laxton, filius Joh'is Laxton, baptizatus fuit vicesimo sexto die Martii, anno Dom. 1554;" and this

Wightman was churchwarden in 1611; and a third *Thomas Wightman* was buried in *woolien*, January 26, 1678-9*. The family was numerous during the greater part of the last century; and on the second of June 1657, by the marriage of *Thomas Sansome* senior with *Sibbil Wightman*, became united with the family which have ever since that period taken the lead as lords in trust. They are frequently mentioned under the description of *Sansome of the Hill*, and *Sansome of the Town's End*.

Richard the son of *John Ownebe* was baptized Sept. 25, 1563.

Richard Bristoe, who had been vicar 43 years, was buried July 19, 1600.

Jasper Griffith vicar, and *Robert Paylton*, his clerk, were both buried on the same day, May 25, 1614.

Jane Vynes daughter of *Richard Vynes*, clerk, and *Katharine* his wife, was buried March 13, 1639.

Thomas Cleiveland vicar was buried October 26, 1652.

John Oneby and *Mabell Aisbey* married September 2, 1659.

Mr. *John Barowes*, minister of Hinckley, was buried February 16, 1662.

Madam *Emmet Oneby*, buried October 6, 1674.

Mr. *George Naylor*, vicar, buried February 17, 1683, in the 84th year of his age.

Frances daughter of *John Robinson*, of *The Tavern*, buried May 25, 1658.

The account of the briefs, in p. 35, was printed from memory. The following list includes all that occur between the periods there mentioned:

		£.	s.	d.
1659,	Aug. 14.	Town of Southwold, al. Soulbay, Suffolk,	3	15 8
	Mar. 14.	Distressed inhabitants of Metheringham, in the parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire,	3	9 0
1660,	Dec. 30.	Inhabitants of Wilnhall, Staffordshire,	1	10 7
	Feb. 3.	Mount Sorill, Leicestershire,	1	5 5
	Oct. 1.	Fakenham, Norfolk,	2	2 10
1661,	April 4.	Ilmister, Staffordshire,	2	4 8
	May 14.	Church of Dalby Chalcombe, Leicestershire,	0	18 0½
	June 30.	Pontefract, Yorkshire,	0	14 2
	July 14.	Inhabitants of Milton Abbas, Dorsetshire,	0	14 0
	21.	Scarborough, Yorkshire,	0	13 10
	Aug. 4.	Given to George Heine of Loughborough,	0	2 6
	11.	Inhabitants of Great Draiton, Salop,	0	11 0
	Sept. 22.	Warchett, Somersetshire,	0	10 2
	29.	Bullingbrooke, Lincolnshire,	0	9 4
	Oct. 20.	Heden, Yorkshire,	0	10 6
	27.	Elmsley Castle, Worcestershire,	0	12 8
Nov. 10.		Distressed Protestants in the Dukedom of Lithuania	2	0 10
	11.	Inhabitants of Eaton, Leicestershire,	0	3 6
		Rebuilding Ripon church, Yorkshire,	0	8 0
	18.	Given to Zachary Harris of Melton Mowbray,	0	2 6

* Several entries of this sort occur in 1678 and 1679; but none earlier or later.

1662,

this seems to have been an after-insertion, the common entries beginning with the marriage of Anthony Harris and Alice Ward, 3 Eliz. June 16, 1560; from which date the register is regularly continued; and hence to 1575 every leaf is signed by *Richard Bristoe* vicar, and *John Swift* and *John Barloe* churchwardens; thence to 1585 by *Richard Bristoe* vicar, only. From the beginning, to 1602, appears to have been a copy of an older register*, kept probably on detached slips of parchment or paper.

Book II. begins April 14, 1650; and in 1653 occurs this memorandum: "I do hereby certify that I allow *Calebbe Cafe* † of "Hinckley to be Register. FRANCIS SHUTE ‡."

1662, Jan. 16.	For the Royal Fishing,	—	o 12 2
Aug. 10.	Rebuilding Market Harborough church, Leicestershire,	—	o 8 o
Each of the preceding articles is signed by "THO. LEADBETER, Minister;"			
and the four following ones by "GEORGE NAILER, Vicar."			
1663, May 17.	Distressed inhabitants of Walton in the Club, Salop,	—	o 11 3
July 29.	Inhabitants of Hexham, Northumberland, (collected } through the town, Aug. 7, by Tho. Underwood),	—	o 12 7½
Nov. 15.	Heighington, in the parish of Wathing- } brough, in the parts of Kesteven,	—	o 10 o
Mar. 20.	Eaithendred, Berks,	—	o 9 7

I make no apology for copying this list: it contains all entries of the kind that are in the books; and if not of use, is at least a curiosity. The variety of religious persuasions in this parish renders any comparative state of births and burials here in the highest degree uncertain.

* The earliest public injunctions for keeping parochial registers were made in 1538, by the direction of Cromwell, then vicar general; which in 1547 were confirmed by Edward VI, with a penalty on the minister for neglect. By a canon of 1603, registers are directed to be made up from *the law's first taking place*, and more particularly so from the first year of Queen Elizabeth. See Mr. Justice Barrington's Preface to "Proposed Forms of Registers for Baptisms and Burials, 1781," 4to.

† Caleb Cafe, the parish clerk, was married to Anne Willday, February 9, 1657-8. He had several children; and was buried Sept. 19, 1665.

‡ By an act passed in 1653, a Register was directed to be appointed for every parish, who was to publish the names, &c. of the parties intending to be married three several Lord's-days, at the close of the morning exercise; or, if desired, in the market-place next adjoining, on three market-days in three several weeks, between the hours of eleven and two; which being done, they were to go before a justice of peace, who was authorized to complete the ceremony. An abstract of this act is printed in the Parliamentary History, vol. XX. p. 214.

In

In 1559 a common oven* was leased to William Scale, and another to H. Raynescroft.

A decree was issued in 1587, to enable the *clerk of Hinckley markets* to enforce the payment of tolls.

In 1588 a grant was made to the corporation of Leicester, which entitles them to the chief rent mentioned in p. 24. And in the same year a commission was issued for the survey of Hinckley wood; after which, Hinckley wood and Altwood were leased to Peter Houghton for 31 years.

In 1589, a writ was issued to constitute Lisley Cave "Custos boscorum infra manerium de Hinckley, alias vocat. Hinckley parke, in com. Leic. durante beneplacito."

In 1590 a common oven was leased to Richard Boothby.

In 1594 the Priory Stockings and Moore Furlong were leased to Robert Younglove.

In 1599 the tolls of the markets and fairs were leased to William Okes.

In 1600 a license was granted to B. Laxton, to erect a windmill on the Stockings.

In 1603 Queen Elizabeth, not long before her death, gave all the trees growing in Hinckley wood to Sir John Stanhope.

In 1609 another decree was issued, giving farther powers and authority to the clerk of the markets.

In 1666 the great plague, which had raged in London the year before, found its way to Hinckley; the particulars of which are thus related by Mr. Robinson: "The sickness is said to have been brought to this town in the following manner. An inhabitant of Hinckley had a near relation in London, whose daughter died of the plague. After her death they sent a fine

* At this time all the tenants of the Duchy of Lancaster were compelled, under a heavy penalty, to bake only at the Royal bakehouse. The King's baker at Leicester appears, from several instances, to have been a person of consequence.

coat-body as a present to their friends at Hinckley, who had a daughter about the same age. When they had received it, being fearful of the infection, and yet pleased with the present, they concluded to give it a thorough airing, which was attended to during all the winter season, and sometimes without-doors. After this precaution, thinking it quite safe and free from infection, they ventured to put it upon their daughter, who soon sickened and died. After this, it spread in the town; but, by the extreme care and caution of the inhabitants, it was not so fatal as might have been expected. They had an hospital for the sick at the bottom or further part of the Aftwoods. Most people (as is generally the case in such calamity) kept as much to themselves as possible. As an instance of this, upon the ceasing of the sickness, they found the pavements of the streets overgrown with grass. Some of the inhabitants retired to their friends in the villages free from infection*. An ancestor of mine, whose wife had near relations at Stony Stanton, retired thither, on the approach of the sickness, with the young family, the husband remaining at home; but, on the increase and near approach of the sickness, he thought it prudent to go to a solitary building on his own land at a distance from society, leaving his house and business to the care of a trusty servant, who frequently visited him, bringing him what necessaries he wanted, and giving him information of the progress of the sickness. From this dreary retreat he walked every morning to Mill Pit, about a post-mile from Hinckley; for it was customary about ten o'clock to give as many tolls on the great bell as there were persons dead of the plague. Here he continued till the town was free from

* No memorandum of this remarkable occurrence is to be found in the parish register; unless the neglect of entries in that year may be so deemed.

In 1665	the registered baptisms were 37;	the burials 30.
In 1666	_____	16; _____ 18.
In 1667	_____	30; _____ 35.

infection. I think it is worth notice, that during the sickness, there often was a very great calm ; the bell being generally heard very distinct at Mill Pitt, also at Stony Stanton, nay very frequently at this last place they could hear the church clock strike the hour."

" Sept. 5, 1728, a sudden and terrible fire about noon destroyed the brewhouse of Anne Woodward, widow, and the houses, barns, stables, outhouses, goods, wool, and harvest produce, stocking-frames, and shop-goods, of William Abbot, William Alwey, Samuel Allen, Thomas Brown, Joseph Evans, Thomas Hurst, Joseph Lawrence, Sarah Paul, William Savage, Marmaduke Stanley, Anne Tomson, Richard Gore, Joseph Hurst, Joseph Harrison, Hannah Goode, Eleanor Stanley, Job Burde, Richard King, junior, Joseph Kemp, and John Bagott; and of 80 other persons; the whole loss, upon a low and the ill-judged computation of 12 regulators, was 3434l. to the great detriment of those people, and of all the town." *Parish Register, temp. J. Carte, M. A.*

After this fire, an engine was given to the town (the first they ever possessed) by the lady NOEL. There are now four, which are kept in tolerable order. It were to be wished, however, that they were more frequently examined into, so as to be always ready for immediate use.

In 1766 a fiery meteor and a large fire-ball were observed at Hinckley by Mr. Robinson; phænomena not unusually thought worthy of being recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, and which therefore the reader will not be displeased to see described in the words of the ingenious observer:

" October 26, 1766, at half past five in the evening, after a violent storm of wind and rain, being in the open air, I observed a fiery meteor. Its direction was from North West to South East, nearly in a horizontal direction; it passed very near to me, and was of an elliptical form; its motion about 40 degrees in two or three seconds of time. It was very bright and lucid to appearance, like the palest lightning; and emitted sparks

M

" continually

“ continually, which formed a kind of tail towards the North West, which seemed to be extinguished at the distance of two or three degrees from the body; there was a small portion that parted from it. The cohesion of matter was so great, that it drew a thread of considerable length from the body before it broke from it. During the passage there was a kind of hissing noise much like to what we hear from the electrical machine when the electric matter is running away, or as when it is escaping from a full charged jar.

“ December 2, 1766, being in the open air at half past 10 o'clock at night, it being clear and fine, except a few scattering dusky clouds near the zenith, there suddenly appeared a large fiery ball proceeding from the clouds before mentioned, with a great and glaring light, and brisk but unequal motion. The sparks flew from it very copiously; its direction was towards the south, being nearly at right angles with the horizon.. This fire-ball was somewhat larger than the fiery meteor mentioned above, being to appearance more than half a degree in diameter *.”

A

* “ When phenomena of this kind make their appearance in the higher parts of the atmosphere, they then make what are generally called *shooting or falling-stars*, which before the late improvements in electricity were not very intelligible to the philosopher.

“ That these are electrical appearances, I think, Beccaria makes very evident; and the fact which he relates as a proof of it is exceeding curious and remarkable. He informs us, ‘ that as he was sitting with a friend in the open air an hour after sun-set, they saw what is called a falling-star directing its course towards them, and apparently growing larger and larger till it disappeared not far from them, when it left their faces, hands, and cloaths, with the earth and all the neighbouring objects, suddenly illuminated with a diffused and lambent light, attended with no noise at all. While they were standing up staring and looking at each other, surprised at the appearance, a servant came running to them out of a neighbouring garden, and asked them if they had seen nothing, for that he had seen a light shine suddenly in the garden, and especially upon the streams which he was throwing to water it.’ What has been said of these appearances in the air, is also applicable when they appear rolling upon the surface of the earth or water; and I shall relate one, as it bears evident marks of electricity, made by Mr. Chalmers when he was on board the *Montague*, under the command of Admiral Chambers.

“ On

A remarkable aurora borealis was observed by Mr. Robinson, at Hinckley, on the evening of October 24, 1769. "These illuminations" he says, "began to shew themselves as soon as the evening twilight would permit, their first appearance being near the horizon. They seemed to proceed from dusky light clouds, as they frequently do, streaming upwards towards the zenith; those from the westward, after some time, began to be tinged with red, and continued alternately to exhibit great varieties of that colour, which succeeded each other by quick successions, being sometimes of a wan light red, then approaching by degrees to a full dusky red, and sometimes a full blood-colour, and even the colours of pink and light scarlet were afterwards nearly represented. The illuminations from the other quarters of the heavens had nearly their usual appearance, except from the north-east, which were of a remarkable pale bright silver colour for a considerable time; at near seven o'clock they likewise began to be a little tinged with red, which increasing, and intermitting, at length came to exhibit the same appearance as those in the west, it being now near half past seven o'clock; and the different streams of light arising

"On the 4th of November, 1749, in lat. 42° 48' long. 9° 3', he was taking an observation on the quarter-deck, about ten minutes before 12, when one of the quarter-masters desired he would look to the windward; upon which he observed a large ball of fire with a blue appearance rolling on the surface of the water at or about three miles distance from them. They immediately lowered their top-sails, &c. but it came down upon them so fast, that before they could raise the main-tack they observed the ball to rise almost perpendicular, and not above forty or fifty yards from the main chains, when it went off with an explosion, as if hundreds of cannon had been fired at one time, and left so great a smell of brimstone that the ship seemed to be nothing but sulphur. After the noise was over, which he believed did not last longer than half a second, they found their main top-mast shattered into above a hundred pieces, and the main-mast rent quite down to the heel. There were some of the spikes which nail the fish of the main-mast drawn with such force out of the mast, and they stuck so fast in the main deck, that the carpenter was obliged to take an iron crow to get them out. There were five men knocked down, and one of them greatly burnt by the explosion. They believed that when the ball, which appeared to them to be of the bigness of a large mill-stone, rose, it took the middle of the main top-mast, as the head of the mast above the bounds was not splintered."

from most parts of the horizon, seemed to be in their full strength, directing themselves towards the zenith, where they formed a corona, or point, which appeared and disappeared frequently, and was sometimes partial and broken. This point near the zenith was frequently surrounded by a kind of radii, the points of which at this time were tinged of a light red colour; the strongest appearance was from seven to eight o'clock. It was observable that the corona, or point, was not exactly in the zenith; it appeared and disappeared frequently; but always formed itself a few degrees towards the south; nor was it exactly in the meridian, but inclined a little towards the east*."

On the 21st of September, 1775, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, which began about ten in the morning at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*†, after ravaging the intermediate counties, entered Leiceſter-

* "That this is an electrical appearance," Mr. Robinson thinks, "is evident, from the good representations given at the electrical machine with the *aurora borealis* tube, &c. It is now supposed by many modern philosophers and electricians, with good reason, that earthquakes are not owing to subterraneous winds, fires, vapours, or any thing that occasions explosions, and heaves up the ground (as was formerly supposed), and the conclusion is supported by a variety of circumstances. The impression made by an earthquake by land and water, to the greatest distances, is observed, as far as could be judged, to be instantaneous, and only to be effected by electricity, the motion of which is so instantaneous as hardly to admit of the least sensible transition of time in its passage even to the most distant parts. It is not upon the principle of any subterraneous explosion that we can in the least account for the manner in which ships, far from any land, are affected during an earthquake, which seems as if they struck upon a rock, or as if something thumped against their bottoms; even the fishes are affected by an earthquake; this stroke therefore must be occasioned by something that could communicate motion with unspeakably greater velocity than any heaving of the earth under the sea, by the elasticity of generated vapours; this could only produce a gradual swell, and could never give an impulse to the water, so as to make it feel like a stone."

To illustrate the above, Mr. Robinson has made the following experiment with the electrical machine: place a vessel of water so as to let each extremity of its surface communicate with a wire or chain; then let the persons present put their hands, or even a finger into the water; and when an electrical flash is passed over its surface, they feel a sudden concussion given to them, exactly like that which is supposed to affect ships at sea during an earthquake.

† The eldest daughter of Mr. Car of Leeds was struck dead in an instant, as she stood between the fireſide and the window; as was likewise a maid servant to a farmer

Leicestershire about twelve hours after, and early next morning spent its force on the barns and stables of Mr. *Watson* of Hinckley, situate about 200 yards to the South-East of the church. A particular account of this accident was taken at the time by Mr. *Robinson*, and accompanies this narrative.

In

farmer near Topcliff, in the North Riding, much in the same situation. Several other persons were struck dead in the same storm, which extended to a great distance. See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1775, p. 496, 498.

"This storm, which was very extensive, was perceived to be coming on by those in the fields near Hinckley, about ten o'clock in the evening. Few in the town knew any thing of it; but about midnight most of the inhabitants were awakened by the loud peals of thunder. There was likewise at that time a more distant thunder rolling. The distance between the flash and claps of thunder I observed to be from four to seven or eight seconds of time, except a particular one at the distance of two seconds nearly, which was a very great clap. I supposed it to be between one and two o'clock in the morning. After some time, the thunder became more moderate, and removed to a distance, and I slept till day-light. In the morning of September 22, I heard the thunder at a great distance. At the assembly at Leicester (it being the first race-day, and the day of choosing the mayor), the lightning glared in, to the great terror of the ladies; and from other parts it was represented as very terrible. The morning after the storm Mr. Craven came to me, desiring my company, with Mr. Robson and himself, to view Mr. Watson's buildings in the fields (now the property of Mr. Nicholas Hurst), part of which had been struck by the lightning the preceding night. We examined them in the afternoon. There are two ranges of buildings nearly of the same height, the one to the North, the other to the South; on the East are lower buildings; on the West a wall and gates; these inclose the farm yard. The part struck was the West gable-end of the South range, from the ridge to the wall-plate; the tiles were broken all the way down about three feet wide, and the greater part of them driven off the roof; the wall below the wall-plate was split and shattered about two feet. On each side the North-West corner to the floor of the chamber the wall was double brick, i. e. a nine-inch wall; the outside half of the wall was divided from the other, and the bricks thrown about. Under this chamber is the stable; in the North-West corner was a binn about three feet high, and from it to the ceiling a closet for gears, &c.; the ceiling about the top of this closet was burst, and a small stream of the lightning had run along a row of lath-nail heads, and split the plastering from the lath about four feet, and loosened and left it hollow much farther; but the greater part burst the ceiling, and struck the upper joint of the closet door, burnt the wood black, split off the door, and made its way to the gears, which were thrown down, and a little melted in several places; one place in particular was as if that part of the chain was in fusion, and something about the bigness of a quill had been pressed in a little way; round this hole the fused metal had formed a smooth regular collar of the melted iron, as though cast; a hand-saw in the same place it had touched, and melted a little superficially. The binn

In 1781 the lands and houses throughout the parish of Hinckley were new qualified; and the parochial levies proportionably adjusted.

On

bin under this closet was of brick, with a wooden cover, which was scorched, and the brick-work cracked perpendicularly in two places. The horses were in the stable; and one of them, a bay one (whose place in the stable was next the closet), had his tail finged on that side next the closet. This was not perceived till the horse was brought to Mr. Watson's house, where I saw it. The horse being very gentle, I examined him, and found that the strong long hairs of the tail, especially those on the outside, were finged off; the stumps of hair as to colour and form much the same as in common finging; also upon the thigh on that side it had touched several places, and raised the hair; they were about an inch in diameter, but did not appear finged. Upon applying the hand, they were hot and feverish, compared with other parts of the body, much like a burn or a scald. Mr. Watson soon after sent a mason to repair the damage in the building; and at the same time sent to let me know that, if I pleased, I might examine again before they made any alteration. I went accordingly. We had before been much crowded with people, but were now quite free; and the mason's ladders gave a good opportunity. The top side of the wall-plate was burnt black; and as masons, especially in out-buildings, when they build double brick walls, generally perform the work by building two single walls and joining them together in a few places with a brick laid across, so that in the middle of these walls there is often a cavity; upon examination, the lightning appeared to have passed through this cavity, and so burst out the outer wall; the marks of it were very evident on the bricks of the inner wall, especially about the corner, where they appeared of a rusty ash colour; also the outer wall on either side was sprung and left hollow, and some of the tying bricks broken, especially on the West. Being desirous to know how it came to the closet, the mason taking off the loose bricks to begin his work, we found that it passed directly through the wall, especially through a cavity by a joist, and at several of the open joints in the inner wall. We then went into the chamber, to examine the inside, where lay a quantity of wheat straw in bottles, which we removed, but saw no appearance of it there. We then took up a board in the floor over the closet, and found that it entered between the boards of the floor and the ceiling; it had scorched the underside of the board we took up, and the bricks where the principal part of it passed were melted on the outside, and turned of a dark grey and blackish, like the bricks that run in the kiln; some of these I brought home with me, and they are worth viewing with a magnifying power, their surface being melted, and by the vitrification changed into glass of a dark and greyish colour. The part of the cloud that the lightning descended from was, I suppose, very low; or probably it might have directed itself to other objects. In this situation, being within striking distance, it passed down the roof of the building; and, by the stroke and velocity, broke the tiling: being more collected at its passing into the cavity of the wall, it is not at all strange that it burnt the wall-plate black; the cavity of the wall being small, the impetuosity of the lightning split or burst out the
outer

On the 7th of February, 1782, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, setting forth, "that, by a survey lately made, " it

outer part of the wall. Had it made its way through the chamber to the closet, it would most probably have set the straw in a blaze, and have burnt the building. If there had been no gears or other good conductor in the closet, a chain or wire of a proper size might have carried the lightning in an horizontal direction in the same manner it passed the lath-nail heads, and have conveyed it safely out of the room, especially if the lower end communicated with water or moist earth. This is a common experiment in electricity. But, finding the lath-nail heads but a weak conductor, and having communication with the chains in the closet, it returned back to the best and strongest conductor in its descent to the earth. By this description it is easy to conceive, especially to those a little versed in electricity, that, by a proper apparatus, the whole of the lightning might have been safely conducted to the earth without doing any damage. As to the very particular clap of thunder heard by many persons when it was supposed the building was struck, those in the Castle-street in general agree that it immediately followed the flash, or if there was any space of time it was very little. As to seconds or parts of seconds, no one could give a very exact account except Mr. Robson, who said it was about half a second; and I have already observed that I myself heard the same at the distance of nearly two seconds. From these data (according to Dr. Derham, who, from better instruments and advantages than many others, Phil. Trans. N° 313, concludes the velocity of sound to be such, that it moves ordinarily 1142 feet in a second of time), the distance of the building or thunder-cloud from my house is 2284 feet, or 761 yards, which I suppose is very near the true distance: by Mr. Robson's observation, he was at a quarter of this distance. And here it may be useful to give some account of the elementary fire or lightning, as it may be applicable to the storm just recited as well as to what may follow, especially as of late years such ample discoveries have been made by electrical experiments, that we find it an universal agent appointed by the great Creator in almost every phenomenon of nature. It is therefore an opinion of modern philosophers, that falling stars, lightning, *aurora boreales*, fire balls and other meteors, hurricanes, whirlwinds, water-spouts, &c. and even earthquakes, are supposed to be effects of this grand agent the electrical fire. That water-spouts have an electrical origin, I think, may be concluded from several circumstances. They are generally said to appear in months subject to thunder-storms, and commonly in calm weather. The sea seems to boil, and send up a smoke under them, rising in a hill towards the spout. Persons who have been near them have heard a rumbling noise. The form of a water-spout is that of a speaking trumpet, the wider end being in the cloud, and the narrower end towards the sea. Their size is various; in the same spout the colour is sometimes inclining to white, and sometimes to black, whitish, or yellowish. Flashes of light have sometimes been seen moving about them with prodigious swiftness. Their position is sometimes perpendicular to the sea, and sometimes in the form of a curve. Their continuance is very variable, sometimes disappearing as soon as formed, and sometimes continuing a considerable time. That electricity has a very great influence on water, appears very evident; for water that but just drops from a small hole, upon being electrified, suddenly spouts out with great velocity. Another thing in
favour

“ it appears that a canal for the navigation of boats and other vessels may be conveniently made, from or near a place called Griff, in the parish of Chilvers Coton, in the county of Warwick, through the parishes of Buckingham, Wolvey, and Burton Hastings, in the said county of Warwick, and through the parishes of *Burbach, Hinckley, Higbam, Stoke Golding, Dadlington, Sutton Cheney, Shenton, Market Bosworth*, Carlton, Congerston, Shackleton, and Snaresdon, in the county of Leicester, and through the parish of Measham, and the lordships of Oakthorpe and Denesthorpe, in the county of Derby, to Woodlands Farm, on Ashby Wolds, in the said county of Leicester, whereby a safe and easy communication will be opened with the coal mines at Measham, Oakthorpe, and Ashby Wolds, and with the towns and villages adjacent to the said intended canal, and also with the Oxford and Coventry canals; and that the whole course of the said intended canal lies open upon a dead level, so that there will not be occasion for any lock to be made thereupon, unless it be one to regulate the water; and that the want of coal for fuel, and lime for the manure of land, is severely felt by the inhabitants who reside in and about several parts of the counties of Leicester, Warwick, Northampton, Buckingham, and Oxford; and, by the making of such navigable canal, the

favour of electricity is, that they have sometimes been dispersed by presenting to them sharp-pointed knives and swords; this at least is the common practice of mariners in many parts of the world. It is very probable, that what water-spouts are at sea, the same are some kinds of whirlwinds and hurricanes by land; for they have sometimes been known to tear up trees by the roots, to throw down buildings, and to scatter the materials in every direction, and many times attended with a prodigious rumbling noise. We have sometimes in the summer months whirlwinds in our harvest fields, very similar to the water-spouts; for they generally happen in calm weather, and sometimes whirl up the hay and other light bodies in the form of a spiral to a considerable height in the air; and these, like the water-spouts, are generally of short continuance, and commonly attended with a murmuring noise. These, as to their effects with us, are generally very mild and moderate. In some parts of the world whirlwinds and hurricanes are most terrible. Dreadful have been those of late in the West India islands, which are subject to them from the climate; from which Great Britain and most other parts of the world are happily exempt.”

“ conveyance of coal and lime, and also of divers goods, wares,
 “ and merchandizes, as well to the Coventry and Oxford canals,
 “ as to the towns and villages adjacent thereto, in the several
 “ counties afore said, will be greatly facilitated, and the same will
 “ be of public utility.”

A bill was ordered to be brought into parliament for this purpose, which is now depending [*April* 18, 1782] and in its consequences may be highly beneficial to the parish of Hinckley.

Hinckley is celebrated for good ale; and by the following old verse we may suppose that formerly it was no less famous :

Higham on the hill,
Stoke in the dale,
Wykin for butter-milk,
Hinckley for ale.

Thus modernized by a friend :

From *Higham* looking down we view
Stoke in the vale below ;
 And *Wykin* claims the milking pail,
 As plenteous dairies shew ;
Hinckley distils the malted grain,
 Whence health and vigour flow.

I shall conclude this section of my History by observing, in the words of Mr. Robinson, “ that it may be said of Hinckley, as
 “ of other improved places, as learning advances, ridiculous
 “ credulity retires. Superstitious tales and traditionary legends
 “ lose credit daily, and wear away very fast. The inhabitants in
 “ general are an industrious sett of people, and of much more po-
 “ lite and gentle address than formerly.”

S T O K E,

NOW commonly called *Stoke Golding*, *Goldenbam*, or *Golding-ton**, and mentioned in a subsidy roll of the year 1505 under the name of *Stoke Manfield*, is one of the townships which pay suit and service to the court at Hinckley. The history of this town, any further than as included in that of Hinckley, is comprised in Burton's account of its early lords, which shall therefore be transcribed: "The moiety or one half of this manor was the ancient inheritance of *Rafe* Lord *Basset* of *Sapcoate* in the time of King *Edward* the first, who held the same of *John* Lord *Hastings* (whose issue was after Earl of *Pembroke*) as of his manor of *Dadlington*. From *Basset* (by an heir general) it came to *Moton*, and in like manner from *Moton* to *Harington*, all which did appear for the said land at the Court Baron of the said manor of *Dadlington*, and performed their suits and services for the same; as is apparent and to be proved by divers ancient Court Rolls belonging to the said manor; and also by Inquisitions and Records. The other moiety, or one half of this manor, was belonging to the family of *Champaine*, whose heir general was married to [Edmund Boug; by whose daughter and heir it came to] *Turville*†; from *Turville* (by alienation made) it came to *Harington*. Sir *John Harington*, after Lord *Harington* of *Burley* in the County of *Rutland*, was seised of the whole, and (not many years since) sold it to the tenants;† the families, probably, of *Firebrace*, *Trynnell*, and *Brokesby*.

* Compare the pedigrees of Champagne and Turville in Burton's Leicestershire.

† There is a *Stokerston*, in old records called *Stokeferston*, in the hundred of Garret in this county; where, by license of Edward IV, "Teste Rege apud Staunford, "xxii die Januarii, mcccclxv," an hospital was founded by *John de Beivile*, for a chaplain and three alms-men to pray for his soul for ever; who were made a body corporate, had a common seal granted them, and were empowered to purchase lands to the amount of ten pounds a year. I mention this particular (as it is unnoticed by Burton) from Peck's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, MS. in the British Museum, and Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 247.

The whole lordship is now the property of *William Hurst*, Esq. by whom it was purchased in 1772.

In the matriculus of 1220, Stoke is described as part of the parish of Hinckley, having a free chapel, with a resident chaplain who had power to administer sacraments, and paying 3s. 6d. synodals in the manner of the mother church.

The chapel was pulled down very early in the fourteenth century by Sir Robert de Champaine, who, having married the daughter and heiress of Sir Roger de Stoke, became possessed of a moiety of the manor. By this gentleman the church which still remains was founded* in or about the year 1304, and dedicated, in honour of his lady, to St. *Margaret*. The following memorial I transcribed in September 1781 from a stone still remaining against the wall in the North aisle of the church :

ROBERT· DE
CAMPANIA
MIL· ET MARGARE-
TA VXOR EIVS
FILIA ROGERI
DE STOKE MILI-
TIS FVNDAVE.
RVT HANC EC-
CLESIA IN HO-
NORE S. MARG-
ARETE VIRGI-
NIS TEMP'E ED. I.

From this period Stoke is to be considered as a separate parish, though the rectory has been constantly annexed to the vicarage of Hinckley. That it is however perfectly distinct as to parochial rates was determined by a cause tried regularly at the Lent assizes for the county in 1627, and confirmed the same year by a solemn determination of the court of King's-bench.

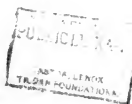
The circumstance is thus related in an old MS. belonging to Mr. Hurst: " There was lately a controversy between Hinckley

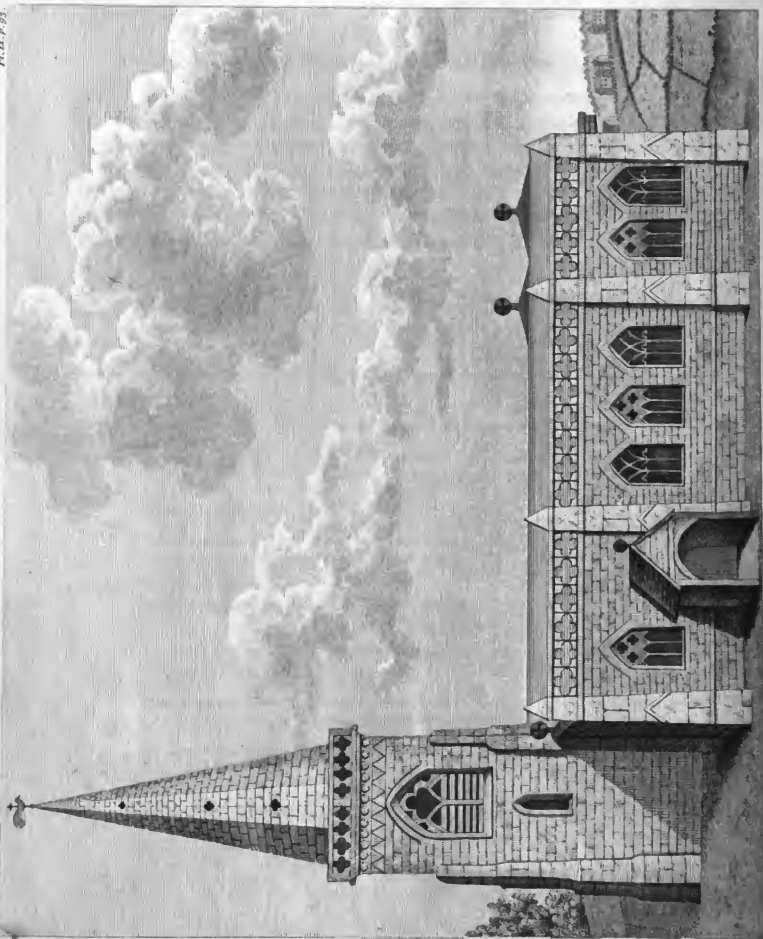
* The like was performed by Sir Thomas Welch in the reign of Richard II. for *Wanlip*; who, of a chapel, made it a parochial church, building a new fabrick from the ground. *Peckleton* was in 1220 a chapel belonging to Kirkby Malory, but was made a parish church in 1349. So *Angodeßhorpe*, which 5 Hen. III. was a chapel belonging to Whitick, is now a parish church; and others might be pointed out.

"and Stoake. Hinckley-men contended to have Stoake to be a hamlet or member of Hinckley, and like only a chapelry, and within their parish. But at Lent assizes in the second year of King Charles, upon good evidence shewn, a special verdict was given by the jury with Stoake, who found it to be no member or hamlet of Hinckley, and to be an absolute parish of itself. Upon which, judgement was given accordingly *."

* This case is reported by Sir Richard Hutton, in his Reports, 1656, fol. 93. *Hilton versus Paule*. Hil. 2 Car. Rot. 565. "Richard Hilton brought an action of trespass against Robert Paule, for the taking of a saddle at Stoke Goldenham; and upon Not Guilty pleaded, the Jury gave a Special Verdict, viz. 'That the parish of *Hinkley* was *de temp. dont memorie &c.* and yet is an ancient Rectory and a Church Parochial; and that the town of *Stoke Goldenham* is an ancient town, and parcel of the Rectory of *Hinckley*; and that from the time of Henry the Sixth, and afterwards until this time, there hath been, and is, in the town of *Stoke Goldenham*, a Church, which by all the said time hath been used and reported as a parish; and that the inhabitants of *Stoke Goldenham* by all the said time had had all parochial rights, and churchwardens; and that the town of *Stoke Goldenham* is distant two miles from *Hinkley*.' And the verdict concluded, 'If it should seem to them that *Stoke Goldenham* is a parish for relief of poor, within the statute of 43 Eliz. cap. 2. then they find for the Plaintiff; if not, for the Defendant.'— And this case was argued by Serjeant Buckley; and he vouched *Linwood*, fol. 89; and said, that there is *Ecclesia major & minor*, and a dependant church upon the principal and another church, and which is found to be used and reputed: *ergo* it is not a Parish; and that the exception of the Chapel of *Fownes*, which by the statute is made a Parish, proves that Chapel and Parish are not within the statute. He vouched 4 Edward IV. 39. and 5 Edward IV. to prove that divers Towns may be in a Parish. And the Lord Richardson said, that it is a clear case that this is a Parish, within the intent of the statute of 43 Eliz. for the relief of the poor; and that the Churchwardens and Overseers of *Stoke Goldenham* might assents for the relief of the poor. And though it be found that, after the time of Henry the Sixth, and until now, it had been used as a Parish Church, that doth not exclude that it was not used so before. And a reputative Chantry is within the statute of Chantries, 1 Edward VI. And this statute being made for the relief of the poor, and that they might not wander, therefore the intent of the statute is to confine the relief to parishes then *in esse*, and so used. And every one of the Court delivered their opinion, and concurred; and so judgement was given for the Plaintiff."

The





The Church

hath at the West end a good spire steeple, 30 yards high, supported by strong abutments, and containing four bells. The top of this steeple is said by Burton to have been shaken down by an earthquake* in 1580. The south side of the church has been by the architect finely ornamented in the windows and on the roof, which gives it a pleasing and solemn appearance; but if it had been raised higher, it would have been more majestic. Compared with the steeple, and the ground it stands upon, it is rather low, but yet makes a good appearance, as the reader may judge by the sketch of it from the pencil of Mr. Robinson, which accompanies this History. [See plate IX.] The view of the chancel from the East bears the character of gravity and veneration; on the North it is finished in a plainer manner, and supported by strong abutments of good stone and mortar, which appear hardened by standing in the air; at least the corroding hand of Time has made but little impression on them in almost five centuries.

The inside consists of two aisles, one of them considerably widened near the chancel; and in 1619 contained the following arms (delineated in plate V. fig. 5—12. from a book in the College of Arms communicated, 1782, by J. C. Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald):

Gules, three lions passant, guardant, Or, a label of France.
Earls of Lancaster.

Gules, a lion rampant, Arg. *Mowbray*†.

Or, a fret Sable, *Champaine*; the founder of the church.

Or, on a fess Gules. 3 plates. *Colville.*

Gules, a fess dancette between 10 crosslets Or. *Engaine.*

* In 1571 there had been a remarkable earthquake at Marcle-hill in Herefordshire; and in 1575 part of Ruthin Castle in Derbyshire was shaken down by a similar calamity.

† The Mowbrays had large estates in Leicestershire, by marriage with the heiresses of the baron Segrave.

Argent,

Argent, 2 bars, and a canton Gules. *Boyes.*

Argent, a plain Crois, Gules. *St. George.*

Or, a fess Azure, from which a Lion naissant, Gules.

There now remain (1782) several fragments of old painted glafs ; the most perfect of which are two small heads of Apostles. There is also an octagon font, with rude figures on seven of the sides, expreffive of the seven deadly fins, but almost obliterated ; and an old dial, dated 1620, from which the hand has long been broken off.

The town chest, preserved in the church, is marked

“Stocke Chest,

C.
W. B.

1636.

W.
T. O.

The king's arms were new painted in 1775, John Prinsep churchwarden.

The present rector of Stoke is the Rev. Mr. Gallaway, vicar of Hinckley ; his curate, the Rev. Mr. Brown.

Of the epitaphs, which are not numerous, the principal ones are here transcribed :

1. In the South East corner of the church (where it is highly probable that there was formerly a chantry) on a very small, but neat, brass escutcheon, ornamented with the arms engraved in plate V. fig 3.

“ In piam memoriam

FRANCISCI BROKESBY, vici hujus gen.

Qui licet

Profapia ortus honesta,

Uxore felix unica,

Prole lætus pulchrâ,

Vicinis gratus, vicissim amatus ;

Aliam tamen,

Sperandi præposuit sortem,

Spirandi adhibuit normam,

Respirandi contigit metam,

Gratiam

Gratiam in terris, gloriam in coelis.

Posuere

OBADIAH	}	filii nati	{	maximus,
NATHANAEL				proximus.

Obiit anno { ætatis 55.
salutis 1633.

Quem sibi proles

Præivere	{	RUTH,	}	1611.
		GAMALIEL,		1627.
		ELIZABETH,		

Secuti	{	NEHEMIAH,	1663.
		ABEL,	1676.

Mox fecuturi	{	OBADIAH,
		NATHANAEL,
		RUTH,
		ABIGAIL.
		1684."

2. On a most elegant monument of white marble, on the South side of the altar, is the following inscription (effaced by time, but preserved in the "Baronetage, 1741," vol. IV. p. 76.)

"Hic juxta situs est

HENRICUS FIREBRACE, Miles,

Vir ortu vitæque splendidus,

Pervetustâ a Normannis usque familiâ,

Fide ad posteros memorabili ;

Quam Carolo I^o. per res suas difficillimas,

Non gratam magis quam utilem præstitit,

Cum a Cubiculo Regis sub custodiâ habitû nusquam discederit ;

Nisi ad procuranda ipsi negotia, quæ varia

Domû forisq; tam publica quam privata

Capitis cum discrimine expedit ;

Stu-

Studioque in eum tam constanti quam fortuna odio,
 Ad extremum malorum & vitæ terminum perduravit.
 Prævalentibus deinde Rebellium armis & constitutâ Tyrannide,
 Ruri se continuit ferè in hoc viculo,
 Donec Deo communibus omnium votis favente
 Desideratissimus rediret in patriam Carolus :
 Tum in hospitio Regio munera obivit
 Sine periculo honorifica,
 Ubi domesticis rebus administrandis præfuit,
 Inter principales de Tapete Viridi (ut vocant) Officiarios,
 Faciliori jam Fortunâ usus, pari diligentia
 Triginta propè annos vixit in Curiâ ;
 Innocentissimis moribus suâque integritate,
 Carolo & Jacobo augustis fratribus semper carus,
 Quorum altero naturæ cedente, Fortunâ altero
 Amisâ tum demùm Aulâ ut servaret Fidem,
 Cum in hunc notum sibi recessum & antiquum perfugium revenisset,
 Non ita diu post vitam cum morte commutavit
 Die 27 Januarii, 1690, anno ætatis suæ 72°.

Of this faithful servant to his prince, I shall collect some particulars from the Baronetage before cited, and other sources ; which the reader will find among the anecdotes of eminent men who were natives of, or connected with, Hinckley.

3. " Here lies the body of WILLIAM TRYMNELL of this town, gent. whose loyalty and courage were very memorable during the late unhappy wars. He served king Charles I. in the quality of captain of horse ; and in several gallant and dangerous expeditions signalized himself. His other more private virtues, his integrity, candour, humility, and easiness of conversation, made him justly beloved of all while living, and lamented when dead. He departed this life in the year of our Lord 1693, of his age 67."

4. " Here

4. "Here lies interred
JOHN BLACKWALL, gentleman,
REBECCA his wife,
ELIZABETH their daughter,
and ANNE OSBORNE, sister to the said REBECCA.

JOHN BLACKWALL was the son
of the Rev. ANTHONY BLACKWALL *, M. A.
late master of the Grammar-school
in Market Bosworth in this county.

He died the 5th of July, 1763,
in the 56th year of his age.

REBECCA BLACKWALL and ANNE OSBORNE
were the daughters of the Rev. JAMES OSBORNE, M. A.
late vicar of Leek in the county of Stafford.

The former died the 25th of August, 1763,
in the 54th year of her age;

The latter died the 4th of October, 1763,
in the 53d year of her age.

ELIZABETH BLACKWALL died the 14th of May, 1760,
in the 17th year of her age."

There are a few other flat stones, for the families of WYAT,
TRYMNELL, WRIGLEY, JOHNSON, SAUNDERS, KING, MOULTON,
and BENSKIN.

In the church-yard are none worth copying.

* Author of "An Introduction to the Classics," &c. and of "The Sacred Claf-
fics defended and illustrated," &c. A more particular account of him will be
given in the list of eminent men at the end of this little volume.

D A D L I N G T O N

CONTINUES, as it was described in 1220, to be a hamlet containing a chapel dependent on the town of Hinckley. In the collection of parochial rates, however, it is, like Stoke, distinct.

The manor, as appears from *Burton* *, who was himself lord of it, was anciently the inheritance of *William de Hastings*, lord steward of the household to king Henry the second, from whom lineally descended Henry Hastings, created baron Abergavenny in right of Joane his wife, daughter and heir of William de Cantelupe lord Abergavenny, from whom descended lineally Lawrence created earl of Pembroke; whose grandchild John earl of Pembroke dying without issue, all his lands, manors, and tenements descended and came to Reginald lord Grey of Ruthin, as cousin and next heir to the said John earl of Pembroke by Elizabeth grandmother of the said Reginald, who was daughter of John Hastings lord Abergavenny, and great great aunt to the last John earl of Pembroke: Philip the widow of this last John earl of Pembroke was married to Richard earl of Arundel, and was endowed with part of this manor. These lord Hastings (long before the statute of *Quia emptores terrarum*, made the 13th of Edw.I.) gave certain lands within the said manor to divers persons, to be held of the said manor by several tenures. The abovenamed Reginald lord Grey of Ruthin gave this manor, with the manor of Barwell and other lands in the county of Leicester, to Sir John Grey his younger son. John Grey of Barwell, Esq. descended lineally from the said Sir John Grey, in the reign of queen Elizabeth sold this manor with the court leet thereto belonging to my father Rafe Burton of Lindley,

* Of whom, and his brother, an account will be hereafter given.

Esq.

Esq. and it is now the inheritance of me William Burton son and heir of him the said Rafe Burton."

Mr. Hurst has in his possession the court rolls from 1272; and a curious MS. drawn up by Burton, under the title of "Antiquitates de Dadlington manerio com. Leic. sive Exemplificatio Scriptorum, Cartarum veterum, Inquisitionum, Rotulorum Curiarum, Recordorum, & Evidentium probantium Antiquitates dicti manerii de Dadlington, & hæreditatem de Burton in dicto manerio de Dadlington, quæ nunc sunt penes me Will'mum Burton de Lindley com. Leic. modernum dominum dicti manerii de Dadlington. Labore & studio mei Will'mi Burton de Lindley, Apprenticii Legum Angliæ, & Socii Interioris Templi Londini; nuper habitantis apud Falde com. Staff. nunc apud Lindley, 25 Aug. 1625, æt. 50."

John of Bolingbroke occurs in this MS. (temp. 18 Ed. II.) as *Efchaetor domini regis*. After that time, the *Greys* appear to have been lords till 1585, when it was purchased by the *Burtons*. Mr. *William Cox* was owner in 1659; *Joshua Grundy*, Esq. in 1742; and in 1772 it came to *William Hurst*, Esq. and *Nicholas Hurst*, Gent. the present owners.

It appears from Burton's MS. that the manors of *Higham* and *Dadlington* were united under one lord; and in all the court rolls, from the reign of Edward the Second to the present time, the inquisitions, &c. have been taken for the manors of Dadlington and Higham; and by an antient roll we learn that the inhabitants of Higham were fined at Dadlington court, for not providing bows and arrows.

Dadlington is situated on rising ground, in a good and healthy air, about one mile from Stoke, in the road to Bosworth, near the ground where the memorable and decisive battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster *.

In

* The account already given of this remarkable event in English History may be illustrated by the following short narrative of facts: Richmond, landing at Milford

In the field still known by the name of "Crown-hill," whence

Haven, passed through Haverford West; and, crossing the Severn, came to Shrewsbury, and thence through Litchfield to Tamworth, where his army arrived late in the evening; but he himself, following in the rear with about twenty horsemen, missed his road, and passed the night solitarily at a little village three miles distant. Early on the 25th, after shewing himself at Tamworth to his army, he had an interview with his father-in-law lord Stanley at Atherstone, when measures were concerted for the operations of the next day; and in the evening he was joined by Sir John Savage, Sir Bryan Sanford, Sir Simon Digby, and many other experienced warriors. Richard, meantime, despising the supposed weakness of his adversary, yet desiring effectually to crush him, led his army in great regal state from Nottingham castle to Leicester, through which town he passed in open pomp, the crown-royal on his head, on Sunday evening, and thence came to a hill called *Arme Beame*, in the parish of Bosworth, where "he pitched his field, refreshed his soldiers, and took his rest." The next morning early, bringing all his men out of the camp into the plain, he ordered both horsemen and footmen to be drawn up in a length of line, that their numbers might appear as large as possible. The archers were placed in the front, under the command of the duke of Norfolk and his son the earl of Surrey. This long vanguard was followed by Richard himself with a chosen band, supported on each side with wings of horsemen. The whole number exceeded 16,000.

The army of Richmond, which amounted not to 5000, was proportionally arranged by their gallant leader. The archers, in a narrow front, were led by the earl of Oxford; the right wing was entrusted to Sir Gilbert Talbot, the left to Sir John Savage. Richmond himself reserved a good company of horse, and a small number of foot.

On each side the leader addressed his troops with a spirited oration; "which was scarcely finished," says an old historian, "but the one army espied the other. Lord! how hastily the soldiers buckled their helms, how quickly the archers bent their bows, and brushed their feathers, how readily the billmen shook their bills and proved their staves, ready to approach and join when the terrible trumpet should sound the bloody blast to victory or death! Between both armies there was a great morass, which the earl of Richmond left on his right hand for this intent that it should be on that side a defence for his part, and in so doing he had the sun at his back, and in the faces of his enemies." The first conflict of the archers being over, the armies met fiercely with swords and bills; and at this period the Earl was joined by lord Stanley, which determined the fortune of the day. In this battle above a thousand persons were slain on the side of Richard; and amongst them the duke of Norfolk, the lord Ferrars of Chartley, Sir Richard Ratclyffe, and Sir Robert Brackenbury lieutenant of the Tower. Of Richmond's army scarcely one hundred were slain, among whom the principal person was Sir William Brandon his standard-bearer. The victor was crowned in the field by Sir William Stanley, with a crown of ornament which Richard wore in the battle, and which was found among the spoils. The battle, which lasted little more than two hours, was fought on the 22d of August, 1525; and hence, by the way, may be pointed out a palpable mistake in Gibber's additions to Shakspeare's tragedy, where Richard in the eve of the battle smells "the ripe harvest of the new-mown hay."

gravel is sometimes fetched to repair the highways, Mr. Robinson informs me, there have been dug up many human skeletons, which are said to be very common on breaking fresh ground. From this spot is a fine and extensive view along the vale towards Bosworth, being the celebrated ground commonly called King Richard's Field. A tradition remains, that the crown was sequestered on this hill or spot, which is but just without the town.

The soil at Dadlington is of a gravelly mixed nature, and is fruitful in corn and grass, and excellent for orchard fruit, especially for the nonpareil, and others of a choice kind. The *absinthium* or wormwood grows here spontaneously in great plenty. That scarce and tender bird the nightingale is here more common than in any other parts of the country, and frequently in the summer season serenades the benighted traveller.

The CHAPEL

is appropriated to the dean and chapter of Westminster, who allow 20l. a year to the minister (payable by the lessee of their glebe) for serving this cure. The present chaplain is the Rev. Mr. Gallaway, vicar of Hinckley; his curate the Rev. Mr. Brown.

In 1622 the following arms remained in this chapel:

Or, a maunch Gules. *Hastings.*

Barry of 6, Arg. & Az. 3 torteauxes in chief, quartered with *Hastings* and *Valence*. *Grey.*

Quar- { Azure, semé d'Estoiles a crescent Arg. }
terly { Azure, a fess between 2 talbots heads erased Or. } *Burton*.*

The chapel bears evident marks of great antiquity; and, by some late repairs, makes a decent appearance. It has a small wooden turret with two bells. There was within memory a large old door on the North side, now stopped up. Part of the

* See plate V. fig. 13.

arch remains, filled up with modern brick-work. But a better idea of it may be taken from the South-west view of it in plate X. which my readers owe to the kindness of Mr. Robinson.

In the inside is a very old town chest, without date.

The Lord's Prayer, &c. were new painted in 1773; Thomas Eames churchwarden.

There are the remains of an old monument of the *Cottons*, but not one letter legible. The arms (viz. Azure on a Chevron Arg. 3 Katharine wheels Gules, see plate V. fig. 14.) are barely discernible on an old pane of painted glass.

Within the chapel there is not one monumental inscription; and in the burying-ground which surrounds it there are but few, amongst which the family of BALLARD is most conspicuous. The following epitaph is remarkable only for its simplicity:

"Here lieth interred the late THOMAS BALLARD of Drayton, who departed this life the 16th of October, 1765, in the 84th year of his age.

I lov'd my honour'd parents dear,
I lov'd my wife and children dear,
I lov'd my brothers and sisters too,
And hope in Heaven to meet them there;
I lov'd my uncles, aunts, and cousins too,
I pray to God to give my children grace the same to do."

"ELIZABETH BALLARD, late wife of Thomas, died Sept. 28, 1761, aged 77."

There are also monuments to three of their children; and one in memory of

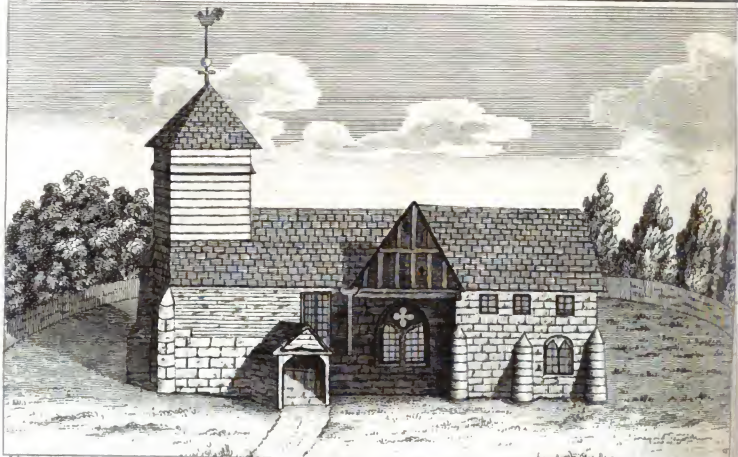
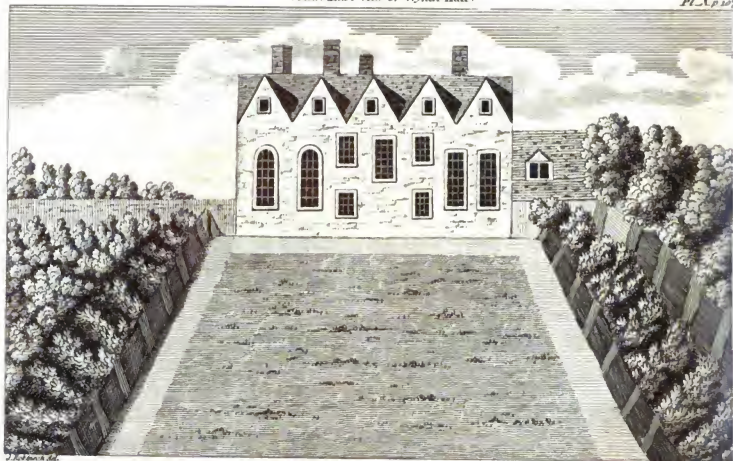
"JOHN EVERARD, who died Jan. 3, 1726, aged 40."

W Y K I N



South East View of Wykin Hall.

Pl. X. p. 20.



J. Richardson del.

South West View of Dadlington Chapel.

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W Y K I N

IS a small hamlet or village (as the name implies) in the parish of Hinckley, where formerly stood a chapel, which, so far back as 1622, had been "long since decayed and gone." It was a very small edifice, in which service was performed only once a year; and its revenues were originally appropriated to the maintenance of two monks residing at Hinckley, to support the parochial minister, and to uphold hospitality. It is now entirely incorporated with the mother parish, and pays a proportionable share in all levies.

The manor of Wykin was granted by Robert Bossu earl of Leicester to the monastery of Nuneaton in Warwickshire, which was founded by Amicia his wife, daughter of the earl of Montfort. Prioreſs *Oulnton*, Sept. 5, 1540, surrendered up the whole monastery of Nuneaton, together with Wykin, and all other lands and tenements thereto belonging, to K. Henry VIII. who, on the first day of May, 1544, granted the manor of Wykin to *Edvard lord Clinton and Saye*, and to Sir *Robert Terrobit*, knight, and to their heirs, to be held *in capite*, by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. By them it was sold, on the 10th of May following, to *William Wightman**, whose heir continued to hold it in 1622. The lordship and by much the greater part of the land are now the property of *William Burleton*, esq; LL. D. recorder of Leicester. The Rev. Mr. *Hunt* and *John Simpson*, esq; have also estates in this hamlet. A South-east view of Wykin-Hall is engraved in plate X. from a drawing of Mr. Robinson.

* The same, probably, whose effigies and epitaph were placed in Hinckley church. See p. 38; and see the arms in plate VII. fig. 5.—Of this family was one Wightman of Burton upon Trent, a notorious heretick, who published himself to be the Holy Ghost, holding "that the Holy Ghost was different from God, and that he was a creature." He was convened before divers grave and learned men; but, resolutely persisting in his heresy, was burnt at Litchfield about 1610.

T H E H Y D E.

THIS little hamlet, though situated in the county of Warwick, is part of the parish of Hinckley.

"It is now," says Sir William Dugdale*, "a depopulated place; but had anciently a chapel † appertaining to *Hinckley* in *Leicestershire*, whereof (doubtless) it was not long since a member, in regard it appears to be of the fee of Winchester by *Quincy* earl of *Winchester's* interest in the honour of *Leicester*. As for the signification of the names, I shall refer you to the Glossary of the learned Sir H. Spelman, where may be seen the various acceptations thereof; conceiving that in this place it was first imposed to express a certain quantity of land sufficient for one plough to manage. But the first mention that I have met with of it is in 3 Joh. where *Will. Mareſchall* and *Ralph Mallore* levied a fine of two yards of land here to the use of *Richard Fitz-Robert*. To which *William* succeeded *Thomas*, who in 55 H. III. ‡ held half a knight's fee in this place and Eton (now Nun-Eaton) with Sapcote in Leicestershire. After which I have not seen any thing considerable relating thereto, till 20 E. III. that *William Moton* answered || for the 8th part of a knight's fee here, held of the honour of Winchester, whose title therein devolved, as it seems, to *Richard Grey* of *Codmoure* and *Laurence Dutton*. For 11 Richard II. the half knight's fee before specified lying here and in Eaton, was certified § to have been held by them of Henry lord Ferrars of Groby; from which time till 1 Mary I can discover no more thereof;

* Warwickshire, 2d ed. p. 52.

† Efc. 55 H. III.

§ Efc. 11 R. II. n. 26.

† Rot. de nonis garb. &c. in Scac.

|| Rot. penes S. Clarke bar.

but

but then it was found that Sir Walter Smith, of Sherford in Burton Hastings in the county of Warwick *, died seized of three parts of this manor, as also 300 acres of pasture, 60 acres of meadow, and two shillings rent, lying here and in Hinckley, purchased of John Leake and Richard Astell, leaving Richard his son and heir 22 years of age, which Richard, 35 Elizabeth, being possessed of two parts, settled them upon *William Littleton* in marriage with Margaret his daughter, in the same manner as he did Sherford; since which it hath accompanied the possession of that lordship."

Mr. Thomas adds, "there is only one house standing here, near which are yet to be seen the vestigia of this depopulated village."

Sir Walter Smith was murdered by a young wife, who was afterwards executed for it; and his son Richard juggled out of this and the rest of his estate by Sir John Littleton of Frankley, in the county of Worcester; whose third son William was married to Mr. Smith's only daughter. The management of the writings had been imprudently trusted to Sir John; and at the time of execution Mr. Smith was drawn off after a brace of bucks, and hurried to sign them before they were read throughout. But the artful knight had made such provision for his own family in the settlement, that, on the death of his third son without issue, the estate was to devolve to his heir, which was his elder brother *Gilbert*; and his third brother George married the widow. Mr. Smith sued Gilbert's son John for recovery of his estate, which, on the attainder of John for adhering to the earl of Essex, 42 Eliz. came to the crown. Muriel, his widow, petitioned James I. to have it restored, and obtained her request. But, to avoid further suits with Mr. Smith, she sold it to Serjeant *Hele*, a great lawyer; who, likewise considering on what foundation

* Efc. 1 Mary.

Littelton's title was at first built, disposed of it between his five sons, Sir Warwick, Sir Francis, Nicholas, Walter, and George. But such, says Sir William Dugdale *, is the fate that follows these possessions, that for want of a public adversary, these brothers are now at suit among themselves for them; and as none of the line of Gilbert Littelton, to whom they so descended by force of the before-specified conveyance, doth enjoy a foot of them, so it is no less observable, that the son and heir, by George and Mary, viz. Stephen Littelton of Holbeach, in Staffordshire, was attended with a very hard fate, being executed, and his estate forfeited, for being concerned in the Gunpowder Treason.

This lordship of Sherford did not long continue in the family of Hele; for by an heiress it passed to — *Hook*; whose son Sir *Hele* married *Hester* daughter of — *Underhill*, citizen and grocer of London, and died 1712, without issue, leaving his three sisters coheirs; the elder married — *Groves*, gent. the second — *Dyer*, gent. and the third *John Hammond*, esq; who, with his relict, afterwards the wife of Dr. Lilley, owned it in Dr. Thomas's time †.

The *Earl of Stamford* is now the owner of the lordship; which appears, by an admeasurement taken in 1781, to contain in the whole but 431 acres, of which the principal land-holders are Lady *Gresley*, Sir *John Dyer*, Mr. *Hawkins*, Mr. *Ball* ‡, Mr. *Stokes*, and Mr. *Talkington*.

* lb. p. 56.

† lb. p. 56.

‡ The Case of *Carte*, administrator of the late Vicar of *Hinckley*, versus *Ball* & al. (as reprinted in Atkyns, vol. III. p. 469, Case 170), will be given hereafter, under the life of the Rev. *John Carte*.

A P P E N D I X.

N^o I.

Some Particulars of the Abbey of LIRA, and of its Possessions in this Kingdom.

LIRA, or LYRA, is a Benedictine abbey, in a town of the same name, in the diocese of Evreux, on the river Rille in Normandy, founded about the year 1045, and taxed to the apostolical chamber at 300 florins of gold for annates. Its annual income is 20090 livres, with a right of presenting to 30 churches. William Fitz Osbern, kinsman to duke William, afterwards king of England, a powerful man, and commendable for his endowments both of body and mind, founded two monasteries in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary; the one at *Lira*, in which he afterwards buried Adelina, the daughter of Roger de Toene, his wife; and the other at *Cormeille*, where he was himself interred. This William was also earl of Hereford, allied to the Dukes of Normandy both by father and mother; for his father *Osbern* was son to *Herfast*, brother to the countess *Gunnora*, wife to Richard the first duke of Normandy; and his mother was the daughter of Rodolph earl of Ivry, which Rodolph was brother, by the mother's side, to the above-named duke Richard.

Thomas Becker, archbishop of Canterbury, resided at Lira for some time.

This abbey was possessed of six churches (among the rest that of Carebrooke), and some manors and lands, in the isle of Wight. Tanner, p. 159.

Abbatia S MARIE de Lire hñ in insula de Wit. vi. acclās.

quibz ptñ. 11. hidæ 7 ii. virg træ 7 dim. 7 in pluribz cñ hñt
. v. uilfos qui ten. 1. hid 7 dim. qrtā part unī v min.

Decimas hñt de omibz redditionibz regis. Tot qd hñ apficiat
xx. lib. Geld redd de. 11. hid 7 dim v træ.

Domesday, *Hanteshire*.

A grant or release from the abbey at Lira, to the abbey of Quarere in the Isle of Wight of tithes there, in Arreton, Haseley, Lavcomb, Tidlingdham, and Scaldecumb, is printed in Madox, Form. N^o cccxcvii.

The priories of Hinkeley and Minting in Leicestershire were cells to this abbey. The author of *Neustria Pia*, besides these two, names the monastery of Lankywan in Wales; but this is a mistake; for the Monasticon has no such monastery; but in vol. II. p. 989, takes notice that the manor and parish church of Languan in Monmouthshire (where, according to Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 330, was a cell of black monks) belonged to the abbey of Lira.

The manor of Ocle, or Lyre Ocle, in Herefordshire, belonged to this abbey. Tanner, p. 175.

After the Conquest, one or more of the churches in the town of Wareham in Dorsetshire, with some lands in the neighbourhood, being given by Robert Bellamont earl of Leicester, temp. Hen. I. to the abbat and convent of Lira in Normandy, they sent over and settled here a cell of their own Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Ib. p. 102.

Henry II. by charter sans date, confirmed to this abbey the churches of Wareham, and one hide of land in Wareham of the gift of William de Warmuta, and one

cunce of gold in præpositura de Warham. Dugl. Mon. II. 906. inter addit. ex reg'ro abb. de LYRA, Hutchins's Dorset, l. p. 20. They had also the churches of St. Martin, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Mary here. Hutchins, ib. p. 29—38.

N° II.

List of the ABBATS of LYRA, from Neustria Pia, p. 518. 539. 540.

1. *Robert*, a monk of that place; said to have been an anchorite in the vale of Chalet, a mile from thence, and to have been admonished from Heaven, as he was hunting a stag, to procure the founding of a monastery there.

2. *Erfast*, or *Herpfast*,

3. *Berno*,

4. *Enard*,

5. *Hildebert*,

} monks of St. Evroul.

6. *Gislebert*, *Guillebert*, or *Gilbert*, monk of the same place; governed almost ten years, much improved the monastery, and died about 1100.

7. *William*, monk of the same place.

8. *Ralph*, monk of Bec, reformed the order.

9. *Helder*, *Hilder*, or *Hildier*, monk of St. Evroul. He obtained from the Archbishop of Rouen, 1145, a confirmation of all their possessions.

10. *William* the second, monk of the same place.

11. *Osbert*, or *Osbern*, brother to the former, had all the possessions of the abbey confirmed by Pope Alexander the third, in 1171. He died in 1177.

12. *Walter*, brother to the last mentioned; a thing scarcely ever known, that three brothers should succeed each other in the government of the same church, as these did. In his time, in 1188, the monastery was burnt.

13. *William* the third, whose name occurs in deeds of 1266 and 1214.

14. *Geffry*, chosen in 1221, when, his predecessor being dead, the monks immediately sent to Philip Augustus II. king of France, for his licence to choose an abbat, which he graciously granted, and Geffry was accordingly elected.

15. *John de Amensfelis* occurs in 1237, 1238, and 1241.

16. *Gilbert* the second lived in 1247.

17. *Robert* the second died between 1269 and 1274.

18. *Ralph* the second; who, growing sickly, resigned the charge of this abbey to Nicholas bishop of Evreux, in 1288, when he had governed the same very commendably.

19. *Geffry* the second, in whose time, 1293, Pope Celestine IV. confirmed all the possessions of this monastery.

20. *William* the fourth; of whom mention is made in deeds from 1301 to 1326.

21. *Aldorgius*, or *Euforgius*. He earnestly solicited the apostolical see that the monks of this monastery might lay aside the white habit they wore, and use black, and quite banish this relaxation from the order of St. Benedict, and obtained the following indulgence:

Bulla Clementis VI. papæ, statuens quod monachi Lirenses habitu nigro utantur, et non albo.

“Clemens, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ad ea libenter dirigimus studia mentis nostræ, quod ecclesiarum & monasteriorum,

orum, ac aliorum locorum ecclesiasticorum, & personarum in eis degentium, præsertim sub regulari habitu Domino famulantium, statum, in eo maxime, ut tam in capite, quam in membris, habitu se conforment, respicere, dinoscimur. Exhibita siquidem nobis, pro parte dilecti filii Astorgii, abbatis B. Mariæ de Lira, ordinis S. Benedicti, Ebroicens. diocesis. petitio continebat, quod in dicto monasterio, à fundatione ipsius, temporibus plurium abbatum eiusdem monasterii, qui fuerunt pro tempore abbates, ipsi, ac monachi dicti monasterii, vestes et habitu nigri coloris monachales gestaverunt; et quod priores & monachi prioratum ac membrorum, à dicto monasterio dependentium, in Anglia existentium, vestes & habitu nigri coloris prædicti ex tunc gestaverunt, prout gestant de præsent: quodque omnium eorundem abbas dicti monasterii, qui de monasterio de Becco Helloini, dicti ordinis, Rothomagens. diocesis. (in quo, per abbatem, & monachos ipsius monasterii de Becco Helloini, vestes & habitus albi coloris geruntur & habentur) in abbatem dicti monasterii B. Mariæ assumptus fuit, vestes & habitus nigri coloris, qui in dicto monasterio B. Mariæ, ut præmittitur, gerebantur, in vestes & habitus albi coloris, commutavit: & ex tunc in dicto monasterio B. Mariæ abbates & monachi ipsius, exceptis prioribus & monachi prioratum, ac membrorum prædictorum duntaxat, album habitum gestaverunt, & similiter vestes albas: et quod de præmissis, dicto monasterio B. Mariæ est publica vox & fama. Quare, pro parte dicti Astorgii abbatis nobis extitit supplicatum, ut quod de cætero vestes & habitus nigri coloris in dicto monasterio B. Mariæ de Lira gerantur, statuere & ordinare de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos, huiusmodi divisionem amputare, ac vestes & habitum monachorum monasterii B. Mariæ prædictorum, ad pristinum colorem reducere cupientes; huiusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, autoritate apostolica statuimus, & etiam ordinamus, quod abbas, qui nunc est, & successores sui abbates, priores, & monachi prædicti monasterii B. Mariæ, tam in capite, quam in membris, habitu, & vestibus albi coloris penitus rejectis, habitum & vestes nigri coloris portare perpetuo teneantur: quemadmodum per monachos ipsius monasterii in Anglia existentes à fundationis tempore ipsius monasterii est fieri consuetum. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hæc paginam nostræ constitutionis & ordinationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire: si quis autem hæc attentare præsumperit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, & B. Petri & Pauli, apostolorum eius, se noverit incursum. Datum Avenioni, Calendis Julii, pontificatus nostri ann. 10."

22. *Thomas.*

23. *Richard.*

24. *Simon.*

25. *Edward.*

26. *William the fifth, who flourished in 1450, 1453, and 1457, performed much in the monastery, and was at length bishop of Avallon.*

27. *Lewis de Harcourt patriarch of Jerusalem and bishop of Bayeux, about 1460, died 19 cal. Jan. 1479.*

28. *Benedict, lived in 1483.*

29. *John the second, de Cadillac, 1506.*

30. *Renée de Prye, cardinal, bishop of Bayeux, died in 1516.*

31. *Ambrose le Veneur, bishop of Evreux, died 7 id. Aug. 1543.*

32. *George.*

32. *George.*

33. *Hippolyte d'Este*, cardinal of Ferrara, occurs 1556, and 1559.

34. *Stephen.*

35. *James Davy du Perron*, born Nov. 5, 1556. In 1587 he pronounced the funeral oration on Mary Queen of Scots, as he had in 1586 that of the poet Ronfard. After the murder of Henry IV. of France, Perron laboured strenuously in the conversion of the Reformed, and his labours were crowned with that of Henry IV. who nominated him to the bishoprick of Evreux, and afterwards made him grand almoner of France, and archbishop of Sens, and obtained for him in 1604 the dignity of cardinal. After the murder of Henry IV. Perron devoted himself entirely to the court and see of Rome. In 1615 he was one of the presidents of the assembly at Roan; soon after which he retired to his house at Rognolet, where he employed himself wholly in revising his literary works, and established a printing-office that they might be printed under his own inspection. He died at Rouen Sept. 5, 1618; and his works were published, in three volumes folio, 1620—1622.

36. *James le Noel du Perron*, nephew to his predecessor, abbat of Lira and of St. Taurinus at Evreux, counsellor of state to the king of France, and high almoner to the queen of England, sister to Lewis XIII.

37. *Lewis le Barbier de la Riviere*, bishop and duke of Langres, made abbat in 1650.

N° III.

Ex vetusto Lirenſis coenobii registro, penes Franciscum Du Chesne, illustriss. Galliar. regis historiographum, ann. 1648. (Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 986.)

Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtriæ donationem Amiciæ uxoris suæ de una uncia auri confirmans.

R. Comes Legerceſtriæ Ernaldo de Boſco conſtabulario ſuo, et omnibus baronibus et hominibus ſuis de honore Britolii et Pontis Sancti Petri ſalutem. Sciatis quia benevole et optime concedo, quod Amicia comitiſſa Legerceſtriæ uxor mea dedit in elemoſinam perpetuam Deo et beatae Mariæ de Lira et conventui ejuſdem loci unam unciam auri, quam habebat in ponte Sancti Petri, quare volo &c. Teſtibus Simone comite, Habella uxore ſua, Radulfo pincerna, Reginaldo de Bordin, Ricardo Mall, Ricardo clerico, Godefrida nepote Ernaldi. (n. 23.)

N° IV. Carta Roberti comitis de Leiceſtriæ.

Robertus Comes Legerceſtriæ omnibus hominibus &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe &c. pro ſalute animæ meæ et Petronellæ comitiſſæ uxoris meæ et Roberti comitis Legerceſtriæ patris mei et Amiciæ comitiſſæ matris meæ &c. omnes donationes quas Willielmus filius Oſberti et Robertus comes Legerceſtriæ pater meus et alii predecessores mei dederunt Deo et eccleſiæ beatae Mariæ de Lira &c. Teſtibus Petronella comitiſſa uxore mea, Willielmo et Roberto filiis meis, &c. (lb. n. 8.)

N° V. Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtriæ.

Univerſis &c. Robertus comes Legerceſtriæ ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Lira, et monachiſ ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes donationes quas Robertus pater meus fecit eis; (videlicet,) eccleſiam de HINZELAI cum capellis de Stoke et Daldinton,

Daldintone, ecclesiam de Ettona eum capella de Ashleburge et aliis pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam de Sibesfeldune cum capellis de Widredesley, et de Atreton, et de Huptone, et de Draitone, ecclesiam de Heccham, cum capella de Lindlay. Concedo et confirmo quoque prædictis monachis decimam denariorum nicorum de soka de Hinkeley, et plenariam decimam de dominicis carucis meis de Hinkelay, et de Ettona, et de Sebedesdune, et in porcis et in ovibus, et in omnibus illis unde decimæ debent exire. Confirmo quoque eis duas uncias auri, scilicet duas marcas argenti quas comitissa Amicia mater mea habebat in villa de Hinkeley, et xvi fol. et viii denar' de unciis, quas habebat in Wikeingeston, in scambium pro decimis nummorum de Ettona, et pro decimis pecud' totius domini, et omnium aliarum rerum, exceptis garbis. Confirmo etiam prædictis monachis unum hospitium liberum in Leigr', et xx solidat' terræ, quas Rog' de Canford dedit eis in Watona. Test' Petronilla com' Legere', Rog' electo Sancti Andreae et Rob' fratre ejus, Ernaldo de Bosco, Hug' de Alneto, Rog' de Hum, Gilberto de Charneles, Eustachio de Herlemvilier, magistro Hugone, &c. (Ex eod. reg'ro. Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 603.

Nº VI. Carta Petronillæ comitissæ Leicestriae, de xl s. annui redditus pro annuversario filii sui. Ex eod. reg'ro, n. 7. (Dugd. II. 985.)

Universis &c. Petronilla comitissa Legecestriae salutem &c. Noverit &c. me dedisse &c. Deo et sanctæ Mariæ de Lira &c. xl s. in molendinis meis de Britolio annuatim persolvendos &c. ad faciendum annuversarium Willielmi de Britolio filii mei &c. Testibus Willielmo Buffaio, &c.

Nº VII. Carta Amiciæ dominæ Montis fortis de xv s. sterlingorum annuatim. Ex eod. reg'ro, n. 29.

Sciatis &c. quod ego Amicia domina Montis fortis dedi &c. Deo, beatæ Mariæ, et monachis Lirenibus, sexaginta solidos Andegavenses, vel quindecim sterlingorum annuatim de maritagio meo, pro anima patris mei Willielmi de Bertolio, in liberum et perpetuam elemosinam, &c. Hiis testibus, fratre meo Rogero Sancti Andreae electo, Willielmo sacerdote de Bertolio, &c.

Nº VIII. Confirmatio Regis Henrici Secundi, &c.

Chartæ Antiquæ, n. 3. Mon. Ang. I. 604.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopus, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, iusticiariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et præsentī cartæ meæ confirmasse ecclesiæ sanctæ Mariæ de Lira, et monachis ibi Deo servantibus, donationem quam Robertus comes Leycestriae eis rationabiliter fecerat super hiis quæ subsequens littera declarat; scilicet, de ecclesia de Hinchelai, cum ecclesiis eidem ecclesiæ adjacentibus, et cum capellis omnibus, et cum decima denariorum de soka de Hinchelai, et cum plenaria decima de dominicis carucis suis de Hinchelai, et de Eartune, et de Sebedesdune, et in porcis, et in ovibus, et in omnibus illis unde decimæ exire debent. Præterea de omnibus decimis dominico suo de Suptwica et de Kingellune, et de Watona, et de fœnis, de lanis, et de agnis, et caseis, et de porcellis, et de omni infra dicto suo. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod præfata ecclesia, et monachi ejusdem

ecclesiae, habeant et teneant omnia haec praedicta, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, ita bene, et in pace, libere, et quiete, et plenarie, et integre, et honorifice, sicut cartae Roberti comes Leycestriae quas inde habent testantur. Testibus, Gaufrido archidiacono, Johanne decano Sarum, Reginaldo * archidiacono Sarum, comite Wilhelm de Maudevilla, Reginaldo de Curteney, Reginaldo filio Urli. Apud Chinon.

Nº IX. Carta Regis Henrici Secundi, donatorum concessionem recitans et confirmans.

Ex vet. reg'ro Lirense supra citato, n. 3.

Henricus rex Angliae, &c. Sciatis me concessisse et in perpetuum elemosinam confirmasse ecclesiae Lirense, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, quicquid eis rationabiliter datum est, et tenementa sua, et quicquid iuste et rationabiliter possederunt tempore regis Henrici avi mei, et tempore avi mei.

In Episcopatu Ebroicensi, in loco qui Vetus Lira dicitur, ex dono Will' comitis, terram de eadem villa quam tenebat in dominico, et duo molendina in eadem villa, et quantam partem Novae Lirae &c.

In Anglia, in Episcopatu Wigorniae &c.

In Episcopatu Herefordiae &c.

In Episcopatu de Landaff &c.

In Episcopatu Wigorniae &c.

In Episcopatu Saleburiae &c.

In Episcopatu Lincolniae Ecclesiam de *Hinkelai*, cum pertinentiis suis, &c.

Testibus Philippo Bajosefne Episcopo, et Ernulfo Luxoviensi Episcopo, et Roberto Comite Legercestriae, et al.

De prioratibus alienigenis de Hinkley, Warham, et Caresbroke, huic domui [Mount-gracensi coenobio in agro Eboracensi] concessis.

Nº X. Pat. 22 R. II. part. 3. m. 11. (Dugd. I. 968.)

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali, et ad supplicationem carissimi nepotis nostri Thomae ducis Surriae, concessimus dilecto nobis Edmundo priori domus de Mountgrace ordinis Cisterciensis. per praefatum ducem de novo fundatae, et communachis ejusdem loci et successoribus suis, prioratum de Hinkle in comitatu Leyc' alienigenam, prioratum de Warham in com' Dorset alienigenam, et prioratum de Caresbroke in comitatu Suth' alienigenam, ac omnia alia terras, tenementa et possessiones ad abbatiam beatae Mariae de Lira in Normannia alienigenam pertinentes, cum omnibus maneriis, cum suis pertinentiis, ac cum aliis terris, tenementis, redditibus, possessionibus, advocacionibus ecclesiarum, vicariarum, et cantuariarum, portiones, pensiones, parvas porciones aliarum ecclesiarum, elemosinas, et ecclesias appropriatas, cum quibuscunque possessionibus &c. ad praedictos prioratum de Hynkele &c. pertinentiis &c. Qui quidem prioratus de Hynkele &c. ad manus nostras occasione guerrae inter nos et illos de Francia nostrae devenerunt &c. Habendum &c. praetato Edmundo priori &c. et successoribus suis a festo sancti Michaelis abhinc praeterito quamdiu praedicta guerra duraverit &c. T. Rege apud Haverford in Wallia xx Maii.

Ratificatio fundationis per Regem Henricum VI. Cart. 19 H. VI. m. 22. (vid. Dugd. I. 964.)

* Made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1173.

N^o XI. On the Office of HIGH STEWARD OF ENGLAND.

From Hearne's Curious Discourses *.

Here is shewed who is the High Steward of England, and what his Office is.

The Seneschalcy, or High Stewardship of England, belongeth unto the Earldom of Leicester, and of old tyme did thereunto appertayne; and it is to be understood that it is his office, under and immediately after the king, to oversee and govern the whole kingdom of England, and all the officers of justice within the said kingdome, in tymes boeth of peace and war, in manner following:

"The manner how and when the Lord High Steward ought to exercise his office by duty and the oath of fealty is such: whenever man or woman shall come unto the king's court, in whatsoever court it be, and possibly unto the king himself, to seek for redress against injury done unto them, and he or she not being able in due season to obtayne remedy, then the high steward of England ought, and is bound to receive their petitions and complainants, and to keepe them until the next parliament thereafter to be holden, and to assign unto such complainants, if he think fit, a day wherein they may exhibit and prosecute their petitions; and in full parliament, in the presence of the king, to reprehend or blame that officer, or those officers, whoever they bee, that soe have fayled in doing of justice, and those thereof to call to account, unto whom in such cases every one throughout the kingdome is bound to answer, the king onely except. If the chancellour of England have fayled of making original remedy and amends, and the justices, treasurers, barons, and chamberlaines of the exchequer, steward of the king's house, escheatours, coroners, sheriffes, clearkes, bayliffes, and other officers, of what place or records soever they be, in their proceses, judgements, executions of judgments, and justice to be made to the favour of one, and los of the other party, for gifts, bribes, or other procurements, shall fyle or give over at the least ways; if any justiciar, when as both parties pleading before them shall stand in judgment, shall by such false procurements deferr judgment, contrary to justice, and the laws and customes of the land; if then the chancellour of England, or any other of the king's officers, in such case, shall alleadge in parliament, and say for their excuse, that in that case such hardnes and doubtfullnes of the law and right did arise when the same was heard and proponed before them, that neither he nor the court of chancery, or any other courts wherein he is an officer, were able or knew how to attaine unto the safe determination of the right, then shall he declare and open the same ambiguity and doubt in parliament; if then it be found that the law was doubtful in that case, the chancellour or other officers shall be held accused, and then shall the high steward of England, together with the constable of England, in the presence of the king, and other of the parliament, make choice of five and twenty persons more, more or lesse, according as the case shall require, together with such other cases in the parliament rehearsed;

* In the British Museum is a Latin copy of the above piece; it is much damaged and imperfect, and seems to have been written about the time of Henry VI. Cott. MSS. Nero D. VIII.

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"amongst

"amongst whom shall be earles, barons, knights of the shire, citizens, and burgessees, who there shall ordaine, agree upon, and establish remedye by law in all such cases, for ever after to endure. And those laws shall be recited, written and allowed in full parliament, and sealed with the great seal, and delivered forth to all places of law and justice from thenceforward to be holden for laws, and in public places where it shall be thought expedient they shall be proclaimed and divulged, whereas all other common laws, and chiefly statute lawes, throughout the whole kingdom ought to be publickly proclaimed.

"If it so happen that there was in such like case either common law or statute law, soe that the king's steward and others of the parliament may understand and perceive that such defaults and delays in processe and judgments do happen by such officers, when as the deceit and malice of such officers hath openly and often before been apparent, then shall he be removed out of his office, and some other officer fit shall be put in his place. If they shall presume against the justices and officers, or, by excusing themselves, shall say that they have not heretofore known themselves, and the courts whereby they are in such cases to be deliberate and take advisement, then shall they be admonished by the steward on the behalf of the king and parliament, to study and search better the common laws, that noe such ignorance nor negligence be found in them in the like cases afterwards. If they shall happen to offend in the like againe, they then shall be put out of their offices, and other discreter and more diligent persons shall, by the king and his council, be appointed in their roomes.

"Likewise it is the steward's office (if the king have evil counsellours about him that advise him to doe things tending openly and publickly to his dishonour, or to the disheriting, and public hurt of his people) for the steward of England, taking with him the constable and other great estates, and others of the community, to send to such a counsellour, forbidding him in such sort to leade and counsel the king, and of such his evil counsel he shall make rehearsall, enjoining him to depart from the king's presence, and longer not to abide with him to his dishonour, and the public hurt as is aforesaid; which if he shall not doe, they shall send unto the king to remove him from him, and to give no more ear unto his counsell, for that amongst the people he is esteemed to be an evil counsellour between the king and his subjects. If hereupon the king do not put him away, againe and often shall they send, as well unto the king as unto him: if at the last neither the king nor such counsellours of his have regard unto the messages and requests made unto them, but shall refuse to doe thereafter, then, for the weale publick, it is lawfull for the steward, constable of England, noblemen, and others of the community of the realme, with banner in the king's name displayed, to apprehend such counsellour, as a common enemy to the king and the realme, to commit his body to ward until the next parliament, and in the mean time to feyze on all his goods, lands, and possessions, till judgment be pronounced of him by advice of the whole kingdom in parliament, as it happened unto Godwyn the earle of Kent, in the days of king Edward the Confeffour, next predecessour to William duke of Normandy, conquerour of England, who, for such evil acts and counsels of his, was deprived of his earldome, which escheated

"cheated to the aforesaid king: notwithstanding, at the king's suite, and by the noblemen's permission, Godwyn came again to England, and did after forfeit as before. And as it happened likewise to Hubert de Burgh, earle of Kent in the tyme of king Henry III. that was son of king John, who for his evil deeds and bad counsell was apprehended, and by the high seneschall and other peers deprived of his earldome by the allowance and consent of the whole parliament. So likewise did it befall unto Pierce of Gaveston, who in the days of king Edward the son of king Henry, for such his evil acts and counsell, was banished out of all the king of England's dominions, as well on this side as beyond the seas, which Pierce afterwards by the king's means, and the permission of the nobility, returned to England and had of the king's gift the earldome of Cornwall; but was after that, for his evil deeds and counsell, banished the realme againe by the nobles and commons, and had his said earldome escheated unto the king: but he returned afterwards without the noblemen's consent and leave, and did resort and associate himself to the king, as before tyme he had done; which when the high steward, constable, and other of the nobility understood, hee was by them apprehended and beheaded at Blacklow in Warwickshire, as a public enemy to the king and the realme. Soe have you as much as in the sayd old booke is to be seene touching the office of High Steward*."

Nº XII. HIGH STEWARDS of England, from the Conquest to the present Time.

1. Hugh de Grentemeisnel, baron of Hinckley; of whom see p. 5.
 2. Yvo de Grentemeisnel, baron of Hinckley; see p. 8.
 3. Hugh de Grentemeisnel, baron of Hinckley; see p. 8.
 4. Robert de Bellomont, earl of Leicester and lord of Hinckley; see p. 9.
 5. Robert Fitz-Parnel, earl of Leicester and lord of Hinckley; see p. 11.
 6. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester and lord of Hinckley; see p. 11.
 7. Simon de Montfort jun. earl of Leicester and lord of Hinckley; see p. 12.
 8. Edward Crouchbacke, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, and lord of Hinckley; see p. 13.
 9. Thomas earl of Lancaster, &c. and lord of Hinckley; see p. 14.
 10. Henry earl of Lancaster, &c. and lord of Hinckley; see p. 14.
 11. Henry duke of Lancaster, &c. and lord of Hinckley; see p. 14.
 12. William of Bavaria, earl of Leicester, &c. and lord of Hinckley; see p. 14.
 13. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, earl of Leicester, Lincoln, and Derby, constable of France, and lord of Hinckley; see p. 14.
 14. Henry duke of Lancaster, &c. and lord of Hinckley; afterwards king of England by the title of Henry IV.; see p. 14.
 15. King Henry V. see p. 15.
- From this period the **KINGS OF ENGLAND**, as successive **LORDS OF HINCKLEY**, have granted the important office of **LORD HIGH STEWARD** to particular Noblemen only *pro hac vice*. See p. 116.

* Lord Chief Justice Coke's Account of this high office, essentially differing from that here quoted, is given at large, and freely controverted, in a tract on "The Lord High Steward of England," printed in 8vo, 1776. "Great writers," says the ingenious Author of this pamphlet, "frequently betray the delusions of common minds, in works looked up to by the world with admiration and awe."

N^o XIII. List of the Stewards of England, who have been appointed by Royal Commission for the Trial of Peers, with the Names of the Peers tried by them, and their Crimes and Sentences*.

Note, *Those Peers to whose Names this mark [†] is prefixed, suffered Death; those that have this mark [*] were condemned, but pardoned.*

HIGH STEWARDS.

PEERS TRIED.

Edward Courtney, earl of Devonshire.	† John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, for high treason, 1 Henry IV.
Humphrey duke of Gloucester.	Thomas Courtney, earl of Devon, for high treason, 37 Henry VI. <i>Acquitted.</i>
John Vere, earl of Oxford.	† John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, for high treason, 10 Edward IV.
John Vere, earl of Oxford.	† Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, for high treason, 15 Nov. 15 Henry VII.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	† Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, for high treason, 13 Henry VIII. 1521.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	Lord Dacres, for high treason, 9 July, 26 Henry VIII. <i>Acquitted.</i>
Thomas lord Audley, chancellor of England.	† Edward Courtney, marquis of Exeter, and * Gertrude his wife, for high treason, 30 Henry VIII.
William Paulett, marquis of Winchester, high treasurer of England.	† Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, for high treason and felony, 1 Dec. 5 Ed. VI.
Henry Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel.	† Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, for high treason, 17 Feb. 1 Mary.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	† John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, for high treason, 18 Aug. 1 Mary.
	† William Parr, marquis of Northampton, for high treason.
	† John Dudley, earl of Warwick, son of the duke, for high treason, 18 Aug. 1 Mary.
George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury.	† Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, for high treason, 16 Jan. 14 Eliz.
Henry Stanley, earl of Derby.	Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, for high treason, 18 April, 32 Elizabeth. <i>Guilty, but died in prison.</i>
Thomas Lord Buckhurst, high treasurer.	† Robert Devereux, earl of Essex; and * Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, for high treason, 19 Feb. 43 Eliz.
Thomas Egerton, lord Ellesmere, chancellor of England.	* Lady Frances Carr, countess of Somerset, 24 May, 14 James I. 1616. * Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, 25 May, 14 James I. 1616; both for murder.

* This and the following Lists are copied from the pamphlet referred to in p. 115.

HIGH

HIGH STEWARDS.

Lord Coventry, keeper
of the great seal.

Thomas Howard, earl of
Arundel.

Edw. Hyde, e. of Clarendon,
chancellor of England.

Heneage I. Finch, chan-
cellor of England.

Heneage I. Finch, chan-
cellor of England.

Heneage I. Finch, chan-
cellor of England.

Lord chancellor Jefferies.

Thomas D'Anvers, mar-
quis of Carmarthen, presi-
dent of the council. The
great seal was in commission.

John lord Somers, chan-
cellor of England.

John lord Somers, chan-
cellor of England.

William lord Cowper,
chancellor of Great Britain.

William lord Cowper,
chancellor of Great Britain.

Philip earl of Hardwicke,
lord chancellor of Great
Britain.

Philip earl of Hardwicke,
lord chancellor of Great
Britain.

Robert lord Henley, ld.
chancellor of Great Britain.

Robert e. of Northington,
ld. chancellor of Gr. Britain.

Henry earl Bathurst, lord
chancellor of Great Britain.

PEERS TRIED.

† Mervin lord Audley, earl of Castlehaven, for
aiding in a rape on his own wife, and other heinous
crimes, 27 April, 7 Cha. I. 1631.

† Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, for high
treason, 24 March, 16 Charles I. 1641.

Thomas Lord Morley, for murder, 30 April, 18
Charles II. 1666. *Manlaughter.*

Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, for murder, 4
April, 30 Charles II. 1678. *Manlaughter.*

Charles lord Cornwallis, for murder, 31 Charles
II. 1679. *Not guilty.*

† William viscount Stafford, for high treason, 30
Nov. 32 Charles II. 1680.

† Henry lord Delamere, for high treason, 1 Jac.
II. 1685. *Not guilty.*

Charles lord Mohun, for murder, 31 Jan. 4 Will.
and Mary, 1692. *Not guilty.*

Edward earl of Warwick, for murder, 28 March,
11 William and Mary, 1699. *Manlaughter.*

Charles lord Mohun, for murder, 29 March, 11
William and Mary, 1699. *Not guilty.*

† James earl of Derwentwater:

* William lord Widdrington:

† William earl of Nithsdale:

* Robert earl of Carnfath:

† William viscount Kenmure:

* William lord Nairn; all for high treason, 9 Feb.
2 Geor. I. 1715.

George earl of Wintoun, for high treason, 15
March, 1 George I. *Guilty; but made his escape.*

† William earl of Kilmarnock.

* George earl of Cromartie.

† Arthur lord Balmerino: all for high treason,
9 March, 21 George II.

† Simon lord Lovat, for high treason, 9 March,
21 George II.

† Lawrence earl Ferrers, for murder, 16 April,
33 George II.

William lord Byron, 16 April, 5 George III.
for murder. *Manlaughter.*

Elizabeth dutchess of Kingston, for bigamy, 15
April, 1776. *Guilty; but claimed, and was allowed,
the benefit of clergy.*

No XIV. High Stewards at Coronations.

Thomas of Lancaster, assisted by Thomas earl of Worcester.	Henry IV. 13 Oct. 1399.
Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.	Henry V. 9 April, 1413.
Thomas duke of Clarence.	Catharine, his queen, 14 Feb. 1421.
Humphrey duke of Gloucester.	Henry VI. 6 Nov. 1429.
Richard earl of Warwick.	Edw. IV. 28 June, 1461.
<i>(Nothing appears on the subject).</i>	Edward V. 1483.
John Howard, duke of Norfolk.	Richard III. 5 July, 1483.
Peter bishop of Exeter.	
Jasper earl of Pembroke.	
John earl of Oxford.	
John earl of Nottingham.	
Thomas lord Stanley.	
John lord Fitzwater, steward of the household.	
Robert Moisten, keeper of the rolls.	Commissioners at the Coronation of Henry VII. 30 Oct. 1485.
Thomas Brien, knt. ch. justice of the King's Bench.	
Humphry Starkey, chief baron of the Exchequer.	
Richard Croft, knt. treasurer of the household.	
Jasper duke of Bedford.	
John earl of Oxford, great chamberlain of England.	
Thomas earl of Derby.	Commissioners at the coronation of Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII. 25 Nov. 3 Henry VII.
William earl of Nottingham.	
John Radcliff, knt.	
John Sulyard, knt. justice of the Common Pleas.	
John Hawes, justice of the King's Bench.	
Earl of Surrey, treasurer of England.	
Earl of Oxford.	Commissioners at the coronation of Henry VIII. 24 June, 1509.
Sir John Fineux, the chief judge.	
Sir Thomas Englefield, knt. &c.	
John lord Ruffel.	Edward VI. 20 Feb. 1547.
Edward earl of Derby.	Mary, 1 Oct. 1553.
Henry earl of Arundel.	Elizabeth, 15 Jan. 1559.
Charles earl of Nottingham.	James I. 24 July, 1605.
Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper.	
James lord Ley, high treasurer.	
Edward e. of Worcester, keeper of the privy seal.	
Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl marshal of England.	Commissioners at the coronation of Charles I. 2 Feb. 1625.
William earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of the household.	
Edward earl of Dorset.	
Sir Randoll Crew, ch. justice of the Common Pleas.	

James

James Butler, duke of Ormond.

William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire.

Charles Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.

Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorset.

William earl Talbot.

{ Charles II. 23 Ap. 1661.
James II. 23 April, 1685.
Will. and M. 11 Ap. 1689.
Anne, 23 April, 1702.
George I. 20 Oct. 1714.
George II. 11 Oct. 1727.
George III. 22 Sept. 1762.

N^o XV. Explanation of the Figures in Plate VII.

Fig. 1. The antler of a large stag, found in the old park of Hugh Grentefmainell (see p. 19.)

Fig. 2. is a representation of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, hearing and determining the claims of those who were entitled to any office at the coronation of Richard II. On his head is a circlet of gold and pearls; the same probably that Edward III. his father put on him, when he made him duke of Lancaster in parliament, 13 Nov. 36 Edward III. A. D. 1362. This circlet is without the cap of fur, which Edward put on his head, at that ceremony, previous to the imposition of the circlet. His hair is curled in the fashion of that time. Round his neck is a rich collar of gold and flowers wrought. In one hand he bears the staff of his office; in the other he has a roll, which he is delivering to a person below him, probably to Thomas of Woodstock, his younger brother, constable of England; who, we may suppose, is receiving the instrument which confirms him in the office of constable, and authorizes him to act at the ensuing coronation. This person's outward robe or coat is half of a dark blue from top to bottom; the other half of a kind of reddish yellow. The other figures in the picture are designed probably to represent the high chamberlain, the marshal of England, and some other great person, who were petitioning the high steward to be allowed their respective claims. The seat is a sort of stool painted and carved, with a green cushion. The ground of the piece is red. This picture is on vellum, and contained within the cavity of the letter *D* highly illuminated, being the initial of a record.

Fig. 3. is taken from a seal of red wax, appending to a deed now remaining in the Dutchy Office, dated 28 Jan. 39 Edward III. The workmanship of the seal is beyond any thing of the kind which hath been discovered previous to that time. In a shield hanging cornerways are his arms: France semé, and England quarterly, a label of 3 points, ermine. Upon his helmet, lambérquin & chapeau turned up, ermine, stands his crest, a lion passant guardant crowned, and accoled with a label of 3 points, also ermine. "On each side this achievement is placed an eagle standing on a padlock, and essaying to open the same. It may be this John meaning thereby that although he wanted the key of right and title, to free him from this lock of subjection, yet would he, by the power of the eagle, that king of birds, force off his fetters: not willing patiently to expect, with Edmund duke of York, his brother, the freeing of his *falcon* from the *fetterlock* of servitude, till king Edward IV. his great grandson opened it with the right key: but endeavours to cut this Gordian knot, which he could not untie, making way to the crown for his son Henry earl of Derby, who usurping it placed the same on the head of his royal eagle." Thus Sandford (p. 249) ingeniously glosses on this device on a seal of this nobleman's, of 49 Edward III. engraved by him p. 244. After all, these eagles and padlocks seem to

be nothing more or less than the *falcon and fetterlock*, the device or badge of the house of York, derived from this duke. Such a device on a seal, and so curiously executed, for John of Gaunt, the richest and most accomplished man of his time, serves, at least, to denote that the age was improving in taste and sentiment. On the circumference of the seal are the following words abbreviated. *Sigillum privatum Johannis ducis Lancastrie, comitis Ricbmondie, Derby, Lincolnie, Leicestrie, Senesballi Anglie*. We see from hence he paid some regard to the title (bolden as lord of HINCKLEY) of High Steward of England: which however we do not find he made any use of till after the death of Edward III.

Fig. 4. The ornaments over the chimney at the old Hall-house (see p. 33.)

Fig. 5. is the seal of St. Leonard's Hospital at Leicester, of which a particular description has been already given in p. 9; and an impression of which has since been kindly conveyed to me by my worthy friend Mr. Cole.

Fig. 6. The banner of the LORDS OF HINCKLEY (see p. 69.)

Fig. 7. represents the arms of the ancient family of *Wightman* of Wykin, so frequently mentioned in this History (engraved from the communion plate); and fig. 8. those of another family of *Wightman* †, of great antiquity at Burbach.

Fig. 9. and 10. are arms remaining in a window near the old market-house.

Nº XVI. Abstract of the Lease * referred to in p. 22.

HEC Indentura facta inter excellentissimam Principem et Dominam Dominam Elizabeth', Dei gratia, Anglie, Francie, et Hibnie Reginam, Fidei Defensor', &c. ex una parte, et *Edwardum Wightman, Thomam Baudwyn, Will. Sampson, Johannem Hurst, Richardum Warde, & Johannem Ley* ex altera parte, Testatur, quod cum prefata Dña Regina nunc, per aliam indenturam suam sigillo suo Ducatus sui Lancast' sigillat', gerent' dat' vicesimo nono die Junii, anno regni sui undecimo, concesserit, tradiderit, & ad firmam dimiserit, prefatis *Edwardo Wightman, Thomæ Baudwyn, Willielmo Sampson, Johanni Hurst, Richardo Woodland, et Thomæ Smyth* (inter alios) centum triginta et sex acr' terre dnical' de HINCKLEY in com' Leic', cum vrbis domibus, gardinis, et fossat' Castr' ibim, tunc in tenura *Johannis Hestings*, et postea dimiss' divers' tenent' ibid': Necnon unam acr' terre vocat *Coves-acre*, als *Earl's-acre*, ibim: Que vñ et singula pmissa tunc fuer' parcell' terr' dnical' dicti manerii de Hinckley, et parcell' antiquar' terrar' et possessionu' dñi Ducatus Lancast' in dco com' Leicestr' exist': Habend' et tenend' &c. a festo Pasche ult' pterit' ante datum dñe recitare indenture usque ad finem termini viginti unius annor' prox' sequent'; Reddend' &c. LIV s. IV d. &c. Prefata Regina nunc, p & in consideracoe summe IV l. XIII s. IV d. nōie finis ad manum gen' Receptor' Ducatus Lancast' pñl' p pñatos &c. pñl' cxxxvi acr' &c. reddend' LIIII s. IV d. & p Earl's-acre XII d. ad term' xxxi ann' &c. Dat' apud palatium Westm', sub sigillo dñi Ducatus Lancast', xxiiº die Novembris, anno regni dñi dñe Regine Elizabethæ xxviiiº.

Irrotulat' in officio Walteri Mildmay mil', viiº die Maii, anno regni R. Elizabethæ xxviiiº, p THEO. SADLER, Cleric' Audit'.

* The original lease, now in the possession of Mr. Sanfome, is sealed with the Datchy Seal.

† *Thomas Wightman* of Burbach, Harl. MSS. 1113. p. 4. b. and ibid. 2198. 135. b — A beautiful altar-stone monument for *Richard Wightman* and his two wives still remains (1782) in Burbach church.

APPENDIX, N° XVII.

HIGH CROSS.

ABOUT four miles from Hinckley, in the road to Cleybrook, is the famous spot where formerly stood a cross erected by the Romans, which was succeeded by a beacon; and where in Camden's time was a very high post, with supporters. "Here is a cross," says Dr. Stukeley (who has engraved a view of it, together with a plan of the ancient *Benonis*, as he writes it, delineated Sept. 9, 1722, in his Itinerary, vol. I. p. 110.) "of handsome design, but of a mouldering stone, through the villany of the architect, one Dunkley, built at the charge of the late earl of Denbigh * and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. It consists of four Doric columns, regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and cross at top upon a sundial; on two sides, between the four Tuscan pillars that compose a sort of pedestal, are these inscriptions:

On the West side,

"Vicinarum provinciarum VERVICENSIS
Scilicet & LEICESTRENSIS ornamenta,

Proceres patricique,

Aufpiciis illustrissimi BASILII

Comitis de DENBIGH,

Hanc Columnam statuendam

Curaverunt, in gratam pariter

Et perpetuam memoriam JANI tandem

A Serenissima ANNA clausi.

A. D. MDCCXII."

On the North side,

"Si veterum Romanorum vestigia
Queras, hic cernas, Viator. Hic enim
Celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares,
Sese mutuo secantes, ad extremos usque
BRITANNIÆ limites procurunt. Hic
Stativa sua habuerunt VENNONES, & ad
Primum abhinc Lapidem Castra sua;
Ad STRATAM & ad FOSSAM Tumulum
CLAUDIUS quidem Cohortis Præfectus
Habuisse videtur."

The inscriptions, I am told, were written by Mr. George Greenaway, a schoolmaster at Coventry. The present earl of Denbigh is very desirous of having the cross repaired, and has offered a contribution for that purpose; but the cornices are so mouldered, that it has been declared impracticable. As far as I can judge however by a particular examination of it (in May 1782) a coat of stucco would effectually answer every purpose of reparation and beauty; which is the more to be wished, as the architecture and proportion are pleasing and just. The number of letters cut on the sides of the pedestal, by travellers who have left there the initials of their names, is almost incredible. But the cross being now inclosed by a neat little garden, encompassed with a fine quick hedge, that nuisance would not be again likely to happen.

* Basil, grandfather to the present earl. This noble earl gave to the church of Lutterworth their present font, on which is a model of a spire 47 yards high, demolished by a storm in 1701. The founding-board of Wickliff's pulpit, and the cope worn by that reformer when rector of Lutterworth, preserved in the church as relics, are engraved in plate VII. fig. 11, 12. I shall here insert an epitaph on an ancestor of the Denbigh family, which I transcribed in May 1782 from a tomb in Lutterworth church: "Hic jacet Johannes Fielding de Lutterworth, qui obiit xi^o die mensis Octobris mccccxiii, & Johanne uxoris ejus, que obiit quinta die mensis Aprilis mccccxxviii, quorum animabus propicietur Deus." Their effigies, carved in stone, are still remaining. This lady (the daughter of Sir William Beller) was his second wife. His effigies and that of Margaret Purefoy, his first lady, are also preserved in brass; and in the window are the arms of Fielding and Purefoy.

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APPENDIX, No XVIII.

MEMOIRS of EMINENT PERSONS;

Natives of HINCKLEY, or closely connected with that Town.

1. Sir ROBERT BRUCE COTTON*.

This very eminent English Antiquary, "whose name," says Dr. Johnson †, "must always be mentioned with honour, and whose memory cannot fail of exciting the warmest sentiments of gratitude, whilst the smallest regard for Learning subsists among us," was owner of three-fourths of the manor of HINCKLEY, as has been mentioned in p. 22. How much is it to be regretted that this truly great man did not supersede the present publication, by turning his thoughts to the history of a town in which he had so considerable a property, at a period when his researches would have been so much easier than they are at this distance of time!

He was the son of Thomas Cotton, Esq. descended from a very ancient family, and born at Denton in Huntingdonshire, January 22, 1570; admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1585; and, some little time after, went to London, where he soon made himself known, and was admitted into a Society of Antiquaries, who met at stated seasons for their own amusement. Here he indulged his natural humour in the prosecution of that study, for which he afterwards became so famous; and in the eighteenth year of his age began to collect ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts. In 1600 he accompanied Mr. Camden to Carlisle, who acknowledges himself not a little obliged to him, for the services he did him in carrying on and perfecting his "Britannia;" and the same year wrote "A Brief Abstract of the Question of Precedency between England and Spain." This was occasioned by Queen Elizabeth's desiring the thoughts of the Society of Antiquaries upon that point, and is still extant in the Cotton Library ‡. Upon the accession of King James I. to the throne, he was created a knight; and during this whole reign was very much courted, admired, and esteemed by the great men of the nation, and consulted as an oracle by the privy counsellors and ministers of state, upon very difficult points relating to the constitution. In 1608, he was appointed one of the commissioners to enquire into the state of the navy, which had lain neglected ever since the death of Queen Elizabeth; and drew up a memorial of their proceedings to be presented to the king, which memorial is still in the Cotton Library. In 1609, he wrote "A Discourse of the Lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the Presence of the King, or the Constable and Marshal of England," which was printed in 1651 and in 1672. He drew up also the same year "An Answer to such Motives as were offered by certain Military Men to Prince Henry, to incite him to affect Arms more than Peace §." This was

* The principal part of this life is copied from the "Biographical Dictionary;" and is in substance the same with the Latin Life by T. Smith.

† Preface to Harleian Catalogue, p. 2.

‡ See Casley's Catalogue, p. 325.

§ To an 8vo. edition of this tract was prefixed the author's head, engraved by T. Cross, and inscribed

"ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS.

"Æculapius hic librorum; serugo, vetustas,

"Per quem nulla potest Britannum consensere chartas."

composed by order of that prince, and the original manuscript remains in the Cotton Library. New projects being contrived to repair the royal revenue, which had been prodigally squandered, none pleased the king so much, as the creating a new order of knights, called baronets; and Sir Robert Cotton, who had done great service in that affair, was in 1611 chosen to be one, being the 36th baronet that was created. His principal residence was then at Great Connington, in Huntingdonshire; which he soon exchanged for Hatley St. George, in the county of Cambridge.

He was afterwards employed by King James to vindicate the behaviour and actions of Mary Queen of Scots, from the supposed misrepresentations of Buchanan and Thuanus; and what he wrote upon this subject is thought to be interwoven in Camden's *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, or else printed at the end of Camden's *Epistles*. In 1616 the king ordered him to examine, whether the papists, whose numbers then made the nation uneasy, ought, by the laws of the land, to be put to death, or to be imprisoned? This task he performed with great learning, and produced upon that occasion twenty-four arguments, which were published afterwards in 1672, among "Cottoni Posthuma." It was probably at that time that he composed a piece, still preserved in manuscript in the Royal Library, intitled, "Considerations for the repressing of the encrease of Pests, Jesuits, and Recusants, without drawing of blood." He was also employed by the house of commons, when the match between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain was in agitation, to shew, by a short examination of the treaties between England and the house of Austria, the unfaithfulness and insincerity of the latter; and to prove that in all their transactions they aimed at nothing but universal monarchy. This piece is printed among "Cottoni Posthuma," under the title of "A Remonstrance of the Treaties of Amity," &c. He wrote likewise a vindication of our ecclesiastical constitution against the innovations attempted to be brought in by the Puritans, intitled, "An Answer to certain Arguments raised from supposed Antiquity, and urged by some Members of the Lower House of Parliament, to prove that Ecclesiastical Laws ought to be enacted by Temporal Men." In the year 1621, he compiled "A Relation to prove, that the Kings of England have been pleased to consult with their Peeres, in the great Council and Commons of Parliament, of Marriage, Peace, and War," which was printed first in 1651, then in 1672 among "Cottoni Posthuma," and then in 1679 under the title of "The Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments." Being a member of the first parliament of King Charles I. he joined in complaining of the grievances, which the nation was laid in 1628 to groan under; but was always for mild remedies, zealous for the honour and safety of the king, and had no views but the nation's advantage.

In 1629 the remarkable transaction happened, which gave rise to the following very curious particulars*:

Letter from Dr. Samuel Harfnett, Archbishop of York, to Sir Henry Vane, Ambassador at the Hague, dated London, Nov. 6, 1629.

"On Saturday in the evening there were sent Mr. Vice-Chamberlain and others to seal up Sir Robert Cotton's library, and to bring himself before the lords of his majesty's council. There were found in his custody a pestilent tractate, which

* See *Gent. Mag.* 1767, p. 335.

"he had fostered as his child, and had sent it abroad into divers hands; containing a project how a prince may make himself an absolute tyrant. This pernicious advice he had communicated by copies to divers lords, who, upon his confession, are questioned and restrained; my lord of Somerset sent it to the bishop of London; the lord Clare to the bishop of Winchester; and the lord Bedford I know not well to whom. Cotton himself is in custody*. God send him well out!

I am, &c."

The Same, to the Same, dated Nov. 9.

"Yesterday his majesty was pleased to sit in council with all the board, and commanded that devilish project found upon Sir Robert Cotton to be read over unto us. For my own part, I never heard a more pernicious diabolical device, to breed suspicious, seditious humours amongst the people. His majesty was pleased to declare his royal pleasure touching the lords and others restrained for communicating that project; which was, to proceed in a fair, moderate, mild, legal course with them, by a bill of information preferred into the star-chamber, whereunto they might make their answer by the help of the most learned council they could procure. And though his majesty had it in his power most justly and truly to restrain them till the cause was adjudged, yet, out of his princely clemency, he commanded the board to call them, and to signify unto them to attend their cause in the star chamber. They were personally called in before the lords (the king being gone) and acquainted by the keeper with his majesty's gracious favour. Two never spoke a word, expressing thankfulness for his majesty's so princely goodness; two expressed much thankfulness, which were my lord of Bedford, and Sir Robert Cotton. St. John and James are still in prison; and farther than unto these the paper reacheth not in direct travel, save to Selden, who is also contained in the bill of information. I fear the nature of that contagion did spread farther; but as yet no more appeareth. I am of opinion it will fall heavy on the parties delinquent.

I am, Sir, &c."

* This account (as was afterwards observed by a correspondent in *Gent. Mag.* p. 388) seems in some respects doubtful, in others defective; for among some records in the Paper Office is a warrant for the commitment of Sir Robert Cotton, so early as the year 1615, being suspected of a correspondence with the Spanish ambassador, prejudicial to the affairs of Government. From this confinement, it is however probable, he was soon released, and that he had his library, which was at that time shut up, restored to him not long after his enlargement; but I have reason to believe, that after his last confinement in 1629, he never had his library restored; for I have seen a letter which mentions his death in 1631, in which it is said, "That before he died, he requested Sir Henry Spelman, to signify to the lord privy seal, and the rest of the lords of the council, that their so long detaining of his books from him, without rendering any reason for the same, had been the cause of his mortal malady; upon which message, the lord privy seal came to Sir Robert, when it was too late, to comfort him from the king, from whom the earl of Dorset likewise came, within half an hour after Sir Robert's death, to condole with Sir Thomas Cotton, his son, for his death, and to tell him from his majesty, that as he loved his father, so he would continue to love him.

"That Sir Robert had entailed, as far as law could do it, his library of books upon his son, who makes no doubt of obtaining the same; but for all these court holy-waters, says the writer, I, for my part, for a while suspend my belief."

From this it appears, that the government was in possession of Sir Robert's library at the time of his death, and that it was even doubtful whether it would ever be restored to his posterity."

Sir

Sir Symonds D'Ewes's account of this affair, in his manuscript life, written by himself, and still preserved among the Harleian manuscripts, will give further light to this very interesting fact.

"Amongst other books," says he, "which Mr. Richard James lent out, one Mr. St. John, of Lincoln's Inn, a young studious gentleman, borrowed of him, for money, a dangerous pamphlet that was in a written hand, by which a course was laid down, how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and for ever enslave them and their posterities. Mr. St. John shewed the book to the earl of Bedford, or a copy of it; and so it passed from hand to hand, in the year 1629, till at last it was lent to Sir Robert Cotton himself, who set a young fellow he then kept in his house to transcribe it; which plainly proves, that Sir Robert knew not himself that the written tract itself had originally come out of his own library. This untrusty fellow, imitating, it seems, the said James, took one copy secretly for himself, when he wrote another for Sir Robert; and out of his own transcript sold away several copies, till at last one of them came into Wentworth's hands, of the North, now lord deputy of Ireland. He acquainted the lords, and others of the privy-council, with it. They sent for the said young fellow, and examining him where he had the written book, he confessed Sir Robert Cotton delivered it to him. Whereupon, in the beginning of November, in the same year 1629, Sir Robert was examined, and so were divers others, one after the other, as it had been delivered from hand to hand, till at last Mr. St. John himself was apprehended, and, being conceived to be the author of the book, was committed close prisoner to the Tower. Being in danger to have been questioned for his life about it, upon examination upon oath, he made a clear, full, and punctual declaration, that he had received the same manuscript pamphlet of that wretched mercenary fellow James, who by his means proved the wretched instrument of shortening the life of Sir Robert Cotton; for he was presently thereupon sued in the Star-chamber, his library locked up from his use, and two or more of the guards set to watch his house continually. When I went several times to visit and comfort him, in the year 1630, he would tell me, 'they had broken his heart, that had locked up his library from him.' I easily guessed the reason, because his honour and esteem were much impaired by this fatal accident; and his house, that was formerly frequented by great and honourable personages, as by learned men of all sorts, remained now upon the matter desolate and empty. I understood, from himself and others, that Dr. Neile and Dr. Laud, two prelates that had been stigmatized in the first session of parliament, in 1628, were his sore enemies. He was so outworn, within a few months, with anguish and grief, as his face, which had been formerly ruddy and well-coloured (such as the picture I have of him shews) was wholly changed into a grim blackish paleness, near to the resemblance and hue of a dead visage. I heard it certainly affirmed that the young fellow whom Sir Robert kept in his house, and had employed to transcribe the said written tractate, was his bastard; which shews God's admirable justice, to cause the spurious issue of his fatal lust to prove the in-

"stru-

"strument of his final ruin. I, at one time, advised him to look into himself, and seriously consider, why God had sent this chastisement upon him; which, it is possible, he did; for I heard from Mr. Richard Holdsworth, a great and learned divine, that was with him in his last sickness, a little before he died, that he was exceeding penitent, and was much confirmed in the faithful expectation of a better life."

This James, mentioned by Sir Symonds D'Ewes, was Richard James, fellow of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and author of several sermons, both in Latin and English. He died at the house of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. in the beginning of December 1636. Sir Symonds D'Ewes gives a very severe character of him; an atheistical profane scholar, but otherwise witty and moderately learned; and he adds, that he had so screwed himself into the good opinion of Sir Robert Cotton, "that whereas at first he had only permitted him the use of his books; at last, some two or three years before his death, he bestowed the custody of his whole library on him. And he being a needy sharking companion, and very expensive, like old Sir Ralph Starkie when he lived, let out, or lent out, Sir Robert Cotton's most precious manuscripts for money, to any that would be his customers; which, says Sir Symonds, I once made known to Sir Robert Cotton, before the said James's face."

It may be necessary, in order to elucidate this matter still farther, to take notice that one of the articles in the attorney general's information against Sir Robert Cotton was, "that the discourse or project was framed and contrived within five or six months past here in England;" but Sir David Foulis testified upon oath, being thereunto required, that it was contrived at Florence, seventeen years before by Sir Robert Dudley; upon which most of the parties were released, and Sir Robert Cotton had his library restored to him soon after.

The other works of Sir Robert Cotton, not already mentioned, are, 1. "A Relation of the Proceedings against Ambassadors, who have miscarried themselves, and exceeded their Commission." 2. "That the Sovereign's Person is required in the great Councils or Assemblies of the States, as well at the Consultations as at the Conclusions." 3. "The Argument made by the Command of the House of Commons, out of the Acts of Parliament and Authority of Law expounding the same, at a Conference with the Lords, concerning the Liberty of the Person of every Freeman." 4. "A Brief Discourse concerning the Power of the Peers and Commons of Parliament in point of Judicature." These four are printed in "Cottoni Posthuma." 5. "A Short View of the long Life and Reign of Henry III. King of England," written in 1614, and presented to King James I. printed in 1617, 4to. and reprinted in "Cottoni Posthuma." 6. "Money raised by the King without Parliament, from the Conquest until this Day, either by Imposition or Free Gift, taken out of Records or Ancient Registers," printed in the "Royal Treasury of England, or General History of Taxes, by Captain J. Stevens," 8vo. 7. "A Narrative of Count Gondomar's Transactions during his Embassy in England, London, 1659," 4to. 8. "Of the Antiquity, Etymology, and Privileges of Castles; 9. of Towns; 10. of the Measures of Land; 11. of the Antiquity of Coats of Arms;" all printed in Hearn's Discourses, pp. 166. 174. 178. 182. He wrote books upon

upon several other subjects, that remain still in manuscript: namely, "Of Scutage; "Of Enclosures, and converting Arable Land into Pasture; Of the Antiquity, authority, and Office of the High Steward and Marshal of England; Of Curious Collections; Of Military Affairs; Of Trade; Collections out of the Rolls of "Parliament," different from those that were printed, but falsely, under his name, in the year 1657, by William Prynne*, Esq. He likewise made collections for the history and antiquities of Huntingdonshire; and had formed a design of writing an account of the state of Christianity in these islands, from the first reception of it here to the Reformation. The first part of this design was executed by Archbishop Usher, in his book, "De Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Primordiis," composed probably at the request of Sir Robert Cotton, who left eight volumes of collections for the continuation of that work.

But, without intending to derogate from the just merits of this learned and knowing man as an author, it may reasonably be questioned, whether he has not done more service to learning, by securing, as he did, his valuable library † for the use of posterity, than by all his writings. It is for this library that he is now most famous; and therefore it may not be improper to be a little particular in the account of it. It consists wholly of manuscripts; many of which being in loose skins, small tracts, or very thin volumes, when they were purchased, Sir Robert caused several of them to be bound up in one cover. They relate chiefly to the History and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland, though the ingenious collector refused nothing that was curious or valuable in any point of learning. He lived indeed at a time when he had great opportunities of making such a fine collection: when there were many valuable books yet remaining in private hands, which had been taken from the monasteries at their dissolution, and from our universities and col-

* See Preface to the 3d volume of Tyrell's History of England, p. 9.

† I was almost tempted to transcribe, from the excellent Preface to the Harleian Catalogue, a short history of the oldest MS. Libraries in this kingdom; but it would have led me too far from my subject. The character, however, of Sir Robert Cotton is too important to be omitted: "Bodley's great contemporary, Sir Robert Cotton, had been equally diligent in collecting ancient MSS. The study of antiquities, particularly those of this kingdom, had engaged his attention, though he always shewed a high regard for every part of philological learning, in all which he was extremely conversant. He had observed with regret, that the history, laws, and constitution of Britain, were in general very insufficiently undirlored; and being fully convinced, that the preservation of such monuments of antiquity, and other documents, as were conducive to render the knowledge of them, and their deductions from their primary state, more accurate and universal, would necessarily redound to the advantage of the public, he had, in an expensive and indefatigable labour of upwards of forty years, accumulated those numerous and inestimable treasures which compose the Cottonian Library, and now remain an indisputable testimony of his benevolent disposition towards his native country. But, happily, these patrons of literature lived in an age peculiarly favourable to the completion of their respective purposes, and more especially to those of the latter. The late general dissolution of religious houses had dispersed an infinite number of curious MSS. Many of these were secured by the nobility and gentry; but no inconsiderable number falling into the hands of peasants, mechanics, and other persons ignorant of their importance, and totally inattentive to their preservation, were easily to be purchased. From this source Sir Robert Cotton had supplied his library with a multitude of rare MSS. and to them Mr. Camden, Mr. Lambert, Dr. Dee, and Sir Christopher Hatton, had kindly contributed their stores."

leges at their visitations: when several learned Antiquaries, such as Josceline, Noel, Allen, Lambarde, Bowyer, Elsing, Camden, and others, died, who had made it their chief business to scrape up the scattered remains of our monastical libraries: and, either by legacy or purchase, he became possessed of all he thought valuable in their studies. This library was placed by Sir Robert Cotton in his own house at Westminster, near the house of commons; and very much augmented by his son Sir Thomas Cotton, and his grandson Sir John * (who died in 1702, aged 71). In 1700 an act of parliament was made for the better securing and preserving that library, in the name and family of the Cottons, for the benefit of the publick; that it might not be sold, or otherwise disposed of and embezzled. Sir John, great grandson of Sir Robert, having sold Cotton-house to Queen Anne, about 1706, to be a repository for the Royal as well as the Cottonian library, an act was made for the better securing of her majesty's purchase of that house; and both house and library were settled and vested in trustees. The books were then removed into a more convenient room, the former being very damp; and Cotton-house was set apart for the use of the king's library-keeper, who had there the Royal and Cottonian libraries under his care. In 1712 the Cottonian library was removed to Essex house in Essex street; and in 1730 to a house in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, purchased by the crown of the lord Ashburnham; where a fire happening upon the 23d of October, 1731, one hundred and eleven books were lost, burnt, or entirely defaced, and ninety-nine rendered imperfect. It was thereupon removed to the Old Dormitory belonging to Westminster school, and finally, in 1753, to that admirable repository, The British Museum, where they still remain.

It is almost incredible how much we are indebted to this library, for what we know of our own country: witness the works of Sir Henry Spelman, Sir William Dugdale, the Decem Scriptores, Dean Gale, Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, Strype's Works, Rymer's Fœdera, several pieces published by T. Hearne, and every book almost that hath appeared since, relating to the History and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland. Nor was Sir Robert Cotton less communicative of his library and other collections in his life-time. Speed's History of England is said to owe most of its value and its ornaments to Sir Robert Cotton; and Mr. Camden acknowledges, that he received the coins in the Britannia from his collection. To Mr. Knolles, author of the Turkish History, he communicated authentic letters of the masters of the knights of Rhodes, and the dispatches of Edward Barton, ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Porte; to Sir Walter Raleigh, books and materials for the second volume of his History, never published; and the same to Lord Verulam, for his History of Henry VII. The famous Mr. Selden was highly indebted to the books and instructions of Sir Robert Cotton, as he thankfully acknowledges in more places than one †. In a word, this

* Of whom there is a portrait, by Vandrebanc, from a painting by Kneller, inscribed,

JOHANNES COTTONUS BRUCEUS, ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΟΣ, ΦΙΛΟΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΣ, & ΦΙΛΟΝΟΜΟΣ.

"Virtus repulit nescia fordide;

"Intaminatus fulget honoribus;

"Nec sumit aut ponit secure,

"Arbitrio populari auro."

† Dedicat. Analestor. Britan. and of the History of Tithes.

Hox.

great

great and worthy man was the generous patron of all lovers of antiquities, and his house and library were always open to ingenious and inquisitive persons.

Two speeches of Sir Robert Cotton, it may be added, are printed in the Parliamentary History.

Such a man, we may imagine, must have had many friends and acquaintances, and indeed he was not only acquainted with all the virtuosi and learned in his own country, but with many also of high reputation abroad; as Janus Gruterus, Francis Sweetius, Andrew Duchesne, John Bourdelot, Peter Puteanus, Nicholas Fabricius Peireskii, &c. &c. He died of a fever, in his house at Westminster, May 6, 1631, aged sixty years, three months, and fifteen days*. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Brocas, of Thedingworth in the county of Leicester, Esq. by whom he left one only son, Sir Thomas, the second baronet, who died 1662, and was succeeded by Sir John the third, and he, 1702, by his son John, who died in the lifetime of his father, 1681, leaving two sons, of whom the elder John succeeded his grandfather, and died without issue 1730-1. The title and part of the estate went to his uncle Robert, by whose death, at the age of 80, July 12, 1749, the title became extinct. He had one son, John, who died before his father, and one grandson John, who died of the small pox, on his return from his travels, in 1739.

2. WILLIAM BURTON †, Author of the HISTORY of LEICESTERSHIRE.

THIS eminent antiquary is connected with the subject of the present sheets as owner of the lordship of Dadlington, of which I have already said (p. 99) he drew up a particular account, which might easily be abridged into a valuable publication. He was the eldest son of Ralph Burton ‡, Esq. of Lindley, in Leicestershire, on the confines of Warwickshire; was born August 24, 1575, educated at the grammar-school of Sutton-Coldfield, admitted commoner or gentleman-commoner at Brazen-nose ||, 1591, at The Inner Temple May 20, 1593, B. A. June 22, 1594, and afterwards a barrister and reporter in the court of Common-pleas. But "his natural genius leading him to the studies of heraldry, genealogies, and antiquities, he became excellent in those obscure and intricate matters; and, look upon him as a gentleman, was accounted by all that knew him to be the best of his time for those studies, as may appear by his description of Leicestershire§." In 1602 he corrected Saxton's Map of that county, with the addition of 80 towns. His weak constitution not permitting him to follow his business, he retired into the country; and his great work, "The Description of Leicestershire," was published in folio,

* An original picture of Sir Robert Cotton by Van Somer, in the possession of the late Mr. West, was engraved by Verue, at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1744. Another print of him has been already mentioned in p. 122; and there is a third, by R. White, from a painting by C. Johnson in 1625. Mr. Granger also mentions an original portrait of him at the late Duke of Queensbury's at Amesbury.

† Mr. Peck had collected materials for the life of Mr. Burton and his younger brother Robert, which are probably among the papers of the late Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. M. P. who bought the greater part of Mr. Peck's MSS. from his widow, on the suggestion of Mr. Ashby. The present article is chiefly compiled from Mr. Gough's "British Topography."

‡ One of his ancestors was esquire of the body of Richard I. and Lindley came into the family by marriage of his great grandfather with the heiress of John Hardwicke, who conducted the Earl of Richmond to the battle of Bosworth.

§ He calls himself scholar there 1592, when Queen Elizabeth came to Oxford. Leicestershire, p. 68.

§ Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II. p. 75.

1622. He tells his patron, George Villers, Marquis of Buckingham, that "he has undertaken to remove an eclipse from the sun without art or astronomical dimension, to give light to the county of Leicester, whose beauty hath long been shadowed and obscured;" and in his preface declares himself one of those who hold that "*Gloria totius res est vanissima mundi*;" and that he was unfit and unfurnished for so great a business; "unfit," to use his own words, "for that myself was bound for another study, which is jealous, and will admit no partner, for that all time and parts of time, that could possibly be employed therein, were not sufficient to be dispended thereon, by reason of the difficulty of getting, and multiplicity of kinds of learning therein. Yet if a partner might be assigned or admitted thereto, there is no study or learning so fit or necessary for a Lawyer, as the study of Antiquities." In concluding the book, he adds, "If there be any thing worthily done, which may give content or satisfaction to the reader, it is what I desired: if any thing omitted, Bernardus non videt omnia; if any thing mistaken, erroneous, or fault worthy, I must crave pardon; my intention was, that truth might be discovered; and that those clouds of darkness and black mists, wherewith this county's lustre hath long been shadowed, might at length be dispersed, and that her sun's glorious rays, so long eclipsed, might *rilucer*, shine out to the view of every one; which now doth *rilumbre*, somewhat clear appear, and by some more happy genius and judicious pen may hereafter be better illustrated. But where the sun's bright beams could not pierce into, I have to those *esure grotte*, dark caves and vaults, brought candle-light, my own conceit and conjecture, which (as they are) I submit to the favourable censure of the more learned and judicious. And now having gone about and over the whole continent of this country, it is my good fortune to end at the hithermost angle [*Worthington*], next to mine own home, whither I must now retire myself; and having spent all my vistical provision in this my laborious journey, must here surcease, and with that ingenious *Macaronicall* poet conclude:

"Nunc quia candela est usque ad culamen adusta,

"Etiam consumpsit vacuata lucerna stopiro,

"Multa per adeo scripti, gia scribere cesso."

Martino Coccaio Macaron. Phantaf. lib. xxiv. fol. 240.

He was assisted in this undertaking by his kinsman John Beaumont of Graecedieu, Esq. and Augustus Vincent*, Rougecroix; but the church notes were taken by himself. He drew up the corollary of Leland's life, prefixed to the "*Collecionea*," with his favourite device, the sun recovering from an eclipse, and motto *Rilucera*, dated Faleedi 1612, from Falde, a pleasant village near Tutbury, Staffordshire, and a great patrimony belonging to his family, and then to him. The county history was dated from the same village, October 30, 1622. He also caused part of Leland's itinerary to be transcribed 1631, and gave both the transcript and the seven original volumes to the Bodleian library 1632; as also Talbot's notes†. To him his countryman Thomas Purefoy, Esq. of Barwell bequeathed Leland's "*Collecionea*" after his death

* Of which, see some particulars in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 569. † Leland, III. 144.

1612. Wood charges him with putting many needless additions and illustrations into these "Collectanea;" from which charge Hearne defends him. Wood adds, he made a useful index to them, which, Hearne says, was only of religious houses and some authors. In 1625 he resided at Linsley, where, among other works, he compiled a folio volume under the title of "*Antiquitates de Dadlington, &c.*" [See above, p. 99.] He died at Falde, after suffering much in the civil war, April 6, 1645, and was buried in the parish church thereto belonging, called Hanbury. He left several notes, collections of arms and monuments, genealogies, and other matters of antiquity, which he had gathered from divers churches and gentlemen's houses. Derby collections are mentioned in Gascoigne's notes, p. 53, probably by himself. In Osborne's Catalogue, 1757, was "Vincent on Brocke, with MS. notes by William Burton," probably not more than those on Cornwall, which Dr. Rawlinson had.—He was one of Sir Robert Cotton's* particular friends, and had the honour to instruct Sir William Dugdale. He was acquainted with Somaer; and Michael Drayton, Esq. was his "near countryman and acquaintance," being descended from the Draytons of Drayton, or Fenny Drayton, near Lindley. He married, 1637, Jane, daughter of Humphrey Adlerley, of Widdington, Warwickshire; by whom he had one son, Cassibelan, born 1609, heir of his virtues as well as his other fortunes, who, having a poetical turn, translated Martial into English, which was published 1658. He consumed the best part of his paternal estate, and died Feb. 28, 1681, having some years before given most, if not all, his father's collections to Mr. Walter Chetwynd, to be used by him in writing the Antiquities of Staffordshire. Several printed copies of Burton's Leicestershire, with MS. notes by different persons, are existing in various collections. Six or eight copies, with notes by the author and other persons (the natural history by Mr. Peck), are among the papers of the late Sir Thomas Cave. Mr. Gough has a copy, with numerous notes and many pedigrees, which once belonged to Robert Fisher, and afterwards to Mr. West. Another is in the Harleian library, with large additions by Peter Le Neve. Gascoigne's copy, with many emendations, is in Jesus College library, Cambridge; and Dr. Ducarel has another, with many notes by the late Dr. Vernon, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury. A copy of the same work, with MS. additions by Mr. Carte, was in T. Osborne's catalogue, 1756, vol. I. marked at five guineas.—"The reputation of Burton's book," as Mr. Gough justly observes, "arises from its being written early, and preceded only by Lambard's Kent 1576, Carew's Cornwall 1602, and Norden's Surveys; and it is in comparison only of these, and not of Dugdale's more copious work, that we are to understand the praises so freely bestowed on it, and because nobody has treated the subject more remotely and accurately; for Dugdale † says, Burton, as well as Lambard and Carew, performed briefly ‡. The present volume, though a folio of above 300 pages, if the unnecessary digressions were struck out, and the pedigrees

* Who had a considerable estate in Burton's neighbourhood. See the preceding article of these Memoirs.

† Dedication of Warwickshire, p. 1.

‡ He is called by his namesake, in his notes on Antoninus, p. 214, "the restorer of his own country" and the antiquities thereof in his exact description of Leicestershire." See a good abstract of it by Oldys, British Librarian, p. 287. Not above seven or eight families of note, mentioned by Burton, are now in being.

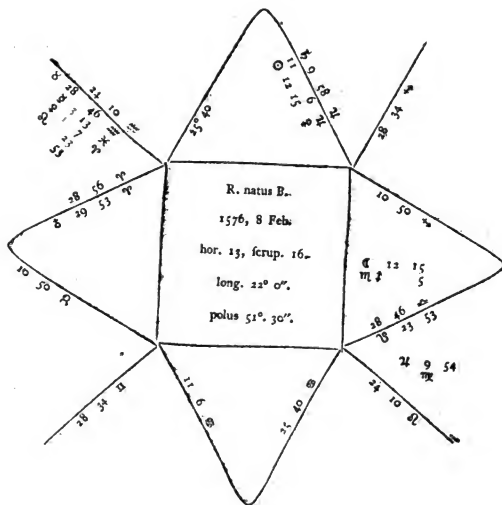
reduced into less compass, would shrink into a small work. The typographical errors, especially in the Latin, are so numerous, and the style, according to the manner of that time, so loose, that the meaning is often doubtful. The description is in alphabetical order, and consists chiefly of pedigrees and moot-cases. The author, sensible of its defect, greatly enlarged and enriched it with the addition of Roman, Saxon, and other antiquities, as appears from his letter to Sir Robert Cotton, dated Lindley, June 9. 1627, still extant among Cotton's correspondences, in his library, Jul. C. iii. This book, thus augmented, was with other MSS. by the same author, in the possession of Mr. Walter Chetwynd, of Ingeltry in Staffordshire, whom Camden in Staffordshire calls *venerandæ antiquitatis cultor maximus*; and afterwards came to, or was borrowed by, Mr. Charles King, tutor to Mr. Chetwynd, in whose hands Brokesby* mentions it, and says Mr. Chetwynd made considerable additions to it†. He died 1693. Lord Chetwynd lent it to Sir Thomas Cave, in whose hands Mr. Ashby saw it 1763. It is continued to 1642. There are two copies of it, exceeding fair, and a large folio with some loose drawings. That copy which Mr. Ashby saw was not in Burton's hand-writing, but fair enough to be the work of a hired transcriber.—Dr. Rawlinson had the original manuscript [querer, if Gascoigne's own writing?] with numerous notes and several pedigrees in MS. now in the Bodleian library. Ames says, Mr. West bought it for 2l. 12s. 6d. at Rawlinson's sale 1750;‡ but queries if this be not the printed copy which Mr. Gough bought at Mr. West's sale 1773, and which once belonged to Robert Fisher.

3. ROBERT BURTON,

YOUNGER brother of the Historian of Leicestershire, was born at Lindley, February 8, 1576, educated at Sutton Coldfield, admitted commoner of Brazen-Nose college 1593, and student of Christ-Church 1599, under the tuition of Dr. John Bancroft, afterwards Bishop of Oxford. In 1616 he had, from the dean and chapter of Christ-Church, the vicarage of St. Thomas in Oxford (in which parish he always gave the sacrament in Wafers), and from George Lord Berkeley the rectory of Segrave in Leicestershire; both which he held till he died at Christ-Church, January 27, 1639. "He was such a curious calculator of nativities, that, the time of his death answering to his own predictions, it was whispered," says Wood, "that, rather than there should be any mistake in the calculation, he sent up his soul to heaven through a slip about his neck." He was a general scholar and severe student, melancholy yet humorous, and figured in the pedantry of the times; but withal a man of great honesty, plain dealing, and charity. He wrote "The Anatomy of Melancholy," which went through several editions in folio. On his monument in Christ-Church is his bust, in ruff, gown, hair, and beard, with his nativity, as in the following scheme :

* Francis, of whom some account will be given among these Memoirs.

† Letter to Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, VI. p. 96.



and on the middle of it this inscription by himself, put up by his brother :

" Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus,
 Hic jacet Democritus junior,
 Cui vitam dedit & mortem.
 Melancholia.

Obiit 8 Id. Jan. A. C. MDCXXXIX.

Arms : .Az. on a bend O. between 3 dogs heads O. a crescent G. See plate.V. fig. 12.
 He

He left a choice library, part of which he bequeathed to the Bodleian, and 100*l.* to buy five-pounds-worth of books yearly for Christ-Church library. It has been queried, whether the expression in the third line of the above epitaph favours Wood's supposition?—Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, p. 105, closes his account of Anthony Faunt by observing, that, “he fell into so great a passion of melancholy, that within a short time after he died, in the year 1588. What the force, power, and effect of melancholy is, I refer the reader to the Anatomy of Melancholy, penned by my brother Robert Burton, bachelor of divinity in Christ-Church in Oxford.”—Archbishop Herring, in his 42*d* Letter to Mr. Duncombe, refers to a passage in this work, with the following eulogium: “I mention the author to you as the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense. The wits of Queen Anne’s reign, and the beginning of George the First’s, were not a little beholden to him. Anthony Wood gives a good account of him.”

4. THOMAS CLEVELAND, M. A. Vicar of HINCKLEY.

THE family of this most worthy Divine came from Yorkshire, and most probably from York, where some of them were respectable citizens for several generations; but their more early progenitors had considerable landed property in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, particularly in that district or tract of country lying near Gisburne and Whitby, called now *Cleveland*, but anciently *Cleiveland*, whence they derived their name.

Thomas Cleiveland, who was a native of York, at least of that county, and admitted of St. John’s College in Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1605; a scholar of Dr. Fell’s foundation; and taking the degree of M. A. 1614, was presented to the vicarage of Hinckley, with the rectory of Stoke and chaplainthip of Dadlington annexed, about the beginning of the year 1621. He had, by Elizabeth his wife, who died at Hinckley 1649 (where he himself was buried, Oct. 26, 1652), issue six sons and five daughters, as appears at large in the genealogy annexed.

It appears, that the Vicar of Hinckley always wrote his name *Cleiveland*: which orthography was generally followed by his descendants, but not universally, for some of them wrote it *Cleveland* and *Cleaveland*. And in more early times, like that of all other ancient families, their name was written with every possible variety of spelling, viz. *Cleiveland*, *Chyveland*, *Cleiveland*, *Cleiveland*, *Cleaveland*, *Cleveland*, *Cleivland*, and even *Clef land*.

What has occurred concerning their first ancestors (who appear by their names not to be of Norman, but Anglo-Saxon descent) will be seen in the following attempt towards

THE

THE GENEALOGY

134].

* Will^{ms} *Cleveland Jones*, *pater Thom Cleveland*, is the entry made by his son in the parish register.

* * In Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, fol. p. 221, we have the following character of THOMAS CLEVELAND, A. M. rector of Stoke, and vicar of Hinckley.

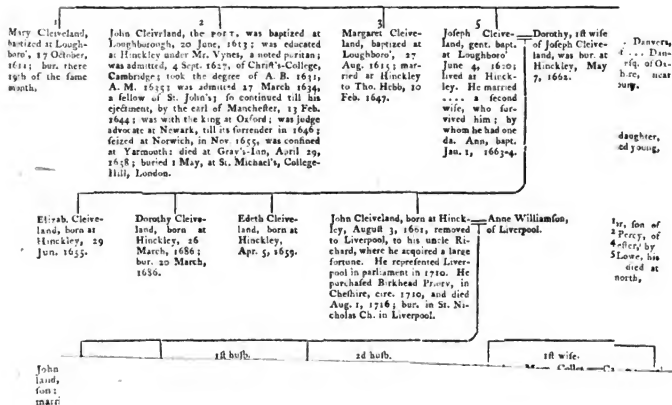
"He was a very great sufferer [for his loyalty and attachment to the ancient constitution of church and state] was father of the famous *Jones* 'CLEVELAND the Poet' and had at the time of his sequestration nine [eight] children (several of which, besides the Poet, were sufferers also) . . . He was dispossessed by the committee of Leicester; died in Oct. 1651; and was a very worthy person, and of a most exemplary life."

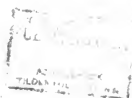
Red from the

. M. 1614.
.. M. 1635.

. M. 1681.
. M. 1707.
. M. 1715.

. M. 1757.





AT, OR SOON AFTER THE CONQUEST LIVED

Thorvald de Clivehand (A)₁==

Uared de Cleveland (B).—

Robert de Cleiveland (C).—

Robert de Cleiveland of Ormesby, co. Ebor. (D) = Ralph de Cleveland. (E)

Peter de Cliveland, of Ormesby. (F) =

Henry Cleveland. (G)

Ralph de Cleveland (H)

Robert de Cliveland. (I)---

John de Cleveland. (K, T)

John Cleveland, citizen of York, Nor. 1403. (L) T

John Clyveland, presbyter, was vicar of St. Cuthbert's chapel, in York, 1405; afterwards of St. Elen's, in 1418. (M)

William Cleveland, Sheriff of York, $\frac{1}{11}$ A. D. 1456, (N)

FROM HIM WAS APPARENTLY DESCENDED

William Cleveland, father of the Rev. Thomas Cleveland, Eboracensis,
WHOSE DESCENDANTS SEE IN THE ANNEXED GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

(A) (B) L'Esclaf, son of Thorkil de Cliveland gave to Whitby Abbey two curacies of land, free from Danegeid, and the mill id Brinckton (now Burnston, in Richmondshire,) co. Ebor. Vid. Mon. Ang. I. 74.
(27. b.) Charlton's Hist. of Whitby, 4to. 1779. p. 71.

(C) Robert de Clevedland (for the name is *Robert*) gave to Whitby Abbey a piece of land in Ormesby. *Mss. Angl.* p. 75. (28. b.) See also Charlton's *Hist. of Whitby*, p. 73. [This last writer has obscured his versions of the old charters, by rendering the proper names too literally; thus Robert de Clevedland he translates Robert of Cleveland, &c. but we follow the original in the Monasticon.]

(D) (iv) Ralph, son of Robert, granted and confirmed his brother's gift of lands to Whithy-Abbey, lying between the land which his father gave, and that belonging to the prior of Guiburne Chailton, p. 186, 186.

(F) Peter de Cleveland gave to the church of Gileburna two bowates and four roods of land in Ormesby, and all his land in the valley of Marston, and all his land called Tunge, with other parcels of land enumerated in Mon. Ang. II p. 151. (20. a.) He also confirmed the grant of his uncle Ralph (supra, E.) and his deed is succeeded by Peter de Cleveland. Charlton's Hist. p. 186.

(F) (12) These three brothers were benefactors to the priory of Gilsburne or Gilsburgh, in co. Ebor. See Burton's *Monasticon Ebor. conc.* p. 351. See also the same writer for the two generations (I) and (K).

(1) John Cleaveland (*trans. ltr.*), is witness to a deed by which Richard Tekyll and Margaret his wife grant and convey to William Smythson, senior, and to his son William and his heirs, a tenement, with acroft in Dalton Norrays. Dat. 12 March, 2602. 4 R. Hen. IV. The name herein is written by the scrivener, correctly. Cleaveland. (M) See Drake's History of York, fol. p. 313, 344. (N) *Ibid.* p. 362.

(M) See Drake's *History of York*, 64, p. 313, 344.

(N) Ibid. p. 363.

JOHN CLEVELAND, the Vicar's second son, was born at Loughborough in Leicestershire, as appears from the register of that parish, where his baptism is entered June 20, 1613. Having been educated at Hinckley under the Rev. Rich. Vines*, he was admitted of Christ's College in Cambridge, September 4, 1627, and took the degree of B. A. in 1631. He thence removed to St. John's College in the same university, being elected Fellow, March 27, 1634, and became M. A. the following year, 1635. He continued for many years the delight and ornament of that house, in which he was one of the tutors, and, being excused from going into holy orders, became their rhetorick reader, and was usually employed to draw up all epistles and addresses for that society, being much admired for the purity and terseness of his Latin style. He also became celebrated for his occasional poems in English, especially on the breaking-out of the civil wars, when he is said to have been the first champion that appeared in verse for the royal cause†. Afterwards, when the opposite party prevailed, he retired to the king at Oxford, and was in his absence ejected from his fellowship, April 8, 1644‡. On the fixing in Newark Castle that garrison which so long supported the King's declining cause, Cleveland was appointed Judge-advocate there under Sir Richard Willis the Governor. After the surrender of that garrison in 1646, by the express-command of the King, then a prisoner with the Scottish army, Cleveland followed the fates of distressed loyalty, living up and down concealed for some years, till in November, 1655, he was seized at Norwich, as a person of great abilities, adverse and dangerous to the reigning government§, and was thence removed to Yarmouth, where he lay many months in prison, till, addressing the Protector, he was by his order set at liberty. This petition (see p. 137.) is remarkable for the address with which the writer employs such moving topics as might neither do violence to his conscience, nor betray his cause, and yet be effectual to procure his enlargement. At length removing to Gray's Inn, London, he was there seized with an epidemical intermitting fever, of which he died on Thursday morning, April 29, 1658, in his chamber in Gray's Inn, whence his body was brought to Hunsdon House, and on Saturday May 1. was interred in the parish church of St. Michael Royal on College Hill, London¶: his remains receiving the last honours, by the attendance of many persons eminent for their loyalty and learning, to whom his funeral sermon was preached by his intimate friend, the eminent Dr. Pearson, afterwards Bishop of Chester, and author of the celebrated exposition of the creed*. It does not appear that any monument was erected to his memory; but if there were, it was demolished with the church by the great fire in 1666.

That kind and excellent antiquary Mr. Cole, in a letter on the subject of this memoir, says, "I have nothing more to add to the article of your relation Mr. John Cleveland, than the following extract from a Weekly Journal in 1645, called 'The Kingdome Weekly Intelligencer,' N° 101. p. 811. for Tuesday, 27, May, 1645.—'But to speak something of our friend Cleveland, that grand malignant of Cambridge, we hear that he is now at Newark, where he hath the title of advocate

* Of whom some account will be given in these Memoirs.

† Wood's Athen. Oxon. 2d Ed. II. f. 274.

‡ Walker's Sufferings, &c. part II. p. 149.

§ Thurlow's State Papers, vol. IV. p. 185.

¶ Fuller's Worthies, in Leicestershire.

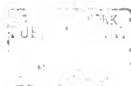
** Dav. Lloyd's Memoirs of Persons, who suffered for K. Charles I. 1668, fol. p. 617, 618.

" put

Plate XL



The Original is now in the Possession of J. C. Knight of London.



"put upon him. His office and employment is, to gather all the Colledge rents within the power of the king's forces in those parts, which he distributes to such as are turned out of their fellowships at Cambridge for their malignancie. If the royal party be thus careful to supplie their friends, sure it is necessary to take some course to relieve those who are turned out of their houses and livings for adhering to the parliament."

From a collection of old pamphlets and journals during the great rebellion between 1639 and 1660, and forted by Mr. Carte, in Sir John Hinde Cotton's library at Madingley near Cambridge.

"Mr. Granger and you," Mr. Cole adds, "agree in his being no clergyman; so I have nothing more to say on that subject: but from his having a common place, or sort of short sermon, or exposition, preached or pronounced in the Colledge chapel, and his old print * dressing him in a clerical habit, I was apt to conclude that he was in holy orders; though I am aware that it is not unusual for laymen sometimes to perform these scholastic exercises, as well as that clergymen in those times of rebellion and confusion were often obliged to lay aside their gown, and get their bread in other professions as they could. Your dates are all accurate. He is also mentioned in Lloyd's Memoirs, edit. 1677, p. 261, 617." There are likewise some notices of him in Thurloe's "State Papers," vol. IV. p. 184. It is there remarked, that he was "a person of great abilities, and so able to do the greater disservice." Mr. Echard hath observed, that "he was the first poetic champion for the king."

Another worthy friend (the Rev. Mr. Kynaston, fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford) is so kind as to say, "Your observation concerning Cleiveland's 'Petition to Cromwell' is exceeding judicious. I honour him for that petition †. It is a fine

* There are two other old portraits of our poet, one with a band, the other a bust crowned with laurel.
† The reader shall judge of it for himself. Wood says, "it was written in such towering language, and so much gallant reason, that upon the perusal of it Cromwell was so much melted down with it, that he forthwith ordered his release."

"May it please your Highness,

"RULERS, within the circle of their government, have a claim to that which is said of the Deity, 'They have their centre every where, and their circumference no where.' It is in this confidence that I address to your Highness, as knowing no place in the nation is so remote, as not to share in the ubiquity of your care; no prison so close, as to shut me up from partaking of your influence. My Lord, it is my misfortune, that after ten years of retirement from being engaged in the differences of the state, having wound myself up in private recess, and my comportment to the public so inoffensive that in all this time neither fears nor jealousies have scrupled at my actions: being about three months since at Norwich, I was seised with a guard before the commissioners, and sent prisoner to Yarmouth; and if it be not a new offence to make an enquiry wherein I offended (for hitherto my fault was kept as close as my person), I am induced to believe, that, next to my adherence to the Royal party, the cause of my confinement is the narrowness of my estate; for none stand committed, whose estate can bail them. I only am the prisoner, who have no acres to be my hostage. Now if my poverty be criminal (with reverence be it spoken) I implead your Highness, whose victorious arms have reduced me to it, as accessory to my guilt. Let it suffice, my Lord, that the calamity of the war hath made us poor; do not punish us for it. Who ever did penance for being ravished? Is it not enough that we are stripped bare, but it must be made in order to a severer lash! must our faces be engraven with our wounds? must we first be made cripples, then beaten with our own crutches? Poverty, if it be a fault, 'tis its own punishment; who pays more for it, pays use upon use. I beseech your Highness put some bounds to the overthrow, and

" fine image of his soul. There is a nobleness of sentiment, and a dignity in the avowal of his principles in it, that would have done credit to Majesty itself. And at the same time a dexterity of 'addresses' as you remark, and a blameless finesse in the adopting of arguments proper for his purpose, that tyranny, the most steeld, could not fail to be soothed and conciliated by.—'The Rebel Scot' seems to be the utmost effort of Cleiveland's genius. And it is truly characteristic of it. His forte was satire. Nature had endued him with a masculine strength of thought; and the villainy of the times, co-operating with his own integrity and loyalty, made him direct that vigour of sentiment to the stigmatizing of the hypocrites of the age; and the more forcibly to disburthen the forcibleness of his ideas, he laboured, in all the throes of an imagination on the full stretch, after a style that may not be improperly termed the gigantic, to express them in.—I greatly admire your print of Cleiveland. There is an abundant display of the *vis poetica* in the exterior at least. I admire too your distich that encircles his head. His distich on 'The Rebel Scot' ⁸ deserves it richly; and, indeed, every eulogy in the satiric line. For nothing, surely, ever entered into the head of man, more happy, or more justly severe, on that traitorous crew, the Covenanters of the North of those days, than the celebrated couplet,

" Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his doom;
" Nor forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home."

do not pursue the chase to the other world. Can your thunder be leveled so low as our groveling condition? Can your towering spirit, which hath quarried upon kingdoms, make a sloop at us, who are the rubbish of these ruins? Methinks I hear your former achievements interceding with you, not to fully your glories with trampling upon the prostrate, nor clog the wheel of your chariot with too degenerate a triumph. The most renowned heroes have ever with such tenderness cherished their captives, that their swords did but cut out work for their courtesies. Those that fell by the r prowess, sprung up by their favour, as if they had struck them down only to make them rebound the higher. I hope your Highness, as you are the rival of their fame, will be no less of their virtues. The noblest trophy that you can create to your honour is to raise the afflicted. And since you have subdued all opposition, it now remains, that you attack yourself, and with acts of mildness vanquish your victory. It is not long since, my Lord, that you knocked off the shackles from most of our party, and, by a grand release, did spread your clemency as far as your territories. Let not new proscriptions interrupt your jubilee. Let not that your lenity be slandered as the ambush of your further rigour. For the service of his Majesty (if it be objected) I am so far from excusing it, that I am ready to alledge it in my vindication. I cannot conceit that my fidelity to my Prince should taint me in your opinion: I should rather expect it should recommend me to your favour: had we not been faithful to our King, we could not have given ourselves to be so to your Highness; you had then trusted us *gratis*, whereas now we have our former loyalty to touch us. You see, my Lord, how much I presume upon the greatness of your spirit, that dare prevent my indictment with to frank a confession, especially in this which I may so safely deny that it is almost arrogance in me to own it; for the truth is, I was not qualified enough to serve him; all I could do, was to bear a part in his sufferings, and give myself up to be crushed with his fall. Thus my charge is doubled; my obedience to my Sovereign, and what is the result of that, my want of fortune. Now whatever reflection I have upon the former, I am a true penitent for the latter. My Lord, you see my crimes; as to my defence, you bear it about you. I shall plead nothing in my justification, but your Highness's clemency, which, as it is the constant inmate of a valiant breast, if you graciously be pleased to extend it to your suppliant, in taking me out of this withering duration, your Highness will find that Mercy will establish me more than Power; though all the days of your life were as pregnant with victories as your twice auspicious third of September. Your Highness's humble and submissive petitioner,

J. CLEIVELAND."

⁸ It was translated into Latin by Thomas Gawen, of New College, Oxford, prebendary of Winchester, and rector of Exton, in the county of Hants, who afterwards turned Papist. (Ath. Ox. II. 758.) It is printed in most of the editions of Cleiveland's Works.

In 1642, Mr. Cleiveland had the honour of speaking an oration before the King and Prince, at St. John's College, Cambridge, with which, Winstanley says, the king was so well pleased, that he sent for him, gave him his hand to kiss, with great expressions of kindness, and ordered a copy to be sent after him to Huntingdon, to which place he was hastening that night. When Oliver Cromwell was in election to be member for the town of Cambridge, as he engaged all his friends and interests to oppose it, so when it was carried but by one vote, he cried out with much passion, "that that single vote had ruined church and kingdom:" such fatal events did he preface from the success of Oliver.

Mr. Aubrey informs us, that he went from Oxford to the garrison at Newark; where, upon drawing up certain articles for the royalists, he would needs add this short conclusion, "And we annex our lives as a label to our trust." That gentleman adds, that after the king was beaten out of the field, he came to London, and entered himself at Gray's Inn, where he and Samuel Butler, of the same society, had a club every night.

The correspondence of Cleiveland, when at Newark, with a Parliament officer at Grantham, his answer to the Newark summons; his epistle to the earl of Westmoreland, and those to the earls of Newcastle and Holland, are equal proofs of the dexterity of his wit and the integrity of his heart.

During his stay at Oxford he was venerated and respected, says Wood, not only by the great men of the court, but by the then wits remaining among the affrighted and distressed Muses, for his high panegyrics and smart satires.

In Gataker's "Discours Apologetical, 1654," 4to. our poet is mentioned under the appellation of "one Cleavland, a man to me, either by sight or hearsay, to time or pen, utterly unknown, further than his friend Lillie [in his *Merlin* 1654] gives me notice of him, in some satyrical libel (it seems) is pleased to term the late assembly of Westminster (as he, who himself styles it Synod of Presbyterians, as if it consisted of none but such, relates) a flea-bitten synod, an assembly brewed of clerks, like Hoxton crows, or friars of both orders, black and grey." I have not been able to meet with Lilly's *Merlin* for 1654; but in a subsequent work (*History of his Life and Times*, p. 82. 2d edit. 1715) Lilly says, "I had in 1652 and 1653, and 1654, much contention with Mr. Gatacre of Redriff; a man endued with all kinds of learning, and the ablest man of the whole synod of Divines in the Oriental tongues."

In 1662 was published, "A Poem on the Fall of the South Side of St. Paul's Cathedral. To which is added, A Satyre against the Fanatick Boutefeus of these Times; and a Memoriall offered up at the Tomb of the incomparable Mr. John Cleiveland." By T. P. In this memorial due honour is paid to the Rebel

* Soon after his death, Wood says, (Fast. I. 274.) were published several elegies on him, particularly that intitled, "Upon the most ingenious and incomparable Musophilist of his Time, Mr. John Cleiveland. A living Memorial of his most devotional Brother and cordial Mourner." Printed at London on the broad side of a sheet of paper 1658. This elegy was written by *Phil-Cleiveland*; i. e. by a lover of Cleiveland (not by a brother Philip, as Wood erroneously supposed, for he had no brother of that name). It should have been Philo-Cleiveland; but the printer probably dropt the letter *a*. Wood also mentions "An Elegy upon the Death of the most excellent Poet Mr. John Cleiveland," written by Francis Vaux, a fervitor of Queen's College, Oxford, and author of "A Poem in Praise of Typography," which was also printed on one side of a sheet of paper in May 1658.

Scott, the Rupertismus, and several other poems of Cleiveland. On those to the memory of Edward King, the writer says,

"Though to King's learned dust strict Fate allow'd

"Nor tomb nor trophy, but a watery throwd;

"Yet here his urn is fix'd, which shall outvie

"Vain Cleopatra's marble pageantry."

Cleiveland's works were several times published; 1647^q, 1651^f, 1658, 1659[†], 1660, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1677, 1687, 1699; but the best edition is that of 1687, 8vo. under the title of "The Works of Mr. John Cleiveland, containing his Poems, Orations, Epistles, collected into one volume, with the Life of the Author." This edition, which has his portrait in a clerical habit, was published by Dr. Lake || (who prefixed to it "Civelandi Manibus Parentalia") and Dr. Drake, under the initials J. L. and S. D. A Second Part was at the same time printed, under the title of "John Cleiveland's Reviv'd Poems, Orations, Epistles, and others of his genuine incomparable Pieces, now at last published from his Original Copies by some of his entrusted Friends;" (in which it is remarkable that sixty-five pages, viz. from p. 200. to p. 265. are literally copied from a book § intitled, *Ex Otio Negotium*, or Martiall his Epigrams Translated, with Sundry other Poems and Fancies by R. Fletcher. Lond. 1654." 8vo.) There is also in the same volume a third part, called "The Rustick Rampant, or Rural Anarchy affronting Monarchy; on the Insurrection of Wat Tyler, by J. C. *Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum*. Claudian."

Dr. Fuller gives him the character of "a general artist, pure Latinist, exquisite orator, and excellent poet. His stile was masculine, his epistles pregnant with

* This is a thin quarto, thus intitled, "The Character of a London Diurnal, with several select Poems by the same Author. *Optima & novissima editio*. Printed in the year 1647." I have not met with any earlier edition.

† This edition was printed at London, "with additions." There is also printed "Civelandi Vindicte, or Cleiveland's genuine Poems, Orations, Epistles, &c. purged from many false and spurious ones which had usurped his name, and from innumerable errors and corruptions in the true, &c. Lond. 1617." 8vo. before which is a little account of his life, wherein it is said that Thomas Thurman performed the office of burial, and Dr. Pearson, afterwards bp. of Chester, preached his funeral sermon. The date of this edition (which Wood, *Ath. Ox. I. Fasti* 274. very properly says must be false) is probably a mistake for 1677.

‡ The editions of 1659 and 1660 contain what make the Second Part of the edition in 1687, and are thus intitled, "J. Cleiveland reviv'd: Poems, Orations, Epistles, and other of his genuine incomparable pieces, never before publish'd. With some other exquisite Remains of the Wits of both Universities that were his Contemporaries. Lond. 1659." 8vo. With a curious Preface by E. Williamson, dated "Newark, Novemb. 21, 1658." The Editors of the edition in 1687, reprinting this volume without attending to the distinction in the title-page, that it contained "some other Remains," &c. or "eminent Wits his Contemporaries," have published as CLEIVELAND's, the additional Poems of John Hall, R. Fletcher, Jasper Mayne, Sir J. Denham, &c. &c. But the edition in 1677 (which makes the first part of the edition in 1687) is all genuine; and some few of the second part were evidently written by Cleiveland also.

§ "John Lake, D. D. (vicar of Leeds, and afterwards bishop of Chichester) was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, before he was complete 23 years of age; and committed to the tuition of the famous Mr. Cleiveland, for whose memory he always retained a great reverence, and whose poems, orations, epistles, &c. he and his friend Dr. Drake, vicar of Pontefract (1687) collected into one volume, to which they prefixed his life and parentalia, and dedicated them to Bishop Turner, then master of the college." *Thoresby, Vicaria Leodensis*, p. 99.

¶ See the Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1781, vol. VII. p. 376. Other instances of Poems falsely ascribed to Cleiveland are pointed out in p. 49. of the same volume.

" metaphors; his lofty fancy seemed to slide from the top of one mountain to another, thereby making to itself a constant level of continued elevation. All his poems are incomparable, so that to praise one, were to detract from the rest." A copious specimen of them was printed, by the Compiler of this *Memoir*, in the Seventh Volume of "A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, 1781."

A portrait of him, painted by Fuller, during Cleiveland's attendance on the king at Oxford, is now in the possession of the Bishop of Dromore; who has kindly permitted an engraving of it to accompany this History (see plate XI.) In this picture he is represented holding a paper, on which is inscribed the title of his celebrated poem; which, after all, is said not to be meant for a satire on the Scottish nation in general, but chiefly on that part of it then engaged in rebellion against king Charles I. as the writer expressly excepts the valiant and loyal bands then enlisted under Montrose and Crawford, &c.

5. RICHARD VYNES,

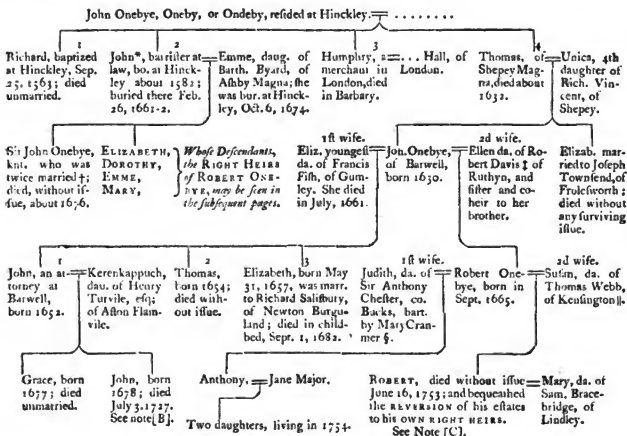
A NATIVE of Blazon in Leicestershire, was bred in Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he continued till he commenced M. A. and was remarkable for his sober and grave behaviour, not being chargeable even with the venial levities of youth. From the university he was elected (most probably at the recommendation of his contemporary Thomas Cleiveland) school-master of Hinckley; where he entered into holy orders; and (as appears by the extract from the parish-register in p. 77.) married, and had at least one child, who was buried there in 1639. After remaining some time in the faithful discharge of his office at Hinckley-school, he obtained the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry; and, being a good speaker and an able divine, was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines that met at Westminster in 1644, to establish the Presbyterian government; which meeting his own ideas, he was called their LUTHER, and was employed in the treaties of Uxbridge and the Isle of Wight, where his conduct was so singularly respectful and proper to his Sovereign, that the King seldom spoke to him without moving his hat; a circumstance the more remarkable, as no other of the Parliament Commissioners ever met with the same token of attention. He came also with the other London ministers to offer their services to pray with the king, the morning before his execution*. Mr. Vynes, however, as Dr. Fuller tells us, was most charitably moderate to all that dissented from him, though constant to his own principles. He lost the mastership of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, because he would not take the engagement. He was a very painful and laborious minister, and spent his time principally amongst his parishioners, in piously endeavouring "to make them all of one piece, though they were of different colours, and "unite them in judgements who dissented in affection." He died February 7, 1655, and was buried in the parish church of St. Lawrence Jewry; which having been consumed in the general conflagration of 1666, no memorial of him is there to be traced. Mr. Vynes preached the sermon at the funeral of Robert earl of Essex, at Westminster Abbey, Sept. 13, 1646, from 2 Sam. iii. 38 †.

* Ath. Ox. II. 699.

† Ib. 95.

6. JOHN ONEBYE.

THIS gentleman, descended from a family situated in the fourteenth century at Newton Burguland in Leicestershire, first took up his residence at Hinckley about the middle of the sixteenth century; where he lived to a good old age, and died greatly respected, leaving four sons, whose descendants will appear in the following Genealogy, compiled from the Parish Registers, Heraldic Visitations, and other authentic Sources.



* Steward of the Court of Records at Leicester.

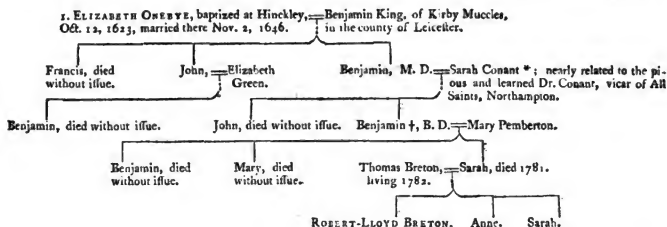
† His first wife was Mabell Ashby, as appears by his father's epitaph, p. 39, and also by the parish register, p. 77. The second (as appears from the last visitation of the county of Leicester, now remaining in the Heralds Office, marked K, p. 84.) was *Mercie*, daughter of — Dudon, co. Gloucester; who, with two sisters, was buried in Hinckley church. See pp. 39, 40.

‡ Robert Davis married Dorothy, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Thelwall, 5th son of John Thelwall of Llanrhydd, co. Denbigh.

§ Mr. Gough has a fine genealogy (on vellum) of "the ancient and worthy family of the Cranmers," taken in 1663, with maps of Elmestwell and Drenckleton in Suffolk, part of the estates devised by Robert Onebye's will.

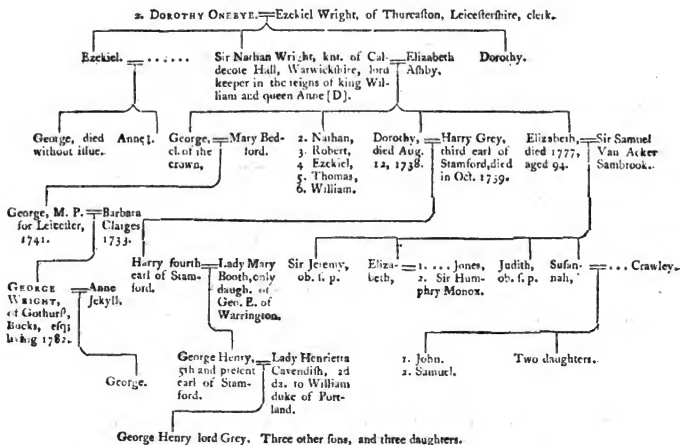
|| On whom, and his heirs, the reversion of the estates of Sir Henry Wood, of Loudham, in the county of Suffolk, was settled; as will be more particularly mentioned in note [A], p. 145.

Genealogy of the FOUR DAUGHTERS of JOHN ONEBYE.



* This lady, with two brothers and three sisters, were all remarkable for longevity. The youngest of the six died at 82.

† Benjamin King, M. A. afterwards D. D. inrolled prebendary of Gloucester, Sept. 26, 1700. He was some time vicar of All Saints, Northampton, and of St. Mary de Lode, in Gloucester; on the south side of the chancel of which church he was buried, but has no memorial. He died in 1727 or 1728.



† Who was three times married. Her first husband's name was Mead; the second; the third Fullerton.

3. EMME ONEBYE, died Feb. 28, 1706-7. = William Mafon, of Leicester, M. D.

1 John, born Nov. 5, 1652, died without issue. Richard, born Dec. 12, 1653, died Mar. 29, 1693. 2 Anne Jarman. George, born May 19, 1665. 3 William, born 1666, died 1677. Emme, born July 4, 1656, = Ewin. Anne, born Oct. 8, 1658, = Curtis. Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1660, died 1694. Dorothy, b. Sept. 9, 1663, = George Savile.

* Of this lady I have a portrait.

Anne, = William Pick. Dorothy, = William Cradock, related to the Earl of Huntingdon. Catharine, = James Gough [E], died in May 1774, died at Camberwell about 1755.

1 Jarman, 2 Richard, 3 William; all died without issue. Anne, = Nathaniel Morris. William Cradock, born at Uxbridge in May 1700; died Dec. 22, 1779. Sarah Gent, living 1781. John, died without issue.

William Morris, living 1781. Anne Green. Anne, living 1782. William Mafon, mar. 1778, died 1781. 1st wife. Anne Cradock, married June 22, 1766, died Feb. 18, 1777. 2d wife. John Nichols, = Martha Green; [see the Genealogy of CLEVELAND.]

Two sons, and two daughters; died infants. William-Henry, living 1782. 1 William-Bowyer Nichols, born 1775, died 1776. 2 ANNE NICHOLS; 3 SARAH NICHOLS; } living 1782.

4. MARY ONEBYE, = Thomas Staveley [F], barrister at law, of Belgrave, Leicester, married Dec. 31, 1656.

Thomas, William, George; all died without issue. 3 Christiana. Rev. Joshua Walker, rector of Great Billing, Northamptonshire. Mary, = Edmund Brudenell, esq. of the Newark, near the borough of Leicester. Anne, = Leonard Welfstead, vicar of Newcastle on Tyne. 2 Jane, = Rev. Thomas Alleyne, clerk, rector of Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Joshua, dt. without issue. Thomas Walker. Robert, died in London, of a fever, unmarried, and was bur. at Church Langton. Mary, died of the small pox, unmarried. Catharine, = John Alfop, clerk, rector of Church Langton, Leicestershire. Leonard, the post, of whom see note [G]. Thomas, = Alice Cloyne, a native of Ireland. Thomas Alleyne, dt. without issue.

Thomas Walker. Nathaniel, died of the small pox, at Merton Coll. Oxf. 1737, ag. 22. Catharine, died 1770. Thomas Ayre, of Gaddefby, esq. Mary, died 1782. Christopher Pegge, clerk, died 1741, aged 28. Joanna, died 1774. Philip Bliss, clerk, rector of Tormarton, Gloucestershire, dead. Mary, = Edmund Basset, of Blaby, Leicestershire.

A daughter = TILLY, ter, living 1781. CATHA = EDWARD BROWN, rector of Lincoln, clerk. Maria-Christiana, an only and posthumous child, died 1777. Thomas Pulton, rector of Tichwell, Norfolk, and vic. of Chatham, Suff. 1782. PHILIP BLISS, rector of Frampton Cotterell and Dodington, Glouc. Nathaniel Alfop, tell. of New Coll. Oxford Joanna, = Fia. Warr, rector of Cheldon, Som. Catharine, } unmarried, died 1782. MARY-WEL- = JOSEPH STEAD, living 1782. MOORE, of Syf. ton, Leicestershire.

MARIA-CHRISTIANA PULTON, born Apr. 27, 1772, living 1782.

NOTES ON THE GENEALOGIES OF ONEBYE.

[A] Sir Henry Wood (son of Thomas Wood *, of Hackney, esq;) "Treasurer to the late Queen-Mother, and one of the council to Queen Catherine," married a daughter of the Rev. Michael Gardiner, rector of Greenford, Middlesex, by whom he had one daughter Mary, who was married to Charles Palmer earl of Southampton, afterwards duke of Southampton and Cleveland. I have in MS. a copy of the original settlement † and last will of Sir Henry Wood, both made in 1671. The will is dated

* Sergeant of the pastry to King Charles I. He married Susan, daughter and heir of — Cramer, of London, merchant; and died in May, 1649, aged 84; and his widow Oct. 17, 1650, aged 80. They were both buried at Hackney, where there are inscriptions to their memory. This gentleman (son of Henry Wood, of Hackney, esq; servant to Queen Elizabeth, and grandson to Thomas Wood of Burnley in the county of Lancashire) was literally descended from le Sieur de Boys, dauphin in France; whose arms (a Lion rampant Arg. in a field Gules) were granted to this Thomas by Sir Richard St. George, knight, Clarencieux, June 28, 1634. See Grants, vol. II. p. 664, in the College of Arms. I have in MS. an accurate pedigree of the Woods.

† The substance of the settlement will appear by the following "Abstract of Sir Caesar Wood, alias Sir Cranmer's Case," which was heard at the Bar of the House of Lords, December 5, 1691.

"SIR HENRY WOOD (the Appellant's Uncle) by lease and release, dated 21d and 23d of May, 1671, in consideration of a Marriage to be had between the Respondent (the now Duke of Southampton) and Mary Wood, his only daughter and child, and of 2000*l.* per annum in land, agreed (on behalf of the Duke) to be settled on Mary for jointure, did settle his whole estate, being about 4000*l.* a year, on trustees (his daughter being then about six or seven years old) in trust for himself for his life; and after his death, in trust to pay 450*l.* a year for his daughter's maintenance, till her age of twelve years; and 500*l.* a year, till her age of seventeen, or marriage; and to pay the residue of the profits after the Respondent's and Mary's inter-marriage (which would have been 2000*l.* and more if the same had taken effect according to Sir Henry Wood's appointment) unto the Respondent, which the Respondent was to have, though he should have no issue by Mary. If the marriage took effect (after Mary's age of sixteen years) and he should have issue male by the Respondent, then the trustees to stand seised of the estate, to the use of the Respondent and Mary for their lives, and after for the first and all their sons, and the sons of such sons, in tail male, and after for their daughters in general tail, and for want of such issue, for such persons as Sir Henry by his will should appoint; and in default thereof, for his right heirs. Sir Henry Wood, at the same time, makes his will, though dated the day after the settlement, and thereby devised his said estate, in case the marriage should not take effect, according to his appointment; or if there should be no issue, to Mary for life, and after to her first and all her sons, and the sons of such sons, in tail male, and after to her daughters in general tail, and after to the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, his brother, for life, and after to other persons (who are all dead), and then to the Appellant for life, with other remainders over. Sir Henry Wood died the next day after the making the settlement and will. The marriage between the Respondent the Duke and Mary was in other manner, and at other times, than was appointed by Sir Henry Wood; for Mary was first married at her age of seven years, and then again at her age of twelve years, when her father appointed it to be after her age of sixteen years; and the said marriage was had without the consent of such persons as were to have been present and consenting thereto. Mary afterwards (viz. in November 1680) died, having never had issue by the Respondent the Duke. The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, upon such the decease of Mary, being next in remainder by Sir Henry's settlement and will (which makes but one conveyance) entered and enjoyed the estate for nine years and more, without any pretence of the Respondent's. The late King Charles the Second, the Respondent the Duke himself, acquiesced in the Bishop's entry, as satisfied that the Respondent's interest was determined by the death of Mary without issue: as an evidence that the said late King was satisfied therein, he was pleased to direct a treaty to be made with the Bishop for a marriage of one of his daughters to Mr. Charles Cranmer the Bishop's nephew. That the Respondent the Duke was so far then satisfied, that he made no pretence for nine years together, and in anno 1686, which was six years after Mary's death, the estate was sequestered (in a suit in Chancery, wherein the Respondent was plaintiff against the Bishop) for a contempt of the Bishop's, and upon the Bishop's clearing the contempt, the sequestration was taken off by the court, and the Bishop let into the possession again. But in Michaelmas term, anno 1689, and not before (which was nine years after the death of Mary, and eighteen years after the settlement made, which was prepared and perused by great and eminent counsel on the Respondent's part, who, if it had been intended the Respondent should have had an estate for his life, though he had no issue, would not have used words of a contrary importance), the Respondent exhibited his bill in Chancery, and claimed the said estate for his life, though he never had any issue by the said Mary; and though there be no trust declared of the said estate for him the Respondent, but only on the precedent condition aforesaid, viz. 'But if the said intended marriage shall take effect after Mary's age of sixteen years, and he shall have issue male by the Respondent the Duke; Then for the better settlement of the premises upon such issue male, and for a more ample provision and maintenance of the Respondent and Mary his wife, and the longest liver of them, the trustees to stand intrusted for the said Respondent and Mary, for and during their lives and the survivor of them, and after their

dared " May 24. 1671, after dinner," only one day before the death of Sir Henry Wood : " who was buried, according to his will, after a fantastical way *, in the church near Lowndham-Hall," as Anthony Wood was told by Sir William Dugdale. He had three brothers, who all died before him : 1. John, a citizen of London. 2. Thomas †, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry 1671—1692. 3. William,

" decease, in trust for their first son, &c. and for default of issue, for such persons as Sir Henry Wood should appoint by his will." Which is a plain precedent copulative condition, and being never performed for want of issue, no trust of this estate could ever arise to the Respondent for his life; and yet, by a construction not consistent with the positive words of the settlement, and which may be hereafter of ill precedent, and dangerous consequence to deeds, settlements, and assurances, the court of Chancery hath decreed the estate to the Respondent for his life. The Respondent (the Duke) by the settlement, was thus provided for : 1. If the marriage did not take effect through the default of Mary, either by her refusal of him, or by marrying; another; or by her death before sixteen, he was to have 2000*l.* to be paid him out of Sir Henry Wood's estate. 2. If the marriage did take effect at Mary's age of sixteen, though there were no issue, the Respondent the Duke was immediately to have the whole profits of the estate from the death of Sir Henry Wood, which to Mary's age of sixteen would and did amount to more than 2000*l.* which he hath had, though nothing was settled on his part. 3. But if the marriage did take effect, and the Respondent the Duke had issue male, then he was also to have an estate for his own life, but not otherwise; but by such construction as before, an estate for life in the said estate is decreed to him, though he never had issue. Therefore the said Appellant hath appealed from the said Decree, to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled." The decree, which had been made by the lords commissioners of the great seal Oct. 31, 1691, was reversed by the house of peers.—At the time of making the settlement, which was honoured with the royal sanction, Sir Henry's daughter was not quite seven years old; and the marriage was to take place when she should be between sixteen and seventeen. In case of the Earl of Southampton's death before marriage, his right in the lady was to be transferred to his next brother, Lord George Palmer, son of Barbara Duchess of Cleveland. And in case of his daughter's death without issue, Sir Henry bequeathed his estates, after several intermediate settlements, all which became extinct, to his own right heirs.—Sir Caesar Wood, alias Cranmer, was admitted in fee, as nephew and heir to Thomas Wood bishop of Litchfield, to two acres of copyhold at Dover Hedge, in Thelveton manor, January 21, 1694. Charles Wood was admitted in fee, Oct. 16, 1710, as only son to Sir Caesar. In 1749, Henry Cockledge, Gent. was admitted as receiver appointed for the heir of the above-mentioned Charles Wood then deceased, by the High Court of Chancery.—Nov. 15, 1745, a cause was heard in Chancery, Chapman and Chesser *versus* Onbeve, which is not reported by Atkyns, but which terminated in Onbeve's being decreed heir at law to Charles Wood.—Sept. 16, 1765, it was recited that Robert Onbeve, Esq; was by decree heir, and that Mr. Cockledge and Mr. Onbeve were both dead. Mr. Chapman was admitted for want of heirs, and paid a relief of four pence half-penny. Their extracts were transcribed from the court-book of Thelveton manor.

* This does not agree with the will; which says, " I desire my body may be buried in the parish-church of Ufford, in the county of Suffolk, in such decent and private manner as my executors shall think fit, with as little cost as may be convenient."

† Educated in the college school at Westminster, elected student of Christ-Church in 1627, or thereabouts, took the degree in arts, holy orders, and by the endeavours of Sir Henry Wood, his elder brother, was made chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I. being then but 23 years of age. In 1641 he took the degrees in divinity, by virtue of a dispensation for allowance of terms, and about that time was rector of Wickham in the bishoprick of Durham. In the time of the grand rebellion against King Charles I. he left the nation and his preferments, and travelled to Rome, and to other places in Italy, where he spent some years, and after his return lived a retired life in the country. In the jubilee year of 1600 he was restored to his rectory, and, in reward of his sufferings, had a prebendship in the church of Durham conferred on him (infilled therein Dec. 10 the same year); and upon the promotion of Dr. William Paul to the see of Oxon, he was made dean of Litchfield in the latter end of 1603. In 1670 he was promoted to the see of Litchfield, on the death of Dr. John Hacket, by the endeavours of his said brother Sir Henry (whose daughter and heir was married to Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of Southampton, natural son of King Charles II.); whereupon being consecrated on the second day of July (being the second Sunday after that of Trinity) anno 1671, (at which time Dr. Crew was consecrated bishop of Oxon) enjoyed that honour, though a person of no merit, unless it was for his preaching, to the time of his death. But so it was, that he not caring to live at Litchfield or Ecclethall (where is a seat belonging to the see) either for not being beloved, or to save charges, he retired to Hackney, and lived in the house where he was born, in an ordinary condition : whereupon Dr. Sancroft archbishop of Canterbury suspended him of his office. He died very wealthy at Ashtop near King's-Sutton in Northamptonshire, where he had continued about two years for health's sake, on the 15th of April, or thereabouts, in 1692. He left several legacies to poor uses, among them 1000*l.* to the junior masters of Christ Church, and an estate of 200*l.* per annum in Norfolk to the female masters. * Wood, *Anti. Ox.* II. 1176.

When the cathedral at Litchfield was repairing after the Restoration, it appears from an authentic paper printed by Mr. Pennant [Journey from Chester, p. 424.] from the MSS. of Mr. Greene of Litchfield, that Bishop Wood, when Dean, gave

—	—	£:10
And since Bishop	—	10
And promised (saith Dean Smallwood) more	—	100

clerk

clerk of the spiceery at Whitehall; and two sisters; 1. Mary *, married first to Samuel Cranmer, Sheriff of London in 1631; and secondly to Sir Henry Cheffer, of Luthington, Bedfordshire, Knight of the Bath; 2. Elizabeth, married to Anthony Webb, father to Thomas, in whom the estate settled in remainder after the office of Sir Caesar Cranmer. This Thomas had two daughters; 1. Susan, married to Robert Onebye, esq.; 2. Elizabeth, married to William Chapman, esq. who was knighted by King George I. in 1714, created a baronet in 1720, and died May 7, 1737; leaving two sons, Sir John the late and Sir William the present baronet.

[B] This eccentric branch of a most worthy stock was born at Barwell, in or about the year 1671. His grand-father, who possessed a plentiful estate, was many years in the commission of the peace for Leicestershire; and his father was an attorney of unblemished reputation. John, the subject of this note, after a liberal education, was placed as a clerk to an attorney of eminence; but his aspiring and haughty disposition induced him to look much higher, and his parents soon found they had not properly considered his inclinations.

The custody of the Great Seal being committed to his relation Sir Nathan Wright, application was made for some general employment that would be more congenial to his high spirit. Notwithstanding their affinity, nothing better happened to be then in the lord keeper's power than the employment of train-bearer, which young Onebye accepted, in hopes of some future vacancy, his uncle being at the same time employed as Sir Nathan's secretary. Preferment not meeting his wishes, he resolved to enter into the army; and a commission being obtained, he served in several campaigns under the duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and acquired much reputation, distinguishing himself on many occasions, and received several wounds which remained visible till his death.

He fought a duel at Bergen with a Saxon colonel, whom he killed; and, being tried by a court-martial, was honourably acquitted. And at Port Royal in Jamaica he afterwards fought lieutenant Tooley, where both were desperately wounded. Onebye soon recovered; but Tooley died, after having languished for eight months, in which time the antagonists were perfectly reconciled.

After serving several years in the army, and rising gradually, by seniority, to the rank of major in Honeywood's dragons, he found himself, by the peace of Utrecht, in the number of disbanded officers; and, returning to England, gained a scandalous subsistence by dexterity at gaming. The frauds which this unhappy man is supposed to have committed were numerous, and disagreeable to relate; but the important event which occasioned his being tried at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Baron Hale and Sir William Thomson, for the murder of William Gower, was thus drawn up at the time for the consideration of the judges, the jury having given in a special verdict: "That the prisoner and the deceased, with three other gentlemen (one of which was Mr. John Rich, then manager of Lincoln's-inn Theatre, and afterwards of Covent Garden), met at the Castle Tavern in Drury lane, supped together, and were good friends; that the company went to gaming; that the prisoner was disgusted at the deceased's having jocularly bet another gentleman Three Half-Pence, instead of Three Half-Crowns, (saying it was impertinent. 'That the deceased asked him, 'What he meant by impertinent?' 'You're an impertinent Puppy,' says the prisoner: 'To which the deceased replied, 'The man that calls me Puppy is a Rascal.' 'That the prisoner thereupon took up a bottle, and with violence threw it at the deceased's head, which beat some powder out of his perwig: who, in return, threw a glass, or candlestick, at the prisoner, which did not reach him: That both rose up together, and went to their swords; that a gentleman sleeping between prevented their fighting: that the company all fell down again, and drank for near an hour; when the deceased, offering his hand to the prisoner, said to this effect: 'We have had hot words, Major; you was the aggressor; but let us be reconciled.' To which the prisoner answered, 'No, damn you, I'll have your blood.' That in about half an hour after the company broke up, when the prisoner hung his gaiter coat upon his shoulders; but, calling back the deceased, said, 'Hark ye, young gentleman, I have something to say to you.' That they both re-entered the room, when the door was shut violently, and swords heard to clash; and the deceased received the wound of which he died. The Major also had received three slight wounds. That the deceased being asked on his death-bed, if he had received the wound fairly? answered, 'I think—I did; but—I don't know what might have happened—if you had not come in.' This narrative is substantially confirmed by Raynold's Reports, vol. II. p. 1486. The Major, who had entertained strong hopes of coming off with a verdict of Man slaughter, was remanded back to Newgate; where he continued tolerably easy for about a year, being free from

* This lady's only son, Caesar Cranmer, of Aftwoodbury, Bucks, was afterwards knighted, and called himself Sir Caesar Wood. He married Lelis daughter of Simon de la Garde de Paris; inherited the Suffolk estate, as nephew and heir to Bishop Wood; and had two sons, Henry Cranmer, who died young, and Charles Cranmer, who took the name of Wood, and enjoyed the estate. I have a copy of the last will of Dame Mary Cheffer, who survived both her husbands, was buried at Aftwood, and bequeathed to her son all her right and title arising from the settlement or will of her brother Sir Henry Wood, to whom she was executrix. She had also a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Anthony Chicheley, of Chicheley, Bucks. By her second husband, she had no child.

iron, and accommodated with the most commodious room in the prison: finding the prosecutor had taken no steps towards bringing on the hearing of the special verdict before the judges, he grew pretty confident it would be determined in his favour; and imagined the prosecutor was of that opinion: at length, having consulted some attornies and law-books, and judging too favourably for himself, he came to a resolution to move the judges of the King's Bench, for a *Commitment* to be made for arguing the special verdict before that court. It was argued in the court of King's Bench about the end of Hilary term; and another argument being desired by the prisoner's counsel, the opinion of all the judges was taken, at Serjeants Inn Hall, May 6, 1727, near fourteen months after the trial; when he was found guilty of wilful murder by the opinion of 11 judges out of 12, and the day of execution was fixed for the 3d of July, 1727. Strong applications were made to the king for a reprieve; which not succeeding, on the evening of the 2d, which was on a Sunday, he went to bed as usual about 10 o'clock, a man being in the room with him, and another at the chamber-door. Mr. Cliff—*n* came and took leave of him, as did his old friend Mr. Caffin, and then the man read several chapters from St. Matthew's Gospel to him, but he was not in the least affected with them. At four the next morning he called for a glass of brandy and water, and then for a pen and paper, when raising himself in his bed, he wrote as follows: viz.—"Cousin Turville, give Ackerman the turnkey below stairs half a guinea, and Jack who waits in my room five shillings: the poor devils have had a great deal of trouble with me since I have been here." This being his last will and testament, and the last act of his life, excepting the dreadful one upon his own body, which soon followed, he then desired the man in the room and the other at the door to be still a while, that he might compose himself against the coming of his friends. About seven his footman came into the room, when he faintly said, "Who is that, Philip?" After that, a gentleman, his relation, came to the bed side, and calling, "Major, Major," and hearing no answer, drew open the curtains, when he was just expiring, and weltering in his blood. Mr. Green, a neighbouring surgeon, was instantly sent for, but he was departed. The razor with which he had cut through the great artery in his arm was found in the bed; and it was evident that he had been assisted in this horrible enterprise, the razor appearing to have been newly ground for the service. Only a six-pence, and three letters from some of his friends, were found in his pocket. This account is principally taken from "A true and faithful Narrative of the Life and Actions of John Onebye, Esquire; commonly called Major Onebye [1727]." There was also published on this occasion, "The Weight of Blood; or, The Case of Major Onebye, &c."

[C] THIS is the last Will and Testament of me ROBERT ONEBYE^a, of Lindley, in the County of Leicester, Esquire. And, after recommending my Soul into the Hands of the Almighty, and my Body to be decently interred in a private Manner; as to all my Worldly Estate, I dispose of the same in Manner following: I give, devise, and bequeath, all my Estate, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, late belonging to Sir HENRY WOOD, and Bishop WOOD, and CHARLES CRANMER, alias WOOD, Esquire, or either of them, or to any other Person, in the County of Suffolk or elsewhere, and all other my Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and all my other Real Estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, or whether in Possession, Reversion, Remainder, or Expectancy, and all Right and Title, Interest, Property, Claim, and Demand, of, in, and to the Premises, or to such or any other Real Estate as aforesaid, and not before settled by me upon my Heirs Male, or otherwise by me devised, unto my Friends Thomas Boothby, of Marlton, in the County of Leicester, Esquire, and Samuel Bracebridge, of Lindley, in the County of Leicester, Esquire, their Heirs and Assigns, up n the Trusts, and to the Uses, following: viz. That they shall, by Mortgage or Sale, selling Timber and selling the same, or otherwise, raise and pay such Sum and Sums of Money as shall be necessary to defray my Debts, Legacies, Portions for Daughters and Younger Children, and Funeral Expenses; Then to the Use and Behoof of my loving Wife Mary Onebye, tor and during the Term of her Natural Life, without Impeachment of Waste, subject to the Provision hereafter mentioned; Then to the Use of the first Son of my Body, and every other Son, for Life, according to Seniority, and the Heirs Male of such Son or Sons; And in case I should die without Issue Male, then to and al every Daughter and Daughters of my Body, and their Heirs, to take as Tenants in Common, and not as Joint-Tenants; And for Default of any Issue of my Body, then to the Use of William Chapman^b, of Battensea, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, for Life; Remainder to the said Trustees to preserve the contingent Remainders during his Life; and, after his Decese, to the first and every other Son of his Body, according to Seniority, for Life, and the Heirs Male of such Son or Sons: And for Default, To the Use of William Bressley^c, of Battensea aforesaid, Esquire, for the Term of his natural Life; Remainder to the Trustees to preserve the contingent Remainders during his Life; and after his De-

^a Mr. Onebye was high Sheriff of Suffolk in 1720.

^b Born in September 1714; baptizd at the church of St. Peter le Poor, Oxf., that year; and now 1752 (by the death of his elder brother) Sir William Chapman, Baronet. He has been twice married, but has no issue, by either of his wives.

^c Who d. ed, without issue, before the testator.

cease, to the Use of his first and every other Son, according to Seniority, for Life, and to the Heirs Male of such Son or Sons. And for Default, to my own Right Heirs. And in case I should leave any Daughter or Daughters, and more than one Son, my Mind and Will is, That my Trustees shall have Power to raise out of the Premises, in Manner aforesaid, such Portion and Portions for such Daughters and Younger Children, as my Wife, by any Deed or Will, signed by her in the Presence of Three Witnesses, shall appoint: And for Default of such Appointment, my Will is, That the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds shall be raised out of the Premises by my said Trustees, and equally divided between such Younger Children: Provided, and my Will is, That if I should die before my Wife, leaving a Son, or leaving her *enchant* with a Son, which shall attain the Age of Twenty-one Years, Then the said Life Estate before devised to my Wife in the Premises shall be void and determined; and my said Wife shall release and surrender the said Premises to such my eldest Son at the Age aforesaid, who shall take an Estate for Life, or in Tail Male, as aforesaid; and in that Case, my said Wife shall have and receive one Yearly Rent Charge of Six Hundred Pounds *per Annum* from such my Eldest Son, payable Quarterly, during her Life; and shall have a Power to distrain upon the Premises for the same. And I give the said Thomas Boothby and Samuel Bracebridge the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds apiece, for their Trouble in Execution of this my Will, besides Charges expended. And I give to Grace Seward *, of Bengworth, in the County of Worcester, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be raised as before. And I give, devise, and bequeath, all my Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estate whatsoever, to my loving Wife Mary Onebye, her Executors, Administrators, and Assigns. And I do hereby make her the said Mary Onebye, Thomas Boothby, and Samuel Bracebridge, Executors and Executrix of this my last Will and Testament; and her the said Mary Onebye Residuary Legatee and Devisee. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Third Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-three.

ROBERT (L. S.) ONEBYE.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to be the last Will and Testament of the said Robert Onebye, in the Presence of us, who have subscribed our Names as Witnesses, in his Presence, and at his Request,

Anne Bracebridge,
Anne Johnson,
Thomas Pundrill.

[D] Mr. Nathan Wright †, of Barwell, in the county of Leicester, barrister at law, was elected recorder of Leicester in 1680 ¶; and was called, by writ, April 11, 1692, with thirteen other gentlemen, to take the degree of serjeant at law ‡. He was knighted Dec. 30, 1695, and made king's serjeant §; a point of preferment where, according to the concurrent testimonies of his contemporaries, he ought, from his moderate abilities, to have topped. Accident, however, exalted him to a situation to which his talents were very inadequate. On the refusal of the Lords Chief Justices Holt and Trelby, and Trevor the Attorney General, to accept the Great Seal, which was taken from Lord Somers, it was delivered to him, with the title of Lord Keeper, May 21, 1700 ||. As he was raised to this situation by the Tories, so he seems to have acted in conformity to the views of the party. Burnet ** says, that many gentlemen of good estates and ancient families were put out of the commission of the peace by him, for no other visible reason, but be-

* In 1740 a bill was filed in chancery, against George Wright, esq; Mr. Thomas Breton, Mr. William Cradock, and the rest of Mr. Onebye's heirs at law, and also against Mr. Boothby and Mr. Bracebridge as his executors, and Dr. Bracebridge as Mrs. Onebye's executor, by Sir John Chapman and Mrs. Roberts, formerly Mrs. Seward, for a debt of 360*l.* due to Sir John for the purchase of a copyhold estate by Mr. Onebye, and for Mrs. Roberts's legacy of 600*l.* by his will. By this bill the heirs at law were required to deduct and make out their pedigree to Mr. Onebye; and the bill was exhibited by the plaintiffs, in order to charge the real estate with the payment of this debt and legacy, in case Mr. Onebye's personalty should not be sufficient or liable to pay the same.

† Richard and three John Wrights were rectors of Exhale in the county of Warwick, from 1650 to 1698. Q. in Sir Nathan's ancestors. Dugd. Warw. 599.

‡ He held that office till 1695, when the earl of Huntingdon was chosen by the new charter and continued about three years, when Mr. Wright was re-elected, and held that office till he became king's serjeant in 1696.

§ Wynne's Miscellanea, p. 310.

§ Ibid. p. 311.

|| Ibid. "He received his appointment in 1700, unfortunately for him, as successor to Lord Somers, whose precipitate dissolution in favour of a Tory hardly allowed time for reflection on the impropriety of the choice. Sir Nathan kept his place till the year 1705, when he was dismissed, not without disgrace, more through defect of ability than want of integrity, but contemned by both parties." Pennant's Journey from Chester, p. 338. He was one of the Lords Justices in 1700 on the King's going to Holland: Tindal. He became also officiously one of the lords commissioners for trade and plantations.

** History of his own Times, vol. IV. p. 55.

cause they had gone in heartily to the Revolution, and had continued zealous for king William; and at the same time, men of no worth nor estate, and known to be ill-affected to Queen Anne's title, and to the Protestant succession, were put in, to the great encouragement of ill designing men. He adds, that the lord keeper was "a zealot to the party, and was become very execrable in all respects: Money, as was said, did every thing with him *; only in his court, I never heard him charged, for any thing, but great slovenly, by which the Chancery was become one of the heaviest grievances of the nation. The same author likewise says, that the lord keeper "was sordidly covetous †, and did not at all live suitable to that high post: he became extreme rich, yet I never heard him charged with bribery "in his court, but there was a foul rumour, with relation to the livings of the crown that were given by "the great seal, as if they were set to sale by the officers under him." The Duchess of Marlborough, in the "Account of her Conduct," p. 124, says, "As soon as Queen Anne was seated on the throne, the "Tories (whom she usually called by the agreeable name of the church party) became the distinguished "objects of the royal favour. Dr. Sharp, archbishop of York, was pitched upon by herself to preach "her coronation sermon, and to be her chief counsellor in church-matters; and her privy council was "filled with Tories. My lord Normanby (soon after duke of Buckingham), the Earls of Jersey and "Nottingham, Sir Edward Seymour, with many others of the high-fliers, were brought into place; Sir "Nathan Wright was continued in possession of the great seal of England, and the Earl of Rochester in "the lieutenancy of Ireland. These were men, who had all a wonderful zeal for the church; a sort of "public merit that eclipsed all other in the eyes of the Queen." And in another place the duchess says, "I prevailed with her Majesty to take the great seal from Sir Nathan Wright, a man despised by all "parties, of no use to the crown, and whose weak and wretched conduct in the court of Chancery, had "almost brought his very office into contempt. His removal however was a great loss to the church, "for which he had ever been a warm stickler." This happened in May 1705: from which period Sir Nathan lived retired, and died at his seat at Caldecote Hall ‡, Warwickshire, Aug. 2, 1721. Macky § describes him as a plain man both in person and conversation, of middle stature, inclining to fat, with a broad face, much marked with the small pox. A portrait of him was drawn and engraved from the life by R. White in 1700, in which the arms of Wright (viz. Azure, two bars Arg. in chief three Leopards faces, Or.) are quartered with those of Osby; (see plate VI. fig. 14); and under it is written, "The Right Hon. Sir Nathan Wright, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and "one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Council, 1700 &c." He left one son, George Wright, Esq. clerk of the crown, his heir, who purchased in 1704 the manors of Gotherst and Stoke Goklyngton, in the county of Bucks, with the advowson of both churches, which still remain in his family. The church of Gotherst was rebuilt in pursuance of his will. The figures of father and son face you as you enter; the first in his robes, the other in a plain gown; both furnished with enormous Parian periwigs **. George's son George, member for Leicester 1727—1741, married May 1733 Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. ††. Sir Nathan's second son Nathan, a clergyman, married Anne only daughter and heir of Lord Francis Pawlet, second son of John Pawlet fifth marquis of Winchester by his second wife, by whom he had a son, who died of the small-pox; and his widow, sister of the late Francis John Tyssen, Esq. lord of the manor of Hackney, who died 1781, married the late Governor Benyon, by whom she had Richard Benyon, Esq. now living, of Guidica hall, Essex. Her son Pawlet Wright died 1781. This branch of the family enjoyed the estate and manor house at Englefield, Berks, where the noble family of Pawlet lived and were buried. After the demolition of Basinghouse in the civil war, the late Mr. Wright's father greatly modernized this noble mansion, which on his death was leased out for a term of years. His son came to reside in it 1758, and further modernized it, taking away the two bow windows and a range of apartments behind the house. A lady who lived with him, and whom the public prints miscalled his widow, died 1782. Sir Nathan's daughter Dorothy married the third earl of Stamford, and died August 22, 1738, leaving issue two sons and five daughters. His other daughter Elizabeth married Sir Samuel Vanecker Sambrook, and died in 1777 at the great age of 94. His sixth son, William, was recorder of Leicester from 1729 till his death in 1765.

* Swift says, he was very covetous. MS notes on Macky.

† Burnet, vol. IV. p. 122.

‡ Which he probably purchased at the same time with a moiety of the manor of Burton Hastings in the same county, 1714. Dugd. Warw. ed. Thomas, p. 52. 1097.

§ P. 41.

§ There is a full length of him in his robes at Gotherst.

** Pennant, ubi sup. p. 334. 338.

†† Baronetage.

HISTORY OF HINCKLEY.

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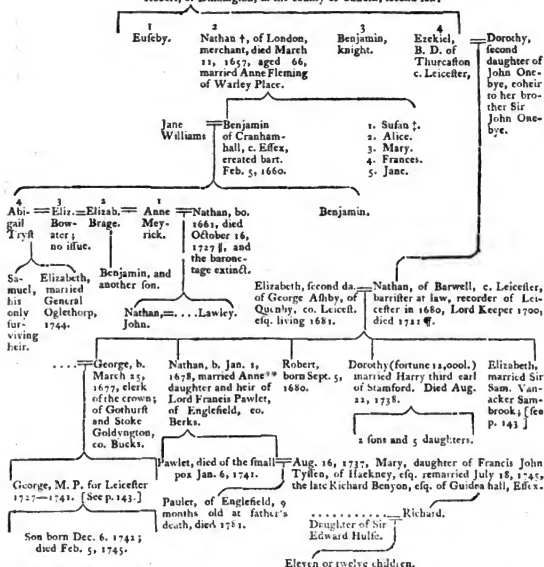
PEDIGREE of WRIGHT,

From a Pedigree signed in 1681 by the LORD KEEPER, in the Herald's College.

John Wright *, of Kelvedon, in the county of Essex.

John, of Wrights-bridge, in the county of Essex, and of Gray's Inn, third son, died 1644.

Robert, of Dinnington, in the county of Suffolk, second son.



* See Morant, vol. I. p. 185.

† Who purchased the manor of Cranham, in the county of Essex. See Morant, vol. I. p. 105.

‡ Married first to Charles Pott, afterwards to Francis Drake, esqrs. She died July 15, 1664, aged 34. There is an epigraph for her in Cranham-church, and another for her father.

§ He gave two almshouses in St. Mary Lane at Cranham. His relict Abigail was remarried to Herbert Tryn, esq. who in his right enjoyed the estate at Cranham till her death, Dec. 7, 1741. Another branch of this family was also connected with the title of baronet in 1660, which became extinct in 1681. See Morant, vol. I. p. 62.

¶ His brother Esckiel (see p. 143) died March 25, 1729.

** This lady died Jan. 8, 1730-1.

[E] Son of James Gough, an exchange broker. He was put apprentice to an apothecary, but did not serve his time out; had a handsome fortune with his wife, which he lost in the South Sea bubble; and was afterwards dependent on Mr. Godley of Norton-court, who had married a sister of his, and of whom see more in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bouvery, p. 258.

[F] Thomas Staveley, esq. of Cuffington in Leicestershire, after having completed his academical education at Peter House, Cambridge, was admitted of the Inner Temple, July 2, 1647, and called to the bar June 12, 1651. In 1662 he succeeded his father-in-law Mr. Osceby as Steward of the records at Leicester. In 1674, when the court espoused the cause of Popery, and the presumptive Heir to the Crown openly professed himself a Catholic, Mr. Staveley displayed the enormous exertions of the court of Rome by publishing "The Romish Horrificlerch." Some years before his death, which happened in 1683, he retired to Belgrave near Leicester, and passing the latter part of his life in the study of English history, acquired a melancholy habit, but was esteemed a diligent, judicious, and faithful antiquary. Besides the "History of Churches," which first appeared in 1712. Mr. Staveley left a pedigree, drawn up in 1682, transcribed below *; and also some papers on the History and Antiquities of Leicester, to which

* William Staveley married Alice daughter and heir of Sir John Frances, Knight, by Isabella his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Plesington, Knight. This William obtained great possessions by the marriage of his wife Alice, he being a very great heiress. He lived at Bygnell in Oxfordshire; and dying there in the year 1498, was buried at Bicester adjoining to Bygnell, on whose tomb or monument in the church there made of grey marble is his portraiture with this inscription in brass:

"Orate pro animabus Willⁱ Staveley armig. quondam Dⁿi de Bygnell, & Alicie uxoris ejus, filie &c
"unice heredis Dⁿi Johannis Frances militis & Dⁿe Isabelle uxoris, filie & heredis Dⁿi Henrici Plesington militis. Qui quidem Willⁱ obiit decimo die Octobris A. D. mccccxxxviii. Prædicta
"vero Alicia obiit xx die Octobris A. D. m. Quorum animabus propitius Deus."

George Staveley was the son of William; this William having also issue two daughters: Mary, married to Thomas Giffard, of Taxford in the County of Buckingham, Esq. and Isabella, married to John Tanfield of Gayton in the county of Northampton. George Staveley married Isabella daughter of John Strelly, sister and heir of Sir Nicholas Strelly, Knight, by whom he had a large estate in Nottinghamshire.

John Staveley of Bygnell was the son of George. He took to wife Constance the daughter of Sir John Danvers, of Dauntsey in the county of Wilts, Knight, and by her had issue, Thomas Staveley, Edward Staveley, and Mary, married unto Edward Charrede, of Berkshire, Esq. This John was a very profuse person, and spent and sold almost all his estate, consisting of several manors and lordships, except what was settled in jointure upon his wife Constance, which, the surviving, descended to his heirs. This Constance proving to great a support to her family, her memory is gratefully preserved by her descendants, and her estate was thus preserved. There was an ancient barony of the Latimers of Danby in Yorkshire, of which William the last Lord Latimer of that name died without issue male in the reign of King Henry V. leaving one daughter Elizabeth, who was the wife of Ralph Lord Nevill of Raby, who by her had issue John Nevill. This John was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Latimer from 5 Henry V. to 9 Henry VI inclusive, and died without issue; but divers of the lordships whereof he died seised, for want of issue of his body, being intailed upon Ralph Nevill, his elder brother Earl of Westmoreland, the same Ralph settled the same upon George Nevill one of his sons, who was thereupon summoned to parliament as Lord Latimer, which title and honour continued in his posterity until the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth. John, the last Lord Latimer of this family, died without any issue male; but by his wife Lucy, daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester, left four daughters his heirs, viz. Catherine wife of Henry Earl of Northumberland, Dorothy wife of Thomas Cecil Earl of Exeter, Lucy wife of Sir William Cornwallis, Knight, and Elizabeth wife of Sir John Danvers. Lucy, the wife of this John the last Lord Latimer, died 1585, and was buried in the north side of the chancel of the parish church of Hackney in the county of Middlesex, her epigraph specifying the marriages of her four daughters as above. Sir John Danvers, by his wife Elizabeth, had issue his eldest son Sir Charles Danvers, who lost his life, being attainted of treason for partaking with Robert Earl of Essex in his insurrection, in the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth; and Henry, who by especial act of parliament in the 3d year of King James was restored in blood, at heir to his father, notwithstanding the attainture of Sir Charles his eldest brother, and was afterwards created Earl of Danby and Knight of the Garter. He was founder of the physic garden, which, with the wall about it, cost him about 5000l. He died unmarried. The daughter of Sir John Danvers, Constance, was married to John Staveley, as is said before.

Thomas Staveley, son and heir of John, took to wife Margaret daughter of John Baud, of Covingham in the county of Essex, Esq. This family of the Bauds has been very ancient at Covingham aforesaid, of whom we find this signal memorial. Sir William le Baud, Knight, in the third year of King Edward I. by his deed or grant gave to the deans and canons of St. Paul's church in London, a fat doe yearly in winter on the day of the Conversion of St. Paul, and a fat buck in summer upon the day of the Commemoration of the same Saint,

† Catalogue of Honour, under the Earls of Westmoreland, fol. 99.

‡ Camden, Annal. Eliz. fol. 224. Dugdale's Baronage, tom. I. fol. 313.

§ Stow's Survey of London, folio, 797.

|| Ann. prime Car. I.

which he had more particularly applied his researches. These papers (which Dr. Farmer, who calls him *William* by mistake, proposed to publish) are supposed to be among the collections of the late

to be offered at the high altar there by the said Sir William and his household family, and then to be distributed among the canons resident. Which said doe and buck was to given by Sir William in lieu of 21 acres of land lying in the lordship of Westle in the county of Essex, belonging to the said canons, and by them granted to him and his heirs to enlarge his park at Coringham. But about the time and formality of this offering there growing afterwards some dispute, Sir Walter le Baud, son and heir of Sir William, by his deed bearing date on the Ides of July, an. 30 Edward 1. for the health of his soul, and for the souls of his progenitors and heirs, confirmed his father's grant, and did oblige himself and his heirs, and also his lands and tenements for ever, that yearly on the day of the Conversion of Saint Paul in winter there should be a good fat doe brought by one of his or their sitting servants, and not the whole family, at the hour of procession, and through the middle thereof be offered at the high altar. And on the day of Commemoration of Saint Paul in summer a fat buck by some such servant, and so carried through the midst of the procession and offered at the high altar, the Dean and Chapter giving by the hands of their chamberlain twelve pence sterling to the person for bringing the buck. Unto which grant were witnesses Sir Richard de Rokell, Sir Thomas de Maundeville, Sir John de Rochford, with divers others. The reception of which doe and buck was, till Queen Elizabeth's time, solemnly performed by the canons at the steps of the choir attired in their vestments, and on their heads wearing garlands of flowers, the horns of the buck being carried on the top of a spear, as in procession round about the church with a great noise of horn-blowers, as is affirmed by Mr. Camden upon his own view. (*Britannia*, fol. 426.)

This Thomas Staveley, by his wife Margaret aforesaid, had issue Thomas and Henry; and this Henry left issue Ambrose and Charles.

Thomas Staveley, son and heir of Thomas, took to wife Margery daughter of Arthur Brook, of Okeley in the county of Northampton, Esq; and by her had issue five sons, Arthur, Thomas, Eustice, William, and Charles; and four daughters, Catharine married to Thomas Rolt, of Milton in the county of Bedford, Esq; Anne to Thomas Stanford of Baskby in the county of Leicester, Esq; Elizabeth to Eustice Burneby, of the city of Coventry, Esq; and Temperance to William Hale, of Lodington in the county of Leicester, Esq.

Arthur, the eldest son of Thomas, married Lucy daughter and heir of Richard Estwick, Esq; and by her had issue two daughters; Margery married to Humphrey Adderley, of Weddington in the county of Warwick, Esq; who died without issue; and Mary twice married, first to Francis Stanton, of Bichmore in the county of Bedford, Esq; and afterwards to Stephen Pheasant, of Upwood in the county of Huntingdon, Esq. Mary, by her first husband, had issue Staveley Stanton, who took to wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Alton, of Odell in the county of Bedford, Bart. and by her had issue two sons, Staveley and Francis, and one daughter Elizabeth; and, by her second husband, Mary had issue two daughters, Susanna, who died unmarried, and Constance, who married John Overton, of Edington in the county of York, Esq.

William, the fourth son of Thomas, was a divine, and rector of Cullington in the county of Leicester. He took to wife Anne, one of the daughters of Thomas Babington, of Rothley in the county of Leicester, Esq; and by her had issue five sons, Thomas, William, George, Arthur, and Babington; and seven daughters, Catherine, Ann, Margery, that died young, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, and Margaret.

Thomas, eldest son of William, took to wife (11 Dec. 1646) Mary, one of the daughters of John Oneby, of Hinckley in the county of Leicester, Esq; and by her had issue three sons, Thomas, William, and George; and four daughters, Mary married (1677) to Edmund Brudenell, Esq; Anne, Christiana, and Jane.

William, the second son, was a divine, and succeeded his father in the rectory of Cullington.

George, the third son, was twice married; first, to Anne daughter of Adam Lawrence, of the county of Cambridge, but by her had no issue; secondly, to Elizabeth daughter of John Smith, alderman of London, by whom he had issue two sons, George, who died young, and William; and three daughters, Elizabeth married to Daniel Hiddle, citizen of London; Jane married to Thomas Wood, rector of London; and Anne.

Arthur, the fourth son, was twice married; first, to Elizabeth daughter of — Green, citizen of London, by whom he had issue daughters, Elizabeth, and one son.

Babington, the fifth son, unmarried in 1682.

Catherine, the eldest daughter of William, was married to Francis Rolt, citizen of London, by whom he had issue one son, William.

Margery died young.

Anne was married to John Keat, citizen of London, and died without issue.

Elizabeth, fourth daughter, married to Edward Hayman, citizen of London, and by him had issue two sons, Edward and William, and one daughter, Elizabeth.

Martha, the fifth daughter, married to Walter Hanneford, Esq; citizen of London, and had issue four sons, Walter, George, William, and John; and six daughters, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Martha, Catharine, Mary.

Mary, the sixth daughter, was married to James Tibbalds, of Clothall in the county of Here, clerk, and had issue four daughters.

Margaret, the seventh daughter, died unmarried.

X

Sir

Sir Thomas Cave, which have been already mentioned in p. 131. The younger Mr. S. Carte (an able antiquary and an eminent solicitor) who had a copy of Mr. Staveley's papers, says of them, in a MS. letter to Dr. Ducarel, March 7, 1751, "His account of the earls of Leicester, and of the great abbey, appears to have been taken from Dugdale's Baronage and Monasticon; but as to his sentiments in respect to the borough, I differ with him in some instances. By the charter for erecting and establishing the court of records at Leicester, the election of the steward is granted to the mayor and court of aldermen, who likewise have thereby a similar power in respect to a bailiff for executing their writs. But afterwards, viz. Dec. 20, 7 Jac. I. the great earl of Huntingdon having been a considerable benefactor to Leicester, the corporation came to a resolution of granting to him and his heirs a right of nominating alternately to the office of steward and bailiff, and executed a bond under their common seal, in the penalty of one thousand pounds, for enforcing the execution of their grant. And as John Major, esq. was elected by the court of aldermen to succeed Mr. Staveley [in December 1684], I infer that Staveley was nominated by the earl of Huntingdon, and confirmed by the aldermen, in pursuance of the grant abovementioned."

[G.] Mr. Welfed, who was born in Leicestershire, received the rudiments of his education in Westminster school, where he wrote the celebrated little poem called "Apple Pie," which was universally attributed to the facetious Dr. King, and as such has been incorporated in the last edition of his works. Very early in life Mr. Welfed obtained a place in the secretary of state's office by the interest of his friend the earl of Clare, to whom, in 1715, he addressed a small poem, (which Jacob calls "a very good one") on his being created duke of Newcastle; and to whom in 1724 he dedicated an octavo volume, under the title of "Epistles, Odes, &c. written on several Subjects; with a Translation of Longinus's 'Treatise on the Sublime.'" In 1717 he wrote "The Genius, on occasion of the Duke of Marlborough's Apoplexy;" an ode much commended by Steele, and so generally admired as to be attributed to Addison; and afterwards an Epistle to Dr. Garth, on the Duke's death. He addressed a poem to the Countess of Warwick, on her Marriage with Mr. Addison; a Poetical Epistle to the Duke of Chandos; and an Ode to Earl Cadogan, which was highly extolled by Dean Smolley. Sir Richard Steele was indebted to him for both the Prologue and Epilogue to "The Conscious Lovers;" and Mr. Philips for a complimentary poem on his Tragedy of "Humfrey Duke of Gloucester." In 1718 he wrote "The Triumvirate, or a letter in verse from Palemon to Celia from Bath," which was considered as a satire against Mr. Pope. He wrote several other occasional pieces against this gentleman, who, in recompence of his civility, thus mentioned him in his Dunciad, in a Parody upon Denham's Cooper's Hill:

"Flow, Welfed, flow! like thine inspirer, beer;
"Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;
"So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
"Heady, not strong; o'ertowing, though not full."

In 1726 he published a comedy called "The Dissembled Wanton, or, My Son get Money." In the Notes on the Dunciad, II. 207. it is said, "He writ other things which we cannot remember. "Snodley, in his Metamorphosis of Scriblerus, mentions one, the Hymn of a Gentleman to his Creator: "And there was another in praise either of a cellar, or a garret. L. W. characterized in the *Opus Bâbæ*, or the Art of Sinking, as a Didapper, and after as an Eel, is said to be this person, by Dennis, *Daily Journal* of May 11, 1728." He was also characterized under the title of another animal, a mule, by the author of a fable, which was handed about at the same time, and which is preserved in the notes on the Dunciad.

In another note, III. 169. it is recorded that he received at one time the sum of five hundred pounds for secret service, among the other excellent authors hired to write anonymously for the ministry. See Report of the Secret Committee, &c. in 1741. And in a piece, said, but falsely, to have been written by Mr. Welfed, called "The Characters of the Times," printed in octavo 1728, he is made to say of himself, that "he had, in his youth, raised to great expectations of his future genius, that there was a kind of struggle between the two universities, which should have the honour of his education; to compound this, he civilly became a member of both, and, after having passed some time at the one, he removed to the other. From thence he returned to town, where he became the darling expectation of all the polite writers, whose encouragement he acknowledged in his occasional poems, in a manner that will make no small part of the ease of his protectors. It also appears from his works, that he was happy in the patronage of the most illustrious characters of the present age. Encouraged by such

* Such a combination in his favour, he published a book of poems, some in the Ovidian, some in the Horatian manner, in both which the most exquisite judges pronounced he even rivalled his masters. His love verses have refused that way of writing from contempt. In translations he has given us the "very soul and spirit of his authors." His odes, his epistles, his verses, his love-tales, all are the most "perfect things in all poetry." If this pleasant representation of our author's abilities were just, it would seem no wonder, if the two universities should strive with each other for the honour of his education; but it is certain the world hath not coincided with this opinion. Our author, however, does not appear to have been a mean poet; he had certainly from nature, a good genius, but, after he came to town, he became a votary to pleasure; and the applauses of his friends, which taught him to overvalue his talents, perhaps slackened his diligence, and, by making him trust solely to nature, slight the assistance of art. Prefixed to the collection of his poems is a Dissertation concerning the Perfection of the English Language, the State of Poetry, &c.

Mr. Welsted married a daughter of Mr. Henry Purcell, who died in 1724; and by whom he had one daughter, who died at the age of 18, unmarried. His second wife, who survived him, was sister to Sir Hovenden Walker, and to Bishop Walker the defender of Londonderry. He had a place in the office of ordnance, and a house in the Tower of London, where he died about the year 1749.

7. ANTHONY GREY, tenth Earl of KENT.

THIS worthy peer, who succeeded to the title of earl of Kent whilst rector of Burbach, was born at Brancepeth, in the bishoprick of Durham, his grandfather Anthony Grey, esq. being invited thither to enjoy the company of his friend and kinsman the earl of Westmorland, as Dr. Fuller relates in his Worthies of England. And when he became rector of Burbach*, he preached constantly, and kept an hospitable house for the poor, according to his estate; and after his accession to the title of earl of Kent, he did not in the least degree disdain the society of the clergy, neither did he abate in the constancy of his preaching, so long as he was able to be led up into the pulpit. He was summoned as a peer to parliament, but excused himself by reason of indisposition and age. Such was his humility and sanctity, that he was truly revered by all who knew him. He married Magdalen, daughter of William Pursefoy, of Caldecote in Warwickshire, esq. by whom he had issue five sons, viz. Henry, John, Job, a divine, who had a daughter Mary †, married to Thomas Bearcroft of Coventry, gent. whose widow she died 29 July, 1717, aged 60, and is buried in St. Michael's church, Coventry; Theophilus ‡, who died 30 March 1679, aged 74, and is buried at Flitton; and Nathaniel: as also five daughters, Lady Grace, married to James Ward, of Hucklestoe Grange, in Leicestershire, esq. Lady Magdalen to John Brown, of Stretton, in Derbyshire, esq. Lady Christian, to the reverend Mr. Burdet, rector of the church of Burton Noverey, in Leicestershire; Lady Patience, to ——— Wood, of Lubenham, in the said county of Leicester; and Lady Priscilla. And his lord-

* "Anthony, grandson of Anthony, third son of George earl of Kent, is drawn in black [at Wreth house], with his hand on a book: a meagre personage. He was surprized with the puerage at his parsonage of Burbach, in the county of Leicester, where he lived in hospitality, and the full discharge of that great character, a good parish priest. He was summoned to parliament, but preferred the duty to which he was first called; never would forsake his flock, and was buried among them in 1641. His wife, Magdalen Pursefoy, is represented a half-length, sitting with a book in her hand, and a long motherly black peaked coat on her head." *Pennant's Journey from Chester*, p. 386; and see Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 299.

† Thomas's edition of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, I. fol. 169.

‡ Le Neve's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. V. p. 142.

ship departing this life, 1643, was buried in the chancel of his church at Burbach, where the following epitaph perpetuates his memory:

"Hoc

To the pious memory of
the Right Hon^{ble} ANTHONY GREY late Earle of KENT, Lord HASTINGS,
WALSFORD, and Lord GREY OF RUTHIN, Lord of this Manor, Parson and
Patron of this Parish; eminent for Pietie, Charity, Humility, Contempt
of the World, and a blamelesse Conversation, a constant and faithfull
Preacher of the Gospell of JESVS CHRIST even to his extreme old
age, and for some yeares after he was Earle of KENT, by descent from
EDMOND GREY, first of that name Earle of KENT, (viz.) sonne and
heire of GEORGE GREY, sonne and heire of ANTHONY GREY, sonne of
GEORGE late Earle of KENT, sonne and heire of the same Earle EDMOND:

And to the religious memory of

The Right Hon^{ble} MAGDALEN Countesse of KENT his reliq, daughter
of WILLIAM PERREFOY of Caldecote in com^{ty} Warwick, esquire.

He died the 9th day of November, anno Dⁿⁱ 1643, in

the 86 yeare of his age:

She died the 16 day of April, anno Dⁿⁱ 1653, in

the 81 yeare of her age:

and lie both underneath interred.

They had yssue living at his death HENRY, since deceased; who succeeded

him in all his honours, JOB, THEOPHILUS, and

NATHANIEL and five daughters, GRACE, MAGDALEN,

CHRISTIAN, PATIENCE, and PRISCILLA.

By AMABELLA * Countesse Dowager of KENT, relict of
the said Earle HENRY sonne and heire of this earle ANTHONY,

Devotum."

* Amabella, surnamed, from her supereminent virtues, *The good Countess of Kent*, was daughter of Sir Anthony Ben, of Surrey, Knt. Recorder of London. She was first married to Anthony Fane, esq. third son of Francis earl of Westmorland; and was afterwards the second lady of Henry earl of Kent, who died in 1651, and to whom she caused a monument to be erected at Flitton in Bedfordshire. There is a picture of her at Wicks, in black and ermine, full curled hair, and a kerchief over her neck, æt. 60, 1655, by Lely. Her husband is in his robes with a small beard and whiskers, painted by Gheslerman; æt. 55, 1641. Sir Anthony Ben, in heavy short hair, quilled ruff, red dress faced with black. His lady in black, a kerchief, and curled hair. The mausoleum of the Greys adjoins to the church of Flitton, about a mile and a half from the house. It consists of a center and four wings. In one is the tomb of Henry the fifth earl of Kent, and his countess Mary, daughter of Sir George Cotton of Cumbermere, Cheshire: both are in robes, and painted; both recumbent, with uplifted hands: his beard long and square, his ruff quill'd. Henry earl of Kent, and his second lady, the good countess, repose in another wing, with Justice, Temperance, and other Virtues, on each side. Both are represented in white marble, recumbent, and both in robes. His beard is small, his lip whiskered; one hand is on his breast, the other on his forehead. She is dressed in an ungraceful pair of slays; her hands before, holding her robes; her neck naked; her hair curled, and enormously bushy. He died in 1651; she finished her excellent life in 1669, aged ninety-two. Her epitaph speaks her desires: "Here lyes the Right Hon^{ble} AMABELLA, late countess dowager of KENT, entombed by her dear lord HENRY earl of KENT, to signify her resolution to dye with him to the rest of ye world, and to live after so great a loss only to God, & the interest of this noble family. This made good, by her exemplary piety & regular devotion in her chapel; whereto she obliged all her domesticks, every morning & evening, to attend her. And, surviving her own monument 45 yeares, she had time to raise to herself a more lasting one, by restoring the fortune of this illustrious family, which she found under an eclipse, to near the height of it's ancient splendor." This she effected by her wise conduct & large acquisitions, & by the advantageously disposal of her only son ANTHONY earl of KENT, in marriage with Mary, sole daughter and heiress of the Rt Hon^{ble} John lord Lucy, baron of Sherbould, in Essex. To the concerns of her children & grandchildren she confined her thoughts; & fixed her residence at WALSLEY, their usual seat; which she wonderfully improved & embellished; continually adding to the profit or ornament of the place, until death gently seiz'd her, Augth 17th, 1669, in the 91st year of her age; & was here interred by the Rt Hon^{ble} Anthony earl of Kent, her most dutiful son; who would have caused this to be engraven, had not a sudden death prevented him; but it was afterwards performed, in due acknowledgment of her great beneficence, & to perpetuate her memory to all; his posterity, by her grandson, HENRY Duke of KENT." Pennant's Journey from Cheshire, pp. 356. 358. 393. 454.

8. Sir HENRY FIREBRACE.

THE ancestors of this family are supposed to be Normans, and it is presumed, derived their name from *Fier à bras*, which is, strong of arm. When they first came into England, or under what reign, cannot now be determined; but by the following extracts out of the records in the Tower*, it appears they were very early seated in this kingdom:

Clauf. 33 H. III. m. 2.

Rex concessit Waltero Ferebras, quod quancumque; contigerit tallagium assideri in civitate London. non tallietur ultra dimidiam marcā sine speciali precepto regis: et mandatum est majori & vic. London. quod predictum Walterum ultra dimidiam marcā non tallierit vel talliari permittant: teste rege apud Westm. xxviii die Decembris, anno, &c. xxxij^o.

Clauf. 28 E. I. m. 6. in Cedula.

Rex justiciariis suis de banco salutem. Sciat quod Robertus Ferebras, de Wyllinton, fuit in servicio nostro, per preceptum nostrum, die Sabbati in crastino S. Johis Baptiste proximo præterito, ita quod eo die interesse non potuit loquela quæ est coram vobis per breve nostrum, inter Nicholaum filium Johis de Hullecrombe petentem, & præfatum Robertum tenentem, de uno messuagio quinque virgatis & quindecim acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Wyllinton: et ideo vobis mandamus, quod predictus Robertus, propter absentiam suam, quoad diem illum, quoad hoc warrantizamus: teste rege apud vi^o die Novembris.

Pat. 1 H. IV. p. 8. m. 41. p. Inspec.

Ric^o Dei grā rex Angliæ & Francⁱ & dñus Hiberniæ omnibus in salutem. Sciat quod de gratia nostra speciali, & pro bono servicio quod dilectus armiger noster Fierebras, de Vertaing, tam progenitoribus nostris quam nobis impendit & nobis impendit in futurum, concessimus eidem Fierebras quadraginta marcas percipiendas singulis annis ad scaccariū nostrū, ad terminos S. Michis & Pasche p. equales portiones, ad terminum vitæ predicti Fierebras. In cujus—T. meipso, apud Westm', vij^o die Julii, a^o regni nri xx^o.

In the Visitation of Leicestershire, anno 1682 †, the pedigree begins with Robert Firebrace, of the town and borough of Derby, gent. who died 1645, having issue by Susanna, daughter of John Hierome, of London, merchant, six sons and a daughter, Rebecca, married to Thomas Moseley, of Loughborough, in com. Leicest. gent. Of the sons, Robert died unmarried; Bryan without issue; Samuel

* Communicated to Mr. Collins by the late Sir Cordell Firebrace, bart.

† From the information of the late Sir Cordell Firebrace, bart. which is exactly the same with the pedigree in Le Neve's MSS. vol. III. p. 305. which he says is copied from that under the hand of Henry Ball, esq. Windsor herald, 1682.

died

died unmarried ; John died also unmarried ; Benjamin died without issue ; and Henry was the sixth and youngest son.

Henry Firebrace, Esq. was chief clerk of the kitchen to King Charles I. He was a gentleman very faithful and serviceable to his majesty in his greatest distresses ; who, when the king was confined in Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, engaged with Mr. Barrow, Mr. Titus, and Mr. Cresset, to deliver his majesty from that noisome confinement, and for that purpose provided a vessel, and laid horses in proper places, and used their utmost endeavours to effect it, though without success. The particulars of this memorable affair we find related in the Life of Dr. Barwick *; and as it is curious in itself, and does honour to the family, we shall here give it at large : “ Mr. Henry Firebrace, a gentleman of a very ancient family, of Stoke Golding, in Leicestershire, at least that was afterwards his seat. How remarkably serviceable he was to his majesty, in his greatest distress, appears both from “ the several letters which passed between them, on the subject of his majesty’s intended escape, which are inserted at the end of this narrative, and particularly “ from his majesty’s giving it in charge to Bishop Juxon, the very day before he “ was murdered, to recommend him to the prince, afterwards King Charles II. as “ having been a person very faithful and serviceable to him in his greatest extremities and most strict imprisonments, and therefore fit to be employed and entrusted by him ; which was certified under that good bishop’s own hand, when “ afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, Nov. 25, 1661, as appears by a copy of “ that certificate, also printed after the letters ; which, at the instance of my “ worthy friends, William Hurton, of Long Melford, in Suffolk, Esq. since then “ deceased, and the Rev. Mr. John Jeffery, was most obligingly communicated to me, together with copies of the letters above mentioned, by Charles Firebrace, “ of Melford Hall, Esq. the worthy grandson of Sir Henry, faithfully transcribed “ by Mr. Jeffery from the originals in Mr. Firebrace’s hands. It was no doubt “ upon this royal recommendation, that long before this certificate thereof bears “ date, that loyal gentleman attended upon King Charles II. in his exile : upon “ the Restoration he was made Sir Henry Firebrace, and clerk of the kitchen to his majesty, which post he enjoyed all that and the next reign ; but not complying “ with the Revolution, retired then from court, and died about four years after ; “ leaving two sons, Dr. Henry Firebrace, sometime fellow of Trinity College in “ Cambridge, and Sir Basil Firebrace, Bart. now living, father of the right hon. “ the countess dowager of Denbigh, and of Charles Firebrace, Esq. above mentioned, who had the honour to have King Charles II. for his godfather, and to “ whom I take this opportunity of returning my humble thanks, not only for the “ communication of those invaluable letters, which he had from the doctor, his uncle, who made him his heir ; but for that most obliging manner in which he “ was pleased to do it, sending a servant up to London, on purpose to fetch “ them down from among his papers here, and have them transcribed for my use.

* English Life of Dr. Barwick, pp. 87 to 92.

“ The account of this attempt, and the unhappy occasion of its miscarriage, will from his majesty's own letters, and that worthy gentleman's, concerned therein, (Letters I. II. &c.) appear in somewhat a different light from what we have in my lord Clarendon's History and others that were wrote from him. The sum of that noble historian's account is this, that captain Rolph, one of the agitators, and a creature of Cromwell's, having imparted to Mr. Osborne, the king's gentleman usher, his design against his majesty's life; and in order to the execution of it, which he despaired of during the king's confinement in the life of Wight, invited Osborne to assist him in contriving his majesty's escape, and Osborne, by the king's approbation, joining with Rolph to contrive it, when his majesty had privately sawed the bar of the window in funder, and all things being now ready, the night was appointed for executing the design: his majesty coming to the window, at midnight, and putting himself out, discerned more persons to stand thereabout than used to do, and thence suspected some discovery, shut the window, and retired to bed. And this (says his lordship) was all the ground of a discourse, which then flew abroad, as if the king had got half out at the window, and could neither draw his body after nor get his head back, and so was compelled to call out for help; which was a mere fiction. (Hist. vol. III. p. 233.) How far that report was a mere fiction, will be seen by and by: it is true, the king's letters say nothing of his majesty's sticking in the window; but for all that it is most evident from those letters, that my lord Clarendon's account of this matter was not all the ground of that report; for in the first of them, the king says expressly, that the narrowness of the window was the only impediment of his escape; and Mr. Echard says as expressly, that his majesty endeavoured to get out of his window by a cord, but unfortunately stuck in the window, and that it was with great difficulty he got back again, as Firebrace (says he) informs us in his memoirs. (Hist. vol. II. book 2. ch. 5. p. 647.) But then he says nothing of sawing the bar of the window; but makes this a different attempt from that wherein Rolph was concerned, and the bar cut; and in his account of the miscarriage of this latter, follows my lord Clarendon, saying that some discovery was made by those concerned in it, so that if his majesty had proceeded, he would have been shot dead by one Rolph, a bloody captain, got ready for that purpose. The memoirs quoted by Mr. Echard are Sir Henry Firebrace's, directed by way of a letter to Sir George Lane, Knt. secretary to the duke of Ormond, said in the title (I know not by what blunder) to be written by Mr. Thomas Firebrace, clerk of the kitchen to his majesty King Charles II. and to bear date at Whitehall, July 21, 1675, though the name subscribed to the letter be Henry Firebrace, and the date July 24, 1675. The running title of the letter, indeed, is partly Mr. Thomas, and partly Mr. Henry Firebrace's memoirs; but in the general title of that collection of memoirs, viz. Sir Thomas Herbert's, Major Huntington's, and Colonel Edward Coke's, with which this letter was published, in 8vo. 1702; this is called Mr. Henry Firebrace's Memoirs: I suppose it should be Sir Henry, for that gentleman must have been knighted long before the date of this letter. The account he gives therein of this matter is,

“ he

" he says, what his eyes and ears were acquainted with, for that he then attended
 " his majesty as one of the pages of his bed-chamber. He had the honour, it seems,
 " to be known to the king, by several services he had done him in the time of
 " the treaty at Uxbridge, at Oxford, and other places; and, being at Newcastle
 " when the Scots delivered his majesty to the English, and new servants were put
 " about him, by his majesty's direction he applied to some of the commissioners,
 " and prevailed to be admitted to that post; in which, attending his majesty in
 " his confinement, he found means to concert with him several methods of escape.
 " One, he says, was, that his majesty should come out of his bed chamber win-
 " dow, which having found wide enough for his head, his majesty concluded
 " would not be too narrow for his body, and therefore rejected his proposal of
 " making it a little wider, for fear that should occasion a discovery. Mr. Wor-
 " ley (the late Sir Edward), Mr. Richard Osborne, above mentioned, and Mr.
 " John Newland, of Newport, were all engaged in the secret, and very faithful,
 " the two former waiting on horseback beyond the counterescarp, with a good
 " horse, &c. for his majesty, to carry him to Newland's boat that was ready, and
 " Mr. Firebrace prepared to receive him, as he was to let himself down by a cord
 " from the window, and conduct him cross the court (no sentinel being in the
 " way) to the great wall of the castle, and thence let him down on a stick by a
 " long cord. The signal given, his majesty put himself forward, but then too
 " late found himself mistaken, he sticking fast between his breast and shoulders,
 " and not able to get forward or backward; but that at the instant before he en-
 " deavoured to get out, he mistrusted, and tied a piece of his cord to a bar of
 " the window within, by means whereof he forced himself back. This is the ac-
 " count of an ear-witness, one that was near enough to hear the king groan while
 " he stuck, and when by a light, which his majesty, on his retiring, set in the
 " window, he saw what he had heard, that the design was broken, he gave notice
 " thereof to those without, by throwing stones to them from the high wall, by
 " which he was to have let his majesty down, so that they went off, and no disco-
 " very was made. This attempt thus failing, Mr. Firebrace sent for files and aqua
 " fortis, from London, to make the passage more easy, and to help in other de-
 " signs which he proposed; his majesty, in the same letter to him where he men-
 " tioned the narrowness of the window to have been the only impediment of his es-
 " cape, having added that therefore some instrument must be had to remove the
 " bar; the prosecution of which design is the chief subject of the following letters,
 " till in that No VII. his majesty acquaints Mr. Firebrace, that nothing could be done
 " without taking away the middle bar; and while they were concerting that and
 " other methods for his escape, Hammond was directed from above to have a
 " careful eye on those about the king, which occasioned Mr. Firebrace and others
 " to be dismissed; and in Mr. Firebrace's absence that other attempt was made,
 " of which my lord Clarendon gives account, and confounds it with the former, of
 " which it seems he had never heard. Yet Dr. Perrinchief, in his Life of that
 " Prince, p. 72, expressly mentions two attempts for his deliverance, by those
 " servants whom the parliament had placed about him, the last, that in which
 " " Rolph

"Rolph was concerned, who waited to kill his majesty as he should descend from his chamber. Indeed that author seems to have taken the account from these memoirs of Sir Henry Firebrace, to which he gave so much credit, as to mention several other particulars from thence; when yet their authority seems to have wanted that support which his worthy grandson has now enabled me to give them from the king's own original letters.

"Here follow the letters between King Charles I. under his confinement in the Isle of Wight, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Firebrace, before referred to."

Number I.

"D^b.

"SINCE I see that A^c. cannot stay, you must take the more care to settle the intelligence between my friends and me at London; to which end I hope you have shewn the packet to F^d. I have written to W^e. but it is only to refer him to you: wherefore let him know that the narrowness of the window was the only impediment of my escape, and therefore that some instrument must be had to remove the bar, which I believe is not hard to get; for I have seen many, and so portable that a man might put them in his pocket, and yet of force sufficient to do more than this comes to; I think it is called the endless screw, or the great force. Likewise acquaint him with those other ways that were in discourse among us; desiring him upon the whole matter (as well upon his own as other men's inventions) to give his judgement, which is the most probable way to effect this business.

"I shall dispatch all my letters this night, to wit, four: that with the French superscription is for my wife, and you are only to deliver it into Withering's office, before Thursday at night, as a merchant's letter for France: that which is directed to Mr. John Pile, is for W^f. that all in cyphers is for Dr. Fraiser; and the fourth is for Low the merchant, to whom also you must give those things that I have signed, and tell him, that he must not make use of them but according to such directions as he will find in my letter to him.

"Except you have more than I, there is no need of altering more letters than I have done; if you can, let me speak with you this night at the chink. J^s.

"You see that I am better than my word; but, however, I desire to speak with you; if it were but to know, whether or not you understand all my directions."

Number II.

"D^b.

"I Shall not fail to make Lⁱ. finish the bar; and you shall have a full dispatch from to-morrow: I have the aqua fortis, but can find no stockings; wherefore do not forget to give me them to-morrow. J^s."

^a Appendix to Dr. Barwick's Life, p. 380, and following pages.

^b Mr. Francis Cresset.

^c The King.

^d Henry Firebrace.

^e Mr. Abraham Doacet.

^f Mr. Richard Osborne.

^g Henry Firebrace.

^h Captain Titus.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k The King.

Number III.

" Mr. Firebrace's letter to the King.

" SIR,

" THE duke of York is gone away, whither it is not known; but he is certainly gone, on Friday night last: I hope you will not be long after him. This night I have thought of a new project, which, by the grace of God, will effect your business. It is this: in the back stairs window are two casements, in each two bars; one of the bars in that next the door shall be cut, which will give you way enough to go out. I am certain the top of the hill comes within a yard of the casement; so that you may easily step out, and creep close to the wall, till you come to a hollow place (which you may observe as you walk to-morrow), where with ease you may go down, and so over the out-works. If you like this way, it shall be carried on thus: Hen. C. shall cut the bar, and do up the gap with wax or clay, so that it cannot be perceived; I have already made it loose at the top; so that, when you intend your business, you shall only pull it, and it will come forth. You must sup late, and come up so soon as you have supped. Put off your Geo. and on your grey stockings; and upon notice to be given you, by H. C. come into the back stairs, and so step out. We shall meet you, and conduct you to your horses, and from thence to the boat. I have told him of it, and he will undertake it; therefore pray leave some of your files, that he may try to-morrow when you are at bowls. If you think to try this way, I believe it not necessary to tell any else of it besides Z^a.

" You keep intelligence with somebody that betrays you; for there is a letter of yours sent to the governor, from Derby house (in characters), wherein you express in words at length, that though they do remove Titus, Doucet, and Firebrace, yet you despair not of your business, or to that purpose. Therefore pray think to whom you writ such a letter, and be careful: God knows what hurt this may do. I shall have a note to you from W^b. to-morrow. D^c.

" If you like this way, return the note with your sense."

The King's answer at the bottom.

" Let none know of this way, but only Z^a. only we must be sure that horses be ready on the other side of the water. J^a."

Number IV.

" D^f,

" I Do extremely like of your newest way; for if you can make me room enough to go out at the window you mention, I warrant you, by the grace of God, that I shall get down the hill, and over the works, well enough. But I pray, for my satisfaction, give me the breadth of it when one bar will be taken away, that I may be sure not to stick: and great care must be had that the filing be not

* Mr. Ed. Worley, late Sir Edward, in the Isle of Wight.

* Henry Firebrace.

* Ed. Worley.

* The King.

* Captain Titus.

* Henry Firebrace.

" dis-

"discovered; which if you do, I shall not much fear any thing else. I have begun my bar, and make no doubt to effect it without being perceived; but for the time, I cannot yet tell. As for that supposed letter of mine, which has been sent to the governor, there can be no such: for first, I never suspected that W^d. D^b. nor F^c. should be sent away before Sunday was sevennight, since when I made but one dispatch, wherein I remember I wrote two letters in cyphers, in one of which I made no mention at all of any one of you; and in the other, which was to my wife, if I said any thing of W^d. or D^c. (for I am sure I said nothing of F^c.) it was in cypher, and not to that purpose that you are told. But it is possible that the rogue Witherings hath discovered how I superscribe to my wife, and hath sent one of them to the committee: wherefore I desire you to enquire, to see if I have not guessed right, and not to send that letter you have of mine for my wife to the post-house, but either to Dr. Fraiser or my lady Carlisle, with a caution not to trust the postmasters. For the duke of York's journey, seriously I know nothing of it, but what you have told me; but I pray God send him a happy journey. J^s.

"If you can cut the bar unperceived, questionless this last way is the best; and therefore I have returned your paper and some files; but I keep some for my bar: give me an answer to this by night if you can."

Number V.

"D^b. 23 April.
"I Pray what's the reason I had nothing this night from W^d. nor you? for I would be glad to know in what order he hath left business; at least, if he have forgotten, I desire you to remember to let me know what directions are left with Q. F^b. and Z^l. that I may govern myself accordingly.

"I hope this day at dinner you understood my looks; for the soldier I told you of, whose looks I like, was then there in a white night-cap, and, as I thought, you took notice of him. To-morrow I will begin to try the bar, and at night I will give you some account of it. In the mean time I hope to find something from you to-morrow morning, when I come in from walking, in answer to this note. J^m."

Number VI.

"D^a.
"I Desire you first to remember to leave perfect instructions with L^c. and F^p. how to send my letters to London, and to receive answers from thence;

^a Captain Titus.

^b Captain Titus.

^b Henry Firebrace.

^b Ed. Worley.

^b Henry Firebrace.

^b Henry Firebrace.

^b Henry Firebrace.

^b Captain Titus.

^b The King.

^b Richard Osborne.

^c Abraham Doucett.

^c Abraham Doucett.

^c Abraham Doucett.

^c Abraham Doucett.

^c The King.

Y 2

"without

"without suspicion; to this end I think it best, that the outward covers of all your dispatches should be directed to some honest townsman of Newport, that may be trusted with so much as the conveyance of letters, and he to advertise him when he has any letters; and by this means our packets will never run the hazard of falling into the governor's fingers. Besides, when you send any express, agree of some token, either by word or writing, whereby to know him from a knave.

"Of my letters to carry to London (with those that I give you this day) you will have one to my wife, one to my lady Carlisle, one to W. L. one to A^b. two to N^b. and two to O^a. For the first, you shall do well to ask advice how it may be safely sent over to France, and enquire well whether or not Withering hath played the knave. Those to O^a. concern yourself; wherefore none else must deliver them. I would also have yourself the deliverer of those to N^b. because they are of some concernment, and demand an answer, especially to the last. For the rest, so that the parties have them, it matters not much by whom; yet it were not amiss, if yourself gave them to my lady Carlisle.

"Now as to my main business; be careful to make L^f. rightly to understand the design of the back-stairs window, as likewise that other of my window, that I may leave or chuse as I see occasion. Also you must remember W^k. to lay horses on the other side the water, and let me know when and where; nor let that be long a-doing; for it were a woeful thing to lose an opportunity here for want of preparation there. As for those other designs you told me of, I leave those to your managing, only promising you exact secrecy therein, and expecting an account from you. So much for the affirmative: now for the negative. You must not let A^b. nor O^a. know of any present design; but give them leave to believe, that your dismissals have made us lay aside all such thoughts for a time.

"If any, with whom I keep correspondence, does betray me, it must be O^k. yet he bragged to me in his last letter, that he furnished the duke of York with an hundred and fifty pound for his journey; but the truth is, that N^b. (for whose fidelity I will answer) doth suspect him, and in the last packet hath given me warning of him: concerning whom my conclusion is, do no dishearten him, get what money you can of him, but do not trust him. Let me tell you, that it was not I that acquainted him with the greater business, for I found his name at the joint letter you sent me, before ever I imagined he knew of any such thing; and I assure you I never wrote any thing of moment to him, but only made use of him for conveyance of letters, and sending me news: in a word, be as confident of my discretion as honesty; for I can justly brag, that yet neither man nor woman ever suffered by my tongue or pen, for any secret that I have been trusted withal.

^a Francis Cresset.

^b Mrs. Whorwood, wife of Broom Whorwood.

^c Mr. Low, a merchant in London.

^d Ibid.

^e Mrs. Whorwood.

^f Richard Osborne.

^g Captain Titus.

^h Francis Cresset.

ⁱ Mr. Low.

^k Ibid.

^l Mrs. Whorwood.

"Here

" Here I send you my answer to Z^a. unsealed, that you may read it; because
 " I refer him to you, to impart unto him all our several designs; for he is the
 " only man who of necessity must know all. It was not amiss that you returned
 " me back my little packet to W^b. for I had sent him a letter in it, which now
 " I find directed to you; so that now I have mended an error, which I had almost
 " made: for now you have what you ought to have, and W^c. no more than his
 " own; to whom I have written very freely, wherefore you must deliver your let-
 " ter to him yourself, yet I have imparted nothing to him, either concerning Z^a's
 " design, or that of W. L's, but that of the back stairs window, referring him to
 " you for the particulars. As for the conveying my letters to my wife, you may
 " advise with Dr. Fraiser, or my lady Carlisle: I have now no more to say; but
 " give me an account how you have performed all these directions of mine, and be
 " confident that I am, your constant friend, J^e."

Number VII.

26 Ap. 1648.

" D^e.
 " I Have now made a perfect trial, and find it impossible to be done; for my
 " body is much too thick for the breadth of the window; so that, unless the middle
 " bar be taken away, I cannot get through. I have also looked upon the other two,
 " and find the one much too little, and the other so high that I know not how to
 " reach it without a ladder; besides, I do not believe it so much wider than the
 " other, as that it will serve; wherefore it is absolutely impossible to do any thing
 " to-morrow at night: but I command you heartily and particularly to thank, in
 " my name, A^e. C^b. Fⁱ. Z^k. and him who stayed for me beyond the works,
 " for their hearty and industrious endeavours in this my service, the which I shall
 " always remember to their advantage: being likewise confident that they will not
 " faint in so good a work; and therefore expect their farther advice herein.

" J^e."

Number VIII.

" Mr. Firebrace to the King.

Wednesday night.

" SIR,
 " IT is not ill to have more ways than one to effect your business; to which
 " purpose, I have thought of this. If the fellow that waits on me could be made
 " (which I think no hard-matter), the business might be ordered thus: a fellow pro-
 " vided on purpose shall come in a false beard, a perriwig, a white cap on, a coun-
 " try grey or blue coat, a pair of coloured fustian drawers to come over his bree-
 " ches, white cloth stockings, great shoes, an old broad hat, to be touched of the
 " evil. He shall make his addresses to this man of ours to get him touched, and
 " pretend commendations, or a letter from some especial friend. When he is

^a Ed. Worley.^b Captain Titus.^c Ibid.^d Ed. Worley.^e The King.^f Henry Firebrace.^g Francis Cresset.^h Colonel William Legg, groom of the bed-chamber.ⁱ Abraham Doucett.^k Ed. Worley.^l The King.

" touched.

"touched (which must be at supper-time), the other shall take him into the cellar, and make him drink (pretending joy to see him), and carry him about that the soldiers may take notice of him. You shall have the like disguise conveyed into your bed-chamber (which you may soon slip on), coming up so soon as you have supped; then my man shall by a sign give you notice when you may come forth, and safely slip up stairs in a little room there (shutting the bed-chamber door after you, which may be done with ease and without noise), where you may remain a little, till he sees the best opportunity to bring you down in his friend's disguise, and conduct you out of the gates, and from thence to your horses (which he may do with much ease, being well beloved by the soldiers). His friend shall (in some bye place of the castle to be appointed) put off his disguise and leave it, and go away in his own habit. This I conceive feasible, if this fellow can be made, which I doubt not; he having been a long time servant to the pages of the back stairs, and with you at Oxford. This is only to hint this way to you, which, if you like it, shall be put in execution. If you like it, and read it before you go forth this morning, pray leave an answer, that I may acquaint the rest with it at our meeting, which will be at nine this morning.

"I writ this in haste, and could come at no more paper."

Number IX.

The King's answer.

"D^s,"

"HAVING well thought of your new design, I can think but of one objection against it, which is, lest the guards should examine me as I go out; but I conceive a trial of this may be had, without any danger of discovery: for it is but making He. Chap. bring in and carry out some new acquaintance of his, so clothed as you intend I should be, to see with what freedom he can make such a man pass and repass the guards. But in this trial there must be no false beard, upon which a clear judgement is easily made. As for the contriving of it, I like it extremely well, and therefore give you back your note again; as also this for W^b. who I find is not fully satisfied with your design, because of the danger of discovery; but take no notice of this. J^s."

"The following is the certificate of the Right Rev. Dr. William Juxon, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, of the services of this gentleman, and the recommendation of him by King Charles I. to his son:

"These are to certify, that our late dread Sovereign, of blessed memory, upon the 29th day of January, 1648, being the day immediately before that horrid and execrable murder was committed upon the person of his sacred Majesty, did give me in charge to recommend to his son, our gracious Sovereign that now is, Mr. Henry Firebrace, as having been a person very faithful and serviceable

^a Henry Firebrace,

^b Captain Titus.

^c The Kings.

"to him in his greatest extremities, and most strict imprisonments, and therefore
 "fit to be employed and entrusted by his Majesty that now is. Given under my
 "hand, this five-and twentieth day of November, 1661. W. Cant."

This Sir Henry Firebrace, Knt. was appointed by King Charles II. chief clerk of the kitchen, also clerk-comptroller-supernumerary of his majesty's household, and assistant to his majesty's officers of the green cloth: he had two wives, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Davil*, of Stoke, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter, Susanna, married to Thomas Hall, of Elymore Hall, in Durham, gent. Of the sons, 1. Henry Firebrace, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, born 1650; 2. Sir Basil, born 1653, of whom hereafter; 3. John, who died in his infancy; and, 4. George, who died unmarried. Sir Henry married, secondly, Alice, daughter of Richard Bagnall, of Reading, in Berks, widow of John Bucknall, of Creeke, in the county of Northampton, gent. by whom he left no issue; he died Jan. 27, 1690, aged 72, and was interred in Stoke church. See his epitaph in p. 95.

Sir Basil Firebrace, knt. was of London, merchant, and sheriff of the said city 1687, knighted, and advanced to the dignity of a baronet, to Will. III. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hough, of London, merchant, by whom he had two sons, Sir Charles, his successor, born 1679, and George, born 1681 (who died without issue); also Hester†; born 1676, married to Basil fourth earl of Denbigh ‡, by whom he had William, the fifth earl, who was father to Basil the present earl.

Sir Charles Firebrace, bart. his eldest son, and successor in dignity and estate, married Margaret, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir John Cordell, of Long Melford, in Suffolk, bart. and died August, 1727, leaving one son, Sir Cordell Firebrace, who in 1735 was elected one of the knights of the shire for Suffolk, in the room of Sir Robert Kemp, bart. deceased, and was re-chosen for that county in every successive parliament till his death. He married, 1. Aug. 20, 1736, Miss Dathwood, an heiress; and, 2. Oct. 26, 1737, Bridget, relict of Edward Evers, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, esq. who was third daughter of Philip Bacon, of the same town, esq. Sir Cordell dying without issue, March 28, 1759, the title became extinct, and the ancient mansion at Long Melford devolved to his widow, who was again married, April 7, 1762, to William Campbell, esq. uncle to the present duke of Argyle, who is still living. She died July 3, 1782.

The arms of Firebrace (Azure, on a bend, Or, three crescents, Sable, between two roses, Argent, seeded, Or, bearded Vert) are engraved in plate IV. fig. 4.—Crest, On a wreath, a dexter arm, armed, and couped at the shoulder, Azure, holding a Portcullis, Or.—Motto, *Fideli quid obstat*.

* "Thomas Davil, gent. died April 11, 1746, aged 65." Epitaph at Stoke.

† Thus far the Visitation.

‡ This lady, who survived her lord nine years, died Jan. 1, 1725-6.

9. Captain WILLIAM TRYMNELL*.

OF this gentleman little more is known than has been related in p. 96. from his epitaph in Stoke church, where he was buried in 1693, at the age of 67. He had two daughters:

1. Dorothy, married to Nathanael Wyatt, gent. who died Nov. 29, 1703, aged 48; his wife Jan. 27, 1693, aged 42; and Sarah, their daughter, Sept. 1, 1685, aged 3 years †.

2. Anne, second daughter to Captain Trymnell, was married to Mr. William Johnson, of London, merchant. He died Sept. 21, 1709, aged 51; Mrs. Johnson, Nov. 2, 1737, aged 78. They had a son, Trymnell Johnson, who died Aug. 12, 1714, aged 20; and a daughter, Anna Maria Saunders, who died June 20, 1757, aged 58 †.

10. REV. WILLIAM STANLEY, D. D. Master of Corpus Christi College ‡, Cambridge.

THIS learned Divine was the son of William Stanley, Gentleman, of Hinckley, where he was baptized Aug. 22, 1647 †. His father dying whilst he was very young, he was left to the sole care of his mother, who put him to school at Ashley in Lancashire, and afterwards sent him to St. John's College in Cambridge, in 1663, at the age of sixteen. It might be because Bp. Beveridge, who married his aunt, was of that college; though perhaps from a stronger motive, as Mr. Villers afterwards earl of Jersey (of a Leicestershire family in his neighbourhood) went thither about the same time under the tuition of the learned and worthy Dr. Gower, who is said never to have had any other pupils but these two. He stayed there till he was chosen into a fellowship of Corpus Christi college, upon the expulsion of Scargill, in 1669, and this upon the joint recommendation of his tutor and Bp. Gunning, then master of St. John's; who, knowing his merit, were loth he should quit the university so soon as he must otherwise have done, his own country (to use the language of their college) being at that time full.

He was ordained priest by Bishop Compton in 1672, became an University preacher in 1676, and commenced B. D. 1678. His first step out of the university into the world was the curacy of Much-Haddam in Hertfordshire, and a very fortunate one it was, as it placed him not only under the eye and direction of that excellent divine Dr. Goodman, but as it gave him an opportunity of being known to the earl of Essex (whose seat was there), who made him his chaplain, and then presented him to the rectory of Raine-Parva in Essex, October 20, 1681. But this he vacated soon after by cession for St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street, London, Oct. 30, 1682, which he quitted in like

* A family of Trimnell is mentioned in Dr. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 337. as settled formerly at Ockley in that county; of which family Thomas founded a school, and gave other charities to the parishes of Stow, Claines, and elsewhere. Blomfield says, that Dr. Trimnell, bishop of Norwich and Westminster, was of that family, and bore their arms.

† These dates are all from flat stones in Stoke Church.

‡ This Life is principally taken from Mr. Masters's History of that College.

§ From the Parish Register.

manner for that of Much-Hadham, before mentioned, Aug. 13, 1690, being collated thereto by Bp. Compton, upon the death of his friend Dr. Goodman. These were the only parochial benefices he ever had. As to dignities, he was preferred to the prebend of Caddington-Major, in the cathedral of St. Paul, Sept. 18, 1684, whereof he was made a residentiary in 1685; as likewise to the archdeaconry of London, March 5, 1691-2, upon the promotion of Dr. Tenison to the bishopric of Lincoln, and many years after to the deanry of St. Asaph, Dec. 7, 1706: which he rather accepted to set his uncle, Bp. Beveridge, at liberty from the powerful solicitations of others, than that it was a preferment he either sought after or desired.

I cannot say with certainty when he went over to be chaplain to the prince of Orange, upon the dismissal of Dr. Covel; but conjecture it might be about the year 1687. Whenever it was, a clergyman of an unexceptionable character in every respect was to be provided by express orders from Holland. Accordingly the Bishop of London had it in charge to recommend two such persons to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was to have the final approbation of one. The two thus recommended were Dr. Burnet, master of the Charterhouse, and Mr. Stanley; to the latter of whom his Grace gave the preference, for this pleasant reason, that although the former was a deserving man, an ingenious divine, and a good scholar; yet as Moses and the Doctor could not agree about making worlds, he thought it was better to chuse Mr. Stanley; who after being farther favoured by his Grace (about this time, as I conjecture) with his faculty for a doctor of divinity's degree, was forthwith sent over, and soon became a favourite both at court and with her highness. He likewise contracted there a particular acquaintance with the two Huygens, as well as with other persons of learning and character; being without doubt recommended and supported herein by his old friend and fellow collegian Mr. Villiers, who had waited on the prince's coming into Holland upon her marriage, and continued there till the prince's coming over into England in 1688*.

As soon as his royal mistress was seated on the throne, she advanced him to be clerk of the closet, with a salary of 200l. per ann. settled upon him for life, and always had him in such credit and esteem, that most of her charities passed through his hands, he being the instrument commonly made use of in applications of this kind. She moreover offered him one or two bishopricks, which he then declined, as thinking the residence and duty would interfere with his constant attendance upon her person and service; or perhaps rather (from his refusal of Lincoln upon archbishop Tenison's promotion) because he was content with the preferment he already had and his own private fortunes, and found a station of less dignity and éclat more agreeable to his inclinations, and suitable to his schemes of happiness in life.

The death of his old friend Dr. Spencer however brought him (though much against his will) into a more public scene of life in the University, as it occasioned his being elected (but without his knowledge) into the mastership of Corpus Christi college; which

* Collins's Peerage, vol. III. p. 533.

yet upon the first notice of his choice he positively refused to accept of, and even persevered in this refusal, till two of the fellows went in the name of the whole society and importuned him to do it, for the sake of preserving the peace and welfare of the college, and of preventing an irreconcilable division among them, seeing they were unanimous in their votes for him, which they should not be for any other person. This motive had its desired effect; even though he foresaw the trouble that would follow, by being elected the same year vice chancellor of the University; who, as a mark of their great esteem, were pleased to pass an extraordinary grace in his favour for admitting him to the degree of doctor of divinity with all its privileges among them, which an archiepiscopal faculty could not entitle him to.

Considering from what motive, and with what reluctance, he took the mastership, it might be expected he would resign it, as he did in 1698, because he could not be more constantly resident, nor consequently be of that service to the college he otherwise would. Whilst he held it, he spent as much of his time there as he could, and as usefully. For, that the world might know how great a treasure its manuscript library is stored with, he set himself to make that valuable catalogue of it *, which he afterwards printed at his own expence: and which merits the acknowledgements of all lovers of antiquity, and especially of the history of this church and nation; who being sensible from their own experience of the care and pains necessary to finish a work of this kind (wherein the several volumes contain such a variety of tracts, some of which are often so imperfect, ill-wrote, or faded through length of time, that it is no easy matter to get acquainted with their contents †,) will not expect to find the first attempt without defects. These have been amply compensated by the late accurate and informing Catalogue, taken of them by Mr. James Nasmith, late fellow of this house, now rector of Snailwell, Cambridgehire ‡. Mr. Masters had before now arranged them, and caused them to be put into better bindings.

During Dr. Stanley's mastership the college was, through the negligence of their servants, robbed of their communion plate on an Easter-day; upon which he generously presented them with a set of silver gilt, the same that are still in use, adorned with the arms of the illustrious family of Orange, having belonged to the private chapel of Queen Mary, when princess; who, upon her coming to the crown of England, gave it to him as a memorial of her favour and esteem.

This is but one article in the account of his very extensive benefactions and charities. Among the many good and useful designs he was from time to time concerned in, and supported, was that of printing an edition of the Councils in 1692, with Protestant annotations, by an annual subscription. Several sums were accordingly subscribed, by the two archbishops 10*l.* per annum each, and by twelve bishops 5*l.* each. Dr. Stanley not only did the same, but by his interest at court was chiefly instrumental

* "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Coll. Corp. Christi in Cantabrigia; quos legavit Mathæus Parkerus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. Lond. 1722." Fol.

† Preface to Calley's Catalogue of MSS. in the King's Library, p. 4.

‡ "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum, quos Collegio Corporis Christi & B. Mariæ Virginis in Aedem Cantabrigiensi, legavit reverendissimus in Christo pater Mathæus Parker, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. Edidit Jacobus Nasmith, A. M. S. A. S. ejusdem Collegii nuper socius. Cant. 1777." 4to.

in obtaining a grant to import what paper should be wanted custom-free. Dr. Allix undertook the care and management of this edition : and had great quantities of paper imported for it; which, when the book was laid aside, was sold to the stationers for private gain, to the offence of the public, and the regret of the learned world. The doctor, when dean of St. Asaph, was at the sole expense * of that act of parliament of the 12th of Queen Anne, which annexed prebends and sinecures to the bishopricks of Bangor, Llandaff, St. David, and St. Asaph, in order to relieve the widows and fatherless of the Welsh clergy from the sore distress of paying mortuaries to the bishops upon the death of every incumbent within their respective dioceses and jurisdictions; which mortuaries (as the preamble to that act sets forth) "consisting of several of the best goods of the deceased, did oftentimes amount to "a considerable part of his estate, and the payment thereof did very much lessen "that small provision which generally the clergy of those dioceses were able to "make for the support of their families, and tended to the great impoverishing of "the same." An act of generosity and goodness in the dean, that ought ever to be remembered with the utmost gratitude by the clergy of Wales.—He likewise rebuilt what is now the best part of his own deanry house, and made the whole of it habitable, convenient, and decent; where he often resided, and lived hospitably so long as he was able to take such a journey.—He settled a leasehold estate on a charity school in that town: and joined with Mr. Carter in augmenting the perpetual curacy of St. George in its neighbourhood.—But his gifts towards the augmentation of small livings by one or two hundred pounds at a time, with the aid of Queen Anne's bounty, were not confined to one county, but extended into different parts of the kingdom, as may be seen in Ecton's list, &c.—To his own church at Hadham he gave a clock: and to the building of the Regent house at Cambridge, an hundred pounds. Such gifts and benefactions as these could not be hid; though he was, upon Christian principles, as secret as he could be in doing his alms. What charities therefore he distributed with his own hands cannot be discovered, as he left no account of them. But so far is known of him, that it was his constant rule all his life long, to bestow in good works a clear tenth part of his whole income, whether from spirituals or temporals.—I may here add, that he was not only a contributor to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, and a zealous promoter of it, but was also the first mover in the business of their charter †.

Dr. Stanley, considered as an author, published but few things, though probably, as he began early to take a share with the London clergy in the Popish controversy, he would have written more had he not been prevented in going on with them by being sent over to Holland in the capacity of chaplain.—However, before he went abroad, he was concerned with several divines in the scheme of printing an English Bible, with a plain and practical commentary, but more especially levelled against the errors and corruptions of Popery.—His own province

* Willis's Survey of the Cathedral of St. Asaph, p. 107, and of Bangor, p. 345.

† Humphrey's Historical Account, p. 12.

was to write upon the minor prophets; a scheme that was superseded by the happy establishment of our church and nation at the Revolution.

What he published with his name were, 1. "A Sermon on Coloss. ii. 5. preached Jan. 10, 1691-2, in Lambeth Chapel, at the consecration of Dr. Tenison bishop of Lincoln." 2. "A Sermon on Mart. ix. 37, 38, preached Feb. 20, 1707-8, at St. Mary le Bow, before the Society for propagating the Gospel." He has, as I am informed, another sermon in print, which I never saw, to recommend a public collection for the redemption of captives. The editors also of the Boulcian Catalogue have placed among his writings "The Romish Horse Leech," concerning the intolerable charge of Popery to this nation; by an obvious error of the press, that work being written by Mr. Staveley * in 1674. He was also the author of two anonymous discourses, the one concerning the Devotions of the Church of Rome, wherein they are compared with those of the Church of England, in 4to. Lond. 1685; and the other, intitled, "The Faith and Practice of a Church of England-Man, in 12mo. Lond. 1706."

Such is the character and history of Dean Stanley, whom God was pleased to bless with a very healthful, happy, and long life; for he did not die till Oct. 9, 1731, in the 85th year of his age †; when, according to his own directions, he was buried in the vaulting of St. Paul's cathedral, under the south wing of the choir, among his old friends Bp. Beveridge, Dean Sherlock, Dean Younger, Dr. Holder, and Sir Christopher Wren: none of whom, except the last, have any monument, stone, or even inscription over them.

He married Mary second daughter of Sir Francis Pemberton, lord chief justice both of the Common Pleas and King's Bench, by whom he had three sons, all educated at Bishop Stortford school and Ben'et college; whereof William the eldest, LL.B. removed to Peter house, and settled at Warwick, and was official of the archdeaconry of London; Francis the second was fellow of the college, and afterwards vicar of St. Leonard in Shoreditch, till his father resigned to him the rectory of Hadham, Sept. 30, 1723, which he held, with a prebend of St. Paul's, till his death, 1775, when he was succeeded by Dr. Anthony Hamilton, archdeacon of Colchester; Thomas the youngest is dead.

The two sons of Francis Stanley were admitted at Ben'et college, 1755: the elder Francis is a barrister of the Inner Temple, and was clerk recorder of Hertford 1780; the younger, Richard, was presented to the vicarage of North Weald in Essex, 1769, and to the rectory of Eastwick in Hertfordshire, 1781.

* See above, p. 152.

† It is scarce worth observing, that the natural tone of his voice was so remarkably loud, as to give occasion to the Tattler, in the year 1711, to exercise his wit upon him under the name and character of "Sicutor;" N^o 54.

II. REV. FRANCIS BROKESBY.

OF this gentleman, grandson to the Francis whose epitaph is printed in p. 94, little is known; but that little is worth preserving. A letter from him in the sixth volume of Leland's Itinerary is thus introduced by Mr. Hearne: "This letter "was written by a very worthy friend, the reverend and learned Mr. Francis "Brokesby, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards rec- "tor of Rowley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It contains divers curious ob- "servations that were made (amongst a great many others) as he was travelling "through divers parts of England. He was induced to draw them up partly by "some letters that some time ago passed between us concerning Mr. Camden's Bri- "tannia, and partly by Dr. Plot's letter which I published in the second volume of "this Itinerary."

I find a tradition at Stoke, that Mr. Brokesby was the author of a "Life of Jesus "Christ *," and also that he was a principal assistant † to Mr. Nelson in compiling his admirable volume on the Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England. He was certainly author of "An History of the Government of the Primitive Church, "for the three first centuries, and the beginning of the fourth; shewing that the "Church in those first ages, as it has been ever since, was governed by Bishops, "or Officers superior to Presbyters: Wherein also the Suggestions of David "Elondel to the contrary are considered, by Francis Brokesby, B. D. sometime "Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge. Printed by W. B. 1712." 8vo. In a dedication to Mr. Francis Cherry ‡, dated Shottebrooke, Aug. 13, 1711, the author says,

"An Historical Narrative of the Life and Death of our Saviour Jesus Christ," was printed at Ox- ford, 1685, 4to. But this, which was at first attributed to Ab. Woodhead, was written by Obadiah Wal- ker, the master of University College. See Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 615, 916.

† It was a tradition in Mr. Brokesby's family that he wrote the whole book. But I am aware that it has also been said that "Garth did not write his own Dispensary."

‡ In the Life of Dodwell, p. 101, Mr. Brokesby pathetically bewails the loss of this gentleman, and gives some particulars of his character, by which it appears that he was a student at Edmund Hall †, Oxford, where his love to learning, industry, and probity, endeared him to many eminent persons, and particularly to Mr. Penton, then principal of that society. Having a plentiful fortune, he purchased a good collection of books MSS. medals, and useful curiosities. He had the honour of being the earliest patron of Mr. Thomas Hearne, whom he maintained at school, and at the university till he became M. A. His house was "a sanctuary for "persons in distress; especially such as suffered for conscience sake." He died Sept. 13, 1713, in his 48th year; and by his own directions was buried very privately at Shottebrooke, near the remains of his friend Mr. Dodwell, being carried to the grave by four of his poorest tenants. He ordered a brick work of two or

† Thomas Cherry, a cousin-german to Francis, was admitted M. A. at the same Hall, June 26, 1706. To him relates a letter from Edward Gardener to Mr. Hearne in the Bodleian Library. Mr. Cherry preached for Dr. Adams at St. Clements Danes with a rash on him, and strained himself into a perfect bath in that large church. He rode to Usbridge, Oct. 9, 1706, which struck it in, and brought on a fever; he was delirious when the curate of the parish came to administer the sacrament, and died Nov. 17, about two or three o'clock in the afternoon. He was buried the Wednesday following in the vault under St. Andrew's. His pill was supported by Mr. Stoute, the curate, Mr. Broughton, the lecturer, Mr. Fox, a relation, and Mr. Sparrow. Mr. Blokam, the deputy curate, read the service, and Mr. Cherry of Beetham officiated at the funeral. Concerning Mr. Thomas Cherry and his excellent kinsman Francis, see Mr. Hearne, in his "Account of some Antiquities between Windsor and Oxford," sect. 19, at the end of the 9th vol. of Leland's "Itinerary." See also his preface to Leland's "Collectanea," sect. 26.

three

says, "The following treatise challenges you for its patron, and demands its dedication to yourself, in that I wrote it under your roof, was encouraged in my studies by that respective treatment I there found, and still meet with; and withal, as I was assisted in my work by your readiness to supply me, out of your well-replenished library, with such books as I stood in need of in collecting this history. I esteem myself therefore in gratitude obliged to make this public acknowledgement of your favours, and to tell the world, that when I was by God's good Providence reduced to straits (in part occasioned by my care lest I should make shipwreck of a good conscience) I then found a safe retreat and kind reception in your family, and there both leisure and encouragement to write this following treatise." As Mr. Brokesby's straits arose from his principles as a Nonjuror, he was of course patronized by the most eminent persons of that persuasion. The house of the benevolent Mr. Cherry, however, was his asylum; and there he formed an intimacy with Mr. Dodwell, (a pillar of that cause, whose Life* he afterwards wrote) and with Mr. Nelson, to whom the Life of Dodwell is dedicated.

Mr. Brokesby was said to be the author of "Of Education, with respect to Grammar-schools and Universities. 1701." 8vo. He died suddenly soon after the publication of Dodwell's Life. See Calamy's "Account of the ejected or silenced Ministers. 1713." vol. II. p. 299, which will receive light from Newcourt's "Repertor." vol. II. pp. 314, 315.

three feet to be raised over him, and a plain marble laid upon it, without any arms, name, or other inscription, but this which followeth:

HIC IACET PECCATORUM MAXIMUS. ANNO DOM. MDCC . . .

leaving the year to be inferred. "Shottesbrooke," says Brokesby, "a small village, is ennobled, and will hereafter be remembered, as it was the habitation, and is the sepulchre, of two such eminent persons, as Mr. Cherry and Mr. Dodwell. And now I return to give an account of the beginning and progress of the acquaintance and friendship betwixt these two worthy persons and their prosecution of the same studies: but I must here lament my loss of Mr. Cherry, on whom I depended for this account, he being most able to give it; and only acquaint the reader with what Mr. Cherry told me, as it accidentally fell from him in discourse. When Mr. Dodwell lived at Cookham, it was his chief exercise and diversion to walk to Maidenhead to hear news, and the chief of that which he desired was to know what books were newly published. Mr. Cherry coming thither on the same errand, they became acquainted: and as they discoursed of these, so also of books of ancient date, and of the excellent and useful things contained in them, a subject highly pleasing to each of them. This conversation was so grateful to them both, that it was mutually agreed to meet there daily in the afternoon; and the very thoughts of enjoying it was to Mr. Cherry so preferable to other delights, that he frequently shortened his dinner, that he might be the sooner with his learned friend, and have the larger opportunity thereby to improve himself. I wish I could give the reader the subjects of their conferences. But the distance of their habitations, especially of Mr. Cherry's, from Maidenhead, being too great, and inconvenient in the winter season, Mr. Cherry invited his friend to be his neighbour, procured a place for him where he might be tabled, about a quarter of a mile distant from him, till he had fitted up, and added to, a house for him, nearly adjoining to his own habitation, where Mr. Dodwell lived many years; and at length in another house near to it, and more convenient for him (his family being increased) in which he ended his days."

* Under the title of "The Life of Mr. Henry Dodwell; with an Account of his Works, and an Abridgement of them that are published, and of several of his Manuscripts. By Francis Brokesby, B. D. To which is added, a Letter to Robert Nelson, esq. from Dr. Edmund Halley, Savilian Professor of Geometry, containing an Abstract of Mr. Dodwell's Book De Cyclis. 1715." 8vo.

† Related, probably, to Sir Isaac Newton. See Gent. Mag. 1772, p. 510.

In

In that part of Stoke church which, (in p. 94.) I have supposed to have been a chantry, is an elegant recess for holy water, and there are some others in the church. On the outside of the church, at the east end, is an old mural monument to the Brokesbys, almost devoured by time and moss, but on which the family name and date 1604 remain visible. The name of *Brokesby* is also written over the church porch.

12. REV. ROGER COTES.

THIS excellent mathematician, philosopher, and astronomer, was born July 10, 1682, at Burbach, where his father Robert Cotes was rector. He was first placed at Leicester school; where, when he was between eleven and twelve years of age, he discovered a strong inclination to the mathematics. This being observed by his uncle, the reverend Mr. John Smith †, he gave him all imaginable encouragement; and prevailed with his father to send him for some time to his house in Lincolnshire, that he might put him forward, and assist him in those studies. Here he laid the foundation of that deep and extensive knowledge in mathematics, for which he was afterwards so deservedly famous. He removed from thence to London, and was sent to St. Paul's school; where, under the care of Dr. Thomas Gale and the succeeding master, he made a great progress in classical learning; yet found so much leisure as to keep a constant correspondence with his uncle, not only in mathematics, but also in metaphysics, philosophy, and divinity. This fact is said to have been often mentioned by professor Saunderson. His next remove was to Cambridge; where, upon the 6th of April 1699, he was admitted of Trinity college; and, at Michaelmas in the year 1705, chosen fellow of it. He was at the same time tutor to Anthony earl of Harold, and the lord Henry de Grey, sons to the then marquis, afterwards duke of Kent, to which noble family Mr. Cotes had the honour to be related.

In January 1705-6, he was appointed professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy, upon the foundation made by Dr. Thomas Plume, archdeacon of Rochester; being the first that enjoyed that office, to which he was unanimously chosen, on account of his high reputation and merits. He took his master of arts degree in the year 1706; and went into holy orders in the year 1713. The same year at the desire of Dr. Bentley, he published at Cambridge the second edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "*Mathematica Principia Philosophiæ Naturalis*;" and inserted all the improvements which the author had made to that time. To this edition he prefixed a most admirable preface, in which he expressed the true method of philosophizing, shewed the foundation on which the Newtonian philosophy was built, and refuted the objections of the Cartesians and all other philosophers against it.

The publication of this edition of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia* added greatly to the reputation Mr. Cotes had acquired among the greatest men of the age for his profound knowledge in the abstrusest parts of mathematics: nor was the high opinion

opinion the public now conceived of him in the least diminished, but rather much increased, by several productions of his own, which afterwards appeared. He gave a description of the great fiery meteor, that was seen on the 18th of March, 1715-16, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions a little after his death. He left behind him also some admirable and judicious tracts, part of which, since his decease, have been published by Dr. Robert Smith, his cousin and successor in his professorship, afterwards master of Trinity College in Cambridge. His "Harmonia Mensurarum," &c. that is, "Harmony of Measures; or, Analysis and Synthetis advanced by the Measures of Ratios and Angles," was published at Cambridge in the year 1722, in 4to; and dedicated to Dr. Mead by the learned editor, who, in an elegant and affectionate preface gives us a copious account of the performance itself, the pieces annexed to it, and of such other of the author's works as are yet unpublished. He tells us how much this work was admired by Professor Saunderson, and how dear the author of it was to Dr. Bentley. The first treatise of the miscellaneous works annexed to the "Harmonia Mensurarum" is "Concerning the estimation of Errors in mixed Mathematics." The second is "Concerning the differential Method;" which he handles in a manner somewhat different from Sir Isaac Newton's treatise upon that subject, having written it before he had seen that treatise. The name of the third piece is "Canonotechnia, or concerning the Construction of Tables by differences." The book concludes with three small tracts "Concerning the Descent of Bodies, the Motion of Pendulums in the Cycloid, and the Motion of Projectiles;" which tracts, the editor informs us, were all composed by Cotes, when he was very young. He wrote also a "Compendium of Arithmetic, or the Resolutions of Equations, of Dioptrics, and of the Nature of Curves." Besides these pieces, he drew up a course of hydrostatical and pneumatical lectures in English, which were published by Dr. Smith in the year 1737, and are held in high repute.

His uncommon genius in mathematics died, to the regret of the university, and all lovers of that science, upon the 5th of June, 1716, in the very prime of his life; for he was advanced no farther than to the thirty-third year of his age. He was buried in the chapel of Trinity College; and an inscription fixed over him, from which we learn that he had a very beautiful person. It was written by the celebrated Dr. Bentley, who was his constant friend and patron, and runs in the following terms:

H. S. E.
ROGERIUS ROBERTI FILIUS COTES,
Collegii hujus S. Trinitatis socius,
Astronomiæ & experimentalis philosophiæ
Professor Plumianus:
Qui
Immatura morte præcepit,
Tanta quidem ingenii sui pignora reliquit,
Sed egregia, sed admittenda,
Ex inaccessis matheseos penetralibus
Fecit solertia tum primum cruta.

Post magnum illum Newtonum
Societatis hujus spes altera
Et decus gentium.
Cui ad summam doctrinæ laudem
Omnes morum virtutisque dotes
In cumulum accesserunt:
Eo magis speculabiles amabilisque,
Quod in formoso corpore gratiores venirent.

Natus Barlough in Agro Leicestrensi
Jul. 10, 1682, obiit Jun. 5, 1716.

13. REV. ANTHONY BLACKWALL, M. A.

THIS worthy and learned man, a native of Derbyshire, was admitted sizar in Emanuel College, Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1690; proceeded Bachelor of Arts in 1694, and went out Master in 1698. He was appointed head master of the noted free-school at Derby, and lecturer of All-Hallows there, where in 1706 he distinguished himself in the literary world by "Theognidis Megarensis Sententiæ Morales, nova Latina Verfione, Notis & Emendationibus, explanatæ & exornatæ: una cum variis Lectionibus, &c." 8vo. Whilst at Derby he also published "An Introduction to the Classics; containing a short Discourse on their Excellences; and Directions how to study them to advantage; with an Essay on the Nature and Use of those emphatical and beautiful Figures which give Strength and Ornament to Writing, 1718," 12mo. in which he displayed the beauties of those admirable writers of antiquity, to the understanding and imitation even of common capacities; and that in so concise and clear a manner as seems peculiar to himself*. In 1722 he was appointed head master of the free-school at Market-Bosworth in Leicestershire; and in 1725 appeared, in 4to, his greatest and most celebrated work, "The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated; or, an Essay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and True Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament. Vol. I. In Two Parts. In the first of which those Divine Writings are vindicated against the Charge of barbarous Language, false Greek, and Solecisms. In the Second is shewn, that all the Excellencies of Style, and sublime Beauties of Language and genuine Eloquence, do abound in the Sacred Writers of the New Testament. With an Account of their Style and Character, and a Representation of their Superiority, in several instances, to the best Classics of Greece and Rome. To which are subjoined proper Indexes." A second volume † (completed but a few weeks before his death) was published in 1731, under the title of "The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated. The Second and Last Volume. In Three Parts. Containing, I. A farther Demonstration of the Propriety, Purity, and sound Eloquence of the Language of the New Testament Writers. II. An Account of the wrong Division of Chapters and Verses, and faulty Translations of the Divine Book, which weaken its Reasonings, and spoil its Eloquence and Native Beauties. III. A Discourse on the Various Readings of the New Testament. With a Preface; wherein is shewn the Necessity and Usefulness of a New Version of the Sacred Books. By the late Reverend and Learned A. Blackwall, M. A. Author of the First Volume. To which is annexed a very copious Index." To this volume was prefixed a portrait of the author, by Vertue, from an original painting. Both volumes were reprinted, in 4to, under the title of "Antonii Blackwalli inclyti Magnæ Britannię Philologi Auctores Sacri Classici defensi & illustrati; sive Critica Sacra Novi Testamenti. Christophorus Vollius, M. A. S. T. B. & Concion. ad D. Nic. Sabbathicus ex Anglico

* Yet Mr. Gilbert Cooper selects this very book as "one lamentable instance of able scholars having succeeded very ill in works, where they have betrayed the greatest want of taste and genius, whilst they were unfortunately laborious in endeavouring to point out those excellences in others." Mr. Blackwall, he adds, "was what is generally called a good scholar, that is, he was grammatically master of the two dead languages, Greek and Latin, and had read over all the ancient authors in both; but not having by nature or acquisition that happy taste of distinguishing beauties, nor a disposition to assimilate the sense of others into his own understanding, his conceptions were as crude as his address and style were unpleasant." Such, and still worse, is the censure thrown on Mr. Blackwall, in the "Letters on Taste," p. 119—121.

† So valuable for its conciseness, and yet so complete for its clearness, it has been affirmed, that no book of the same size ever before comprehended such rich stores of useful learning and sound criticism, or was so well fitted for the edification of a Christian Scholar. See "The Present State of the Republic of Letters," 1731, vol. VIII. p. 38.

"*Latine verit, recensuit, variis Observationibus locupletavit, & Hermeneuticam N. F. Dogmaticam adjunxit, Lipsiæ, 1736.*" Mr. Blackwall had the felicity to bring up many excellent scholars in his seminaries at Derby and Bosworth; among others, the celebrated Richard Dawes*, author of the "*Miscellanea Critica*," and Sir Henry Atkins†, bart. who, being patron of the church of Clapham in Surrey, presented him, October 12, 1726, to that rectory (then supposed to be worth 300*l.* a year), as a mark of his gratitude and esteem. This happening late in Mr. Blackwall's life, and he having occasion to wait upon his old acquaintance Bishop Gibson (then Bishop of London, but with whom Mr. Blackwall had been intimate whilst he enjoyed the see of Lincoln) for ordination, a young chaplain was examining him in the Greek Testament, when the Bishop entered the room, and with great good-nature put an end to the examination by asking the chaplain if he knew what he was about. "Mr. Blackwall," said the Bishop, "understands more of the Greek Testament than you do, or I to help you‡." The Grammar whereby Mr. Blackwall initiated the youth under his care into Latin was of his own composing, and so happily fitted to the purpose, that in 1728 he was prevailed upon to make it public, though his modesty would not permit him to fix his name to it, because he would not be thought to prescribe to other instructors of youth||. It is intituled, "A New Latin Grammar; being a short, clear, and easy Introduction of young Scholars to the Knowledge of the Latin Tongue; containing an exact Account of the two first Parts of Grammar." Early in 1729 (to accommodate the families of his patrons Sir Wolstan Dixie and Sir Henry

* Born in 1708, and admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1725. In 1736 he published a Specimen of a Greek Translation of Paradise Lost; of which, in his preface to the *Miscellanea Critica*, he had candour enough to point out the imperfections himself. The blot of his life was taking part against Bentley, from whom the present father of Greek literature in this country, Mr. Toup, acknowledges to have learned more than from all the critics of all the ages before. Mr. Dawes died in 1766, and left some manuscripts, to which Mr. Burges (who has lately published a new and improved edition of the "*Miscellanea Critica*") had access. There are some others in Dr. Aiken's collection, who bought Mr. Dawes's library. See Maty's Review, for February, 1782.—A Dr. Dawes (the father probably of the Critic) resided some years ago at Stapleton, near Hincley; and is recollected to have been a great scholar, and a teacher after the philosopher's style.

† The family of Atkins, now extinct, were patrons of Clapham from 1642, when the king presented to the living in the minority of Richard Atkins, his ward. From 1642 to 1664 the registers are lost. John Gurgan, D. D. was presented (by whom does not appear) soon after the Restoration, and died Aug. 1671. John Savile was presented 1675 by John Baynes and Jos. Savile, *hæc vice*, probably trustees for a minor, or purchasers of next turn. Dr. Nicholas Brady (the immediate predecessor of Mr. Blackwall) was presented to the rectory 1704-6 by Dame Rebecca Atkins, relict of Sir Richard Atkins, bart. § Mr. Goodwin (rector of Market Bosworth, proctor for the clergy of the diocese of Lincoln, and son-in-law to Sir Wolstan Dixie) was presented by the trustees of Sir Henry Atkins, bart. a minor, grandson of Sir Henry, in June 1729. Mr. Goodwin died in 1753, and was succeeded by Sir James Staulhouse, LL. B. the present rector, who was presented by Sir Richard Atkins, brother of Sir Henry.

‡ This fact is related on the authority of Dr. Johnson, to whom it was told by Mr. Fitzherbert, one of Blackwall's scholars. Another story nearly to the same purport is told of Mr. Blackwall; but it has also been told, and with more probability, of Dr. Bentley; viz. that being pertly questioned by the chaplain as to the extent of his learning, he replied, "Boy, I have forgot more than ever you knew."

|| See "A short Eulogium of the late Reverend and Learned Anthony Blackwall, &c." in "The Present State of the Republic of Letters, 1730," vol. VI. p. 71.—I have never seen a copy of this Grammar; but am assured by the greatest Philologist this country ever produced, that it has not much merit. By endeavouring to make the rules of Grammar more simple than was possible, he has only shown, that the "*cæteræ* any "*subje-ct* is in its own nature, the harder it is to make it more easy by explanation."

§ Dr. Brady held this rectory, with Richmond, till his death, which happened March 28, at the age of 69. He translated the *Psalms* in conjunction with Tate, and Virgil's *Æneid*. He also was author of three volumes of sermons, and a tragedy, intituled, "The Rapt, or the Innocent Impostor, 1692." See more of him in the Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, 1782; vol. V. p. 302.

Atkins,

Atkins, who were nearly related *) he resigned the rectory of Clapham; and retired to Market-Bosworth, where he was equally respected for his abilities and conviviality. He died at his school there, April 8, 1730. His son, John, who was many years an attorney at Stoke, died July 5, 1763, aged 56; and his epitaph has already appeared in p. 97. A daughter of the schoolmaster was married to William Cantrell, bookseller at Derby.

On a visit to Market-Bosworth †, in May 1732, the principal object of my inquiries was the history of Mr. Blackwall. Not the slightest memorial is placed in the church to this ornament of their town ‡. Some faint trace of his having existed was all that I could learn, except that the noble free school was under his auspices attended by upwards of seventy scholars; and that the endowment, originally not more than seven pounds a year, is now so much increased that the master's salary amounts to at least 100*l.* besides 30*l.* for an assistant, and 21*l.* for a person to teach writing. The predecessor to Mr. Blackwall was Richard Smith, M.A. who died in 1722 (as appears by an altar-tomb in the church-yard, inscribed probably by Blackwall, but now almost defaced by time). His successor was Mr. Crompton; and the present master is the rev. Mr. Slade.

The church at Bosworth is large, and has a beautiful spire. Within is a spacious chancel, a body and two aisles, an old septagon font, the remains of an organ which has been more than thirty years decayed, and some remarkably handsome pews belonging to the Dixies, Mundays, and Burslems (the last formerly belonging to General Godolphin). There is a handsome monument for Sir Beaumont Dixie, who died in 1719; and in the chancel is a flat stone with this inscription:

"Here lies the body of
Sara, wife of Mr. Thos. Langmand,
de Idington, com' Midd', and
daughter of James Orton, clerk,
A. M. and Susannah his wife,
who, with several of their children,

lie interred near this place.
She was dutiful towards God
and her neighbour to her life's
end, and in all her actions prudent,
just, and sincere.
Ob. Jan. 3, 1730."

* Sir Wolstan Dixie, grandfather of the present baronet, married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Richard Atkins; by whom he had, besides other children, one daughter Rebecca-Maria, married to Sir Henry Atkins; and another, Barbara, married to the Rev. Mr. Goodwin.

† That I might omit no possible chance of being better acquainted with the history of this ingenious scholar, the tombs at Clapham have been searched, but with fruitless inquiry. An epitaph on his successor in that rectory shall, however, be here preferred, from a flat stone formerly in the chancel of the church:

"Here lies the body of
The Rev. Mr. JOHN GOODWIN, M. A.
Twenty-three years rector of this parish.
He died Jan. 22, 1753, in the 71st year of his age,
He married BARBARA † daughter of
Sir WOLSTAN DIXIE, bart. of

Market Bosworth in Leicestershire;

By whom he had one son,
JOHN ‡, now Fellow of New College, Oxon.
and one daughter,
REBECCA, wife of NICOLSON CALVERT, Esq.
of Hunsdon, in the county of Hertford."

‡ The ingenious author of the History of Birmingham, after describing the hospitality experienced at first entering that town, and the general appearance of industry which he saw there, says, "I did not meet with this treatment in 1770 at Bosworth, where I accompanied a gentleman with no other intent than to view the field celebrated for the fall of Richard the Third. The inhabitants enjoyed the cruel satisfaction of setting their dogs at us in the street, merely because we were strangers. Human figures, not their own, are seldom seen in these inhospitable regions. Surrounded with impassable roads, no intercourse with man to humanise the mind, or commerce to smoothe their rugged manners, they continue the boors of nature." The hospitality and industry of Birmingham will not be disgraced by mentioning that those good qualities are equally striking at Hinckley. I cannot add, however, that the roads to and Bosworth were improved in 1782; but must say that even there I met at least with kind reception and civil answers, though they afforded very little information.

* Who died July 15, 1767, aged 71.

‡ Afterwards rector of Paulerspury, Northamptonshire. He died Feb. 9, 1775, aged 58, and was buried with his father and mother.

14. Rev. SAMUEL PARR, Vicar of Hinckley.

AS the memory of this gentleman is recollected with much esteem by several of the old inhabitants, I am sorry I can say no more of him than that he held the vicarage in 1702, and died in 1720. His son Robert was rector of Horstead and Cottishall in Norfolk, as appears by the epitaph on his widow, printed in p. 49; and his grandson Robert is now a clergyman. Mr. John Parr, the vicar's brother, was many years an apothecary in the town of Hinckley.

15. Rev. JOHN CARTE, Vicar of Hinckley.

THIS worthy Divine (son of Samuel Carte *, vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and brother to Thomas Carte the Historian) was admitted a scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Jan. 9, 1707, where he took the degree of LL. B. He was chaplain to William the fifth lord Digby; and was presented by his father (who possessed the advowson in right of his prebend) to the vicarage of Tachbroke, in the county of Warwick; and afterwards by the dean and chapter of Westminster, on the recommendation of Bishop Atterbury, to that of Hinckley, where he was inducted Dec. 20, 1720, and resided till his death, Sept. 17, 1735. He seldom failed to preach twice every Sunday in the church at Hinckley, and once at Stoke. The last time he preached was the funeral sermon of his clerk James Merry, after which he never more was able to attend the duties of the church. The sermon at his funeral was preached by Dr. Jackson, of Coventry, to a crowded congregation at Hinckley, where Mr. Carte was buried in the chancel near the communion table, and where no other memorial remains to his memory than an inscription on a gallery, that it was erected in 1723 whilst he was vicar; though his surviving parishioners still speak of his learning, his probity, his simplicity of manners, and his unaffected piety, with a degree of veneration. He was a most zealous assertor of the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, which, he justly observed, were equally remote from the extremes of Popery and Fanaticism; and his opinions were founded on the firm basis of Scripture, with which he was so intimately acquainted, as to be able to repeat the greater part of the Bible. A favourite book of his was "Byssie's Beauty of Holiness," which, he said, was worth its weight in gold.—Moses Emanuel, a Jew of uncommon learning, well known in that part of the country as a travelling pedlar, received always much pleasure from the conversation of Mr. Carte, who in return took amazing pains to convince him of the truths of Christianity. Their friendly altercations were long and frequent, and turned principally upon the fifty-first and fifty-third chapters of Isaiah.—His absence of mind is recollected in many remarkable particulars. Some years before his death he paid his addresses to Miss Dugdale, of Blyth Hall near Colehill (a lineal descendant of the illustrious An-

* Of whom, and also of his sons Thomas and Samuel, and daughter Sarah (a great benefactress to the parish of Great Wigton in Leicestershire) for the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 191—204, 366.

tiquary),

tiary), and the wedding day was fixed; but he actually forgot to go till the day after that which was agreed on, when the lady with indignation refused her hand, and the match was broken off. Perpetually absorbed in thought, he was careless in his dress, and totally destitute of economy. He even carried his carelessness in money matters to such a degree, that when the inhabitants of Stoke have brought to him the tithes, which he never took the trouble to ask for, he has not uncommonly (if he chanced to be engaged with a book) requested them to come at a future time, though perhaps the next hour he was obliged to borrow a guinea for subsistence. The parsonage-house adjoins to the church-yard; yet he was frequently so engaged in study, that the sermon-bell has rung till the congregation were weary of waiting, and the clerk was under the necessity of reminding him of his duty.—During the fifteen years in which he was vicar of Hinckley, he neglected to make any demand for tithes of the hamlet of The Hide; which his brother Thomas (his administrator) discovering after his death, made a claim on the inhabitants of that hamlet for tithes in kind; and, to recover them, filed a bill in chancery, which came to a hearing in Easter term, May 13, 1747. The defendants insisted that the vicarage was never endowed, and that a contributory payment of seventeen shillings which had formerly been made was in lieu of all tithes; and that tithes in kind were not paid within the memory of man. Mr. Carte, being obliged to prove the endowment, as his brother was only vicar, and not rector, procured from the abbot of Lyra an attested copy of a grant in 1209 from the abbot and convent of Lyra to the vicar of Hinckley, as evidence of endowment of all manner of tithes to the vicar of the parish. This instrument, however, was not admitted to be read. Mr. Carte next produced three terriers, the first of them dated 1638; the reading of which was allowed, as being evidence, though not conclusive. As the impropiators (the dean and chapter of Westminster) did not think proper to disclaim their right to the tithes, which might have put an end to the question in favour of Mr. Carte, an issue was directed, “to try whether the vicar of Hinckley is intitled to tithes in kind of the hamlet of Hide, in the parish of Hinckley *,” and the plaintiff had time

and

* I shall here subjoin the whole case, as I find it reported by Atkyns, III. 426.

The bill was brought for a subordination and account of tithes, against the inhabitants and occupiers of Hinckley in Leicestershire. The defendants insist upon a contributory modus of seventeen shillings for the lands which they hold of the hamlet of Hide in the same parish. The dean and chapter of Westminster, who are the rectors, do not in their answer disclaim the right to the tithes, but refer to their lessee, who apprehended she had no right, and has never collected them.

Mr. Attorney General for the defendants. He said, a vicar of common right is not intitled to tithes, but by virtue of an endowment or grant from those who were the owners of the land. An ancient payment for tithes is a modus, and supposes an agreement originally.

LORD CHANCELLOR. “A general charge of an endowment is sufficient to intitle the plaintiff to shew “an endowment at the hearing, without mentioning the particular fact of endowment.”

Mr. Attorney General then went on, and said, The receipts run in this manner: “May 1702, received “then of Robert Ball the sum of eleven shillings and four-pence for the tithes due at Lady-day, for his part “of the Hide grounds. Signed John Par.” Other receipts call it The Hide only.

Mr. Clarke of the same side cited *Hardenille versus Smithson*, July 1746, before Lord Hardwicke, to shew that the court will not contrive the modus with great nicety where it is in general properly set out by the answer.

Mr. Evans of the same side: A rector has nothing to do but to make out his title to the rectory, and the tithes will be due of course to him, but otherwise as to a vicar. There is no evidence arises from usage, for the plaintiff has not been able to shew the tithes were even paid to the vicar. That a tithes, neither here, or at *non prius*, has been admitted to be evidence of the vicar's right, unless usage goes along with it.

Mr. Solicitor General for the plaintiff said, that in the case of *Berry versus Evans*, Lord Chief Baron Common: solemnly determined, that even against a lay impropiator you cannot prescribe *in non decimando*; and in extrajudicial places the King is intitled; and if it appears the rector is not intitled, the vicar must.

LORD

and opportunity given him to establish the ancient endowment, and to examine it by commission, which was not executed. This issue was afterwards tried;

LORD CHANCELLOR. "This is an unusual demand, as it is a bill brought by an administrator of a vicar who was for 12 years together vicar of this parish, and yet during all the time of his incumbency no tithe was paid, nor demand ever made; but however, if the right appears, the plaintiff is intitled to a decree. His right depends on two questions: First, whether, as standing in the place of the vicar, he has shewn a right to the tithes in kind. Secondly, whether the modus set up by the defendant's answer is not a sufficient bar to that right. I will take up the second question first. I am of opinion the modus, as stated in the answers of the defendant, is not sufficiently laid in point of law. It is more correctly laid in the second answer, and is laid there in the following manner; seventeen shillings in the whole paid for The Hides in lieu and satisfaction of all tithes, 3s. and 8d. for the part of Hides in the occupation of such a person, 4s. and 4d. for the part in the occupation of another, and 7s. for the part in the occupation of another. Two objections have been taken by the plaintiff's counsel, that it does not say the time when it is to be paid, nor enumerates the persons by whom it is to be paid. As to the first, in the court of Exchequer, if a particular time was not laid, that court formerly would have over-ruled the modus, and not gone into the merits; but lately they have very properly let in a greater latitude of proof, and it is sufficient if it is laid at a particular time, or thereabouts. But the second is what I lay first upon, that it is not laid by whom it is to be paid; and I do not know any case in the books, or in experience, where it is not alleged to be paid by somebody; and it is very reasonable it should be laid by whom, because the person may then be sure to whom he must apply, or against whom he may have a remedy for his tithes. This cannot be supplied by saying that in other parts of the answer they have shewn the seventeen shillings have been paid by those persons who have held these lands, for that may be accidental; and though it has been said this court does not take customs so strictly than as courts of law, yet this court requires customs to be substantially laid. If before the court of Exchequer, where cases of this kind are more frequent, it would have been over-ruled at once. The next question is upon the evidence. No proof has been read to shew there ever was such an entire modus paid of seventeen shillings a year; but the defendants add several modules together, and then, by computation in arithmetic, make just the sum of seventeen shillings: In some measure like the Duke of Grafton's case of fines, where, by looking into the Lord's books, they found what was the largest fine he took, and charged that sum to be the customary payment. There is no evidence that these payments are applicable to the modus, and therefore I am of opinion it is not sufficiently made out. Upon the opinion I have given as to this part, if the plaintiff had been rector, I should have decreed at once for him; but a rector differs materially from a vicar. A rector has, and so has a lay impropriator, a right to all the tithes in the parish, and has nothing to do but to prove himself rector: it is otherwise with regard to a vicar, for he must shew an actual endowment, or evidence of the usage. In the first place, there is no evidence here of payment of tithes in kind, which will be a much more material consideration against a vicar than a rector. Whether the answer be so formally drawn as might be, yet it is sufficient as to the denial of the plaintiff's right; for though the defendants admit Carte was vicar, yet they say they do not know or believe that he was intitled to the inclosed grounds of Hinchley, and to all or any part of the tithes. So that, by their answer, they insist he was not intitled; but then it is argued for the plaintiff, that the defendants setting up a modus is an implication that the vicar was intitled to tithes, and to be sure it is, but this does not preclude the defendants from objecting to the plaintiff's title, and it would be hard to preclude them; because they fail in the defence they set up for themselves. Suppose a plaintiff at law declares, and the defendant pleads any thing in bar which by presumption admits the demand, whereupon the plaintiff demurs, and the court holds the plea bad, yet they will still see whether the plaintiff in his declaration has made a case sufficient to intitle him to recover. The plaintiff is, unfortunately for him, precluded by the rule of this court from reading the evidence of the endowment, which it is said would have put this matter out of question. The abbot of Lyra in Normandy has sent a certificate of the original agreement between the rector and the vicar in relation to the tithes; but though it appears to come out of the abbot's hands, yet as it does not appear that it came out of the charter-house of the abbot, or that he was the proper officer to keep the records, it could not be admitted to be read. Even before the Reformation, a certificate from a foreign abbey was not allowed; therefore, as the original deed relating to the endowment cannot be read, I must take it from the evidence before me, which is, that no tithes has ever been paid to the vicar. The tithes are very dark, and I can hardly make any judgment of them; and it is very far from being clear from thence, that tithes in kind were ever paid to the vicar. A vicar may not only be endowed of the tithes of a parish, but of a pension likewise; and therefore how can I presume he was endowed of the tithes, when he might be endowed of this annual payment by way of pension? If it depended upon this only, I would inquire, whether in any case tithes have been decreed in kind to a vicar, where there is no evidence of tithes having ever been paid to him in kind. The dean and chapter, the rectors, do not disclaim their right to the tithes; if they had, it might have put an end to the question in favour of the vicar; this being the case, I am not satisfied he is intitled to the tithes in kind, and therefore it must be put in a method of trial. It is said the rectors ought to be parties to the issue, but it is not necessary they should, for where an impropriator's right does not come in question, he need not even be made a party to a bill that is brought for subtraction of tithes."

Which, however, was not the case at Hinchley. See the extract from Pope Nicholas's Valor, in p. 3.

when

when the jury found that the vicar in his life-time was not intitled to tithes in kind, and, July 17, 1749, the bill was dismissed with costs. The arrears of the modus, however, were adjudged to Mr. Carte *.

16. REV. JOHN DYER.

OF this gentleman Dr. Johnson could collect no other account than his own Letters to Mr. Duncombe, published with Hughes's correspondence, and the notes added by the editor, afforded. He was born in 1700, the second † son of Robert Dyer of Aberglafney in Caermarthenshire, a solicitor of great capacity and note. He passed through Westminster school under the care of Dr. Freind, and was then called home to be instructed in his father's profession. His father died soon, and he took no delight in the study of the law, but, having always amused himself with drawing, resolved to turn painter, and became pupil to Mr. Richardson, an artist then of high reputation, but now better known by his books than his pictures. Having studied awhile under his master, he became, as he tells his friend, an itinerant painter, and wandered about South Wales and the parts adjacent; and about 1727 printed "Grongar Hill ‡." Being, probably, unsatisfied with his own proficiency, he, like other painters, travelled to Italy; and coming back in 1740, published "The Ruins of Rome." If his poem was written soon after his return, he did not make much use of his acquisitions, whatever they might be; for decline of health, and love of study, determined him to the church. He therefore entered into orders; and, it seems, married about the same time a lady of Colehill, named Enfor §; "whose grandmother," says he, "was a Shakspeare, descended from a brother of every body's Shakspeare." His ecclesiastical provision was a long time but slender. His first patron, Mr. Harper, gave him, in 1741, Calthorp in Leicestershire of eighty pounds a year, on which he lived ten years; and, in April 1757, exchanged it for Belchford in Lincolnshire of seventy-five, which was given him by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, on the recommendation of a friend to Virtue and the Muses **. His condition now began to mend. In 1752, Sir John Heathcote gave him Coningsby, of one hundred and forty pounds a year; and in 1756, when he was LL. B. without any solicitation of his own, obtained for him from the Chancellor Kirkby on Bane, of one hundred and ten. "I was glad of this," says Mr Dyer in 1756, "on account of its nearness to me, though I think myself a loser by the exchange, through the expence of the seal, dispensations ††, journey, &c. and the charge of an old house, half of which I am going to pull down." The house, which is a very good one, though deserted by the present

* See Verrey's Reports, l. 3.

† Bennet Dyer, eld. of Aberglafney (probably his elder brother) was high sheriff of Cardigan in 1726.

‡ First printed in Lewis's Miscellany. This poem "is not very accurately written, but the scenes which it displays are so pleasing, the images which they raise so welcome to the mind, and the reflections of the writer so consonant to the general sense or experience of mankind, that when it is once read, it will be read again." Dr. JOHNSON.

§ Sister of Mr. Strong Enfor, who, after being clerk to Mr. Cox an attorney at Colehill, entered into partnership with Mr. Purefoy of Hinckley, whose daughter he married; and afterwards retired to an estate in that part of Suffolk which joins Cambridgeshire, as mentioned in p. 33.—A Mr. Thomas Enfor of Boston (possibly their father) was a member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding.

** Daniel Wray, esq. one of the deputy tellers of the Exchequer, and a Curator of the British Museum. For this gentleman Mr. Dyer seems to have entertained the sincerest regard; as indeed every one must do who has the honour of his acquaintance. The Writer of this History is proud of having been distinguished by the friendly notice of Mr. Wray.

†† He had a dispensation, in September 1751, to hold Belchford and Coningsby; and another, in July 1756, to hold Coningsby with Kirkby.

incumbent,

incumbent, owes much of its improvement to Mr. Dyer. His study, a little room with white walls, ascended to by two steps, had a handsome window to the churchyard, which he stopped up, and opened a less that gave him a full view of the fine church and castle at Tatfield, about a mile off, and of the road leading to it. He also improved the now neglected garden. In May 1757, he was again in mortar; rebuilding a large barn, which a late wind had blown down, and gathering materials for rebuilding above half the parsonage-house at Kirkby. "Thee," he says, "some years ago, I should have called trifles; but *the evil days are come*; "and the lightest thing, even the grass-hopper, is a burden upon the shoulders "of the old and sickly." He had then just published "The Fleece *," his greatest poetical work; of which Dr. Johnson relates this ludicrous story. Dodsley the bookseller was one day mentioning it to a critical visitor, with more expectation of success than the other could easily admit. In the conversation the author's age was asked; and being represented as advanced in life, "He will," said the critic, "be buried in woollen." He did not indeed long outlive that publication, nor long enjoy the increase of his preferments; for he died in 1758. Mr. Gough, who visited Coningsby, Sept. 5, 1782, could find no memorial erected to him in the church, which is a very handsome building, with a lofty square tower open at bottom with three high arches. Mrs. Dyer, on her husband's decease, retired to her friends in Caernarvonshire, where she is supposed to be still resident. In 1756 they had four children living, three girls, and a boy. Of these, Sarah died single. The son, a youth of the most amiable disposition, heir to his father's truly classical taste, and to his uncle's † estate of three or four hundred a year in Suffolk, devoted the principal part of his time to travelling; and died in London, as he was preparing to set out on a tour to Italy, in April 1782, at the age of 32. This young gentleman's fortune is divided between two surviving sisters; one of them married to alderman Hewitt of Coventry; the other, Elizabeth, to the Rev. John Gaunt ‡ of Birmingham. Mr. Dyer had some brothers, all of whom were dead in 1756 except one, who was a clergyman, yeoman of his majesty's almonry, lived at Marybone, and had then a numerous family.

* Of "The Fleece," says Dr. Johnson, which never became popular, and is now universally neglected, I can say little that is likely to recall it to attention. The woolcomber and the poet appear to me such discordant nature, that an attempt to bring them together is to couple the serpent with the fowl. When Dyer, whose mind was not unpoetical, has done his utmost, by interesting his reader in our native commodity, by interspersing rural imagery and incidental digressions, by clothing small images in great words, and by all the writer's arts of delusion, the meaning naturally adhering, and the irreverence habitually annexed to trade and manufacture, sink him under insuperable oppression; and the disgust which blank verse, encumbered and encumbered, superadds to an unpleasing subject, soon repels the reader, however willing to be pleased. Let me however honestly report whatever may counterbalance this weight of censure. I have been told that Akenfeld, who, upon a poetical question, has a right to be heard, said, "That he would regulate his opinion of the reigning "taste by Dyer's Fleece; for, if that were ill-received, he should not think it any longer reasonable to expect "same from excellence." I may add that his "Fleece" had received many "blotings and corrections, and "some helps, from his kind friend Dr. Akenfeld." It was "precipitated to the press," he adds, by the solicitation of Mr. Wray. The following short epigram may perhaps be worth preserving:

Advent'rous Jason stole a Golden Fleece;
Dyer's own wool produced a Silver Piece.

Mr. Dyer calls "good Mr. Edwards" author of the "Canons of Criticism," his particular friend; and in Savage's poems are two Epistles to Dyer, one of them in answer to the beautiful little poem, which begins

"Have my friends in the town, in the gay busy town,
"Forgot such a man as John Dyer."

† Mr. Ennor; of whom see p. 183.

‡ Who has been mentioned in pp. 24, 36, as lessee of the glebe-land at Hinckley under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

17. REV. THOMAS MORRES *, D D. Vicar of Hinckley,

Succeeded the Rev. Joseph Cardale, M. A. as vicar of Hinckley and rector of Stoke, &c. This worthy gentleman was a fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and chaplain to the late prince's dowager of Wales. He was blessed with a liberal and manly disposition. He recommended, encouraged and promoted peace, harmony, and good neighbourhood; and was an encourager of industry and frugality. He was naturally studious himself, and fond of promoting the same inclination in others. He was well acquainted with the learned languages and arts and sciences, to which he had most happily and successfully applied himself; for his diligence was great and indefatigable, and his memory very tenacious. Though he had a general knowledge of literature, yet he was more particularly intimate with the Grecian learning, and studiously examined both the ancient and modern systems of philosophy: there was something in his very countenance expressive of the extent and keenness of his understanding. He had a critical knowledge of the classic authors, and in his compositions joined their ease and elegance with the more sublime parts of knowledge which appear in the sacred writings, to the study of which he more particularly applied himself, for he steadily attended the sacred duties of his calling. His public discourses were grave, clear, and elegant; on well-chosen subjects, and delivered in a manner peculiar to himself, which secured the attention of his hearers: his subtilty in distinguishing in difficult points was very extraordinary, and his judgement in making right decisions extremely sharp and accurate, and delivered with so much judgement and propriety of language, that they were fit for the most learned audience; and yet so intelligible as to be proper for the meanest capacity. With regard to his character as a minister, he was faithful, pious, and truly worthy the name of a Christian. In private conversation, he was free from that reserve and austerity observable in studious and contemplative men, after the mind has been long intent on grave and important subjects, deep researches, or abstruse speculations; so that what rendered him still more to be admired was, he was extremely pleasant and agreeable in private conversation. It is a very false idea that piety arises from a gloomy temper, a cheerful mind naturally produces good-will towards men, and gratitude to God; it inclines us to receive pleasure from all the objects which surround us, and to dwell upon what is most beautiful and most excellent; whence we are led to the contemplation of the Divine Being, who is the source of all perfection. In short, in him the Graces and the Sciences were happily blended and united; so that in whatever point of view we see him, whether as the grave divine, the scholar, or the gentleman, or collectively united in one striking point, we behold an object worthy our most serious attention and imitation. He resided very constantly in the vicarage-house at Hinckley; but, making an occasional visit to London in 1761, was suddenly snatched from life, at his lodgings in Great Shire Lane, leaving his

* The materials of this article were communicated by Mr. Robinson.

numberless friends almost inconsolable for his loss, March 16, 1761, aged 47 years, and was buried near the font in the South aisle of Hinckley church. It is remarkable that he told some friends at Hinckley, his mind foreboded he never should return alive. He left issue, by Anne his wife, one son Robert, and one daughter Elizabeth, both young. His epitaph in the chancel, written by Dr. Friend Dean of Canterbury, has been already printed in p. 40; and in p. 47. a flight specimen of his own poetry may be seen, in the verses on the family of Mr. Hurst.

18. Mr. JOHN DALBY, Schoolmaster of Hinckley.

In p. 141 some account has been given of Mr. Vynes, which I should be happy to continue with some particulars of his successors; but have been able to learn little more than the names of

Mr. JOSEPH WOODLAND, a man much esteemed as a scholar, who presided in the Latin school at Hinckley about the close of the last century;

The Rev. JOHN BLAKESLEY, who resigned the school on receiving church preferment; and was succeeded by

Mr. JOHN LEDBROOK; and he by

Mr. DALBY; of whom I have received the following account from Mr. Robinson, who was his scholar: "He was elected school-master in 1739, principally through the recommendation of my grandfather Sanfome *; a favour which he always gratefully acknowledged. He was tall of stature and well proportioned, and in his school kept up a proper order and subordination among his scholars as they advanced in learning. His casting a look over the school was observed with awe and silence. His epitaph (written by a clergyman of the church of England, with whom he was intimately acquainted) is here transcribed from a tomb-stone in the church yard of Aston Flamville, where he always expressed a great inclination to be buried.

"In memory
of Mr. JOHN DALBY, late master
of the Free Grammar School at
HINCKLEY in this county;
the duties of which useful calling
he discharged with the strictest care
and attention upwards of forty years,
and by his own particular request lies

here interred. He died
August the 16th, 1771,
aged 65 years.

There needs no epitaph to sound his praise,
Or other trophies to his memory raise:
Here lies an honest and an upright man;
Reader, go thou and imitate his plan."

It may be here observed, that the names I have given are those of the Latin schoolmasters; for there are two distinct schools under the patronage of the Feoffees, one called *The Free Grammar School*, the other simply *The Free School*. The Latin language, however, has been so little cultivated of late years at Hinckley, that Mr. Dalby had very few pupils who studied it. And a regular boarding academy having been in 1779 introduced by Mr. Gallaway, the present vicar, the office of Latin master at the Free school is become merely nominal, being filled since the death of Mr. Dalby by Mr. William Allen, who was at first put in only as

* This appears from an original letter to Mr. Sanfome, dated Worthington, Jan. 13, 1739, now in the possession of Mr. Robinson.

a temporary master, and whose only employment is to teach young children to read their mother tongue. The English free school, in which writing and arithmetic are also taught, is under the care of Mr. William Ward, the printer and bookfeller of the town.

There is likewise a free school at Stoke, of which the Rev. Mr. Brown is the present master, founded in the 30th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, anno Dom. 1678, by Mrs. Hester Hodges of Somerset House in the Strand in the county of Middlesex. It is by the foundress ordered, that it be called "The Free Grammar School of Stoke Golding, of the Foundation of Mrs. Hester Hodges;" being intended for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the establishment of the Church of England, together with the training them up in such human literature as may be advantageous and useful towards rendering them true and genuine sons of the Church, loyal and obedient subjects to the King.

19. Mr. JOSEPH NUTT, Apothecary, of Hinckley.

Of this ingenious person Mr. Robinson, who knew him well, and who when a boy was distinguished by him with more than ordinary attention, has obligingly furnished me with the following very curious memorial.

"Mr. JOSEPH NUTT was educated at the free grammar school in Hinckley, where he made a very considerable progress in learning, and at a proper age was put apprentice to Mr. John Parr of Hinckley, an eminent apothecary, and brother to the then Vicar, in which station by his diligence and industry he gained great confidence and respect from his master and the whole family: for he was like Joseph in Pharaoh's house; he had the care of domestic affairs very much under his direction, and frequently his master would desire that Joseph might be called, that he might hear what he would say upon any particular occasion. After this, he attended the hospitals in London, that he might be properly qualified for his profession, and on his return to Hinckley carried on for many years a considerable business with reputation and success, and was very much approved of in his profession. Some time about the middle of life he was chosen one of the surveyors of the highways for the parish, when he adopted a new method for improving the same, by turning over the roads the water that came from the town, which being considerably enriched by washing the streets and public finks, what he could spare from the roads, or rather after it had done the business there, he conveyed upon the lands of those who approved of his proceeding. The consequence was, the land was enriched, like ancient Egypt by the overflowings of the river Nile. The effect of the water upon the road, in that part below the town that is now the Coventry turnpike road, was, that it served like a boulding-mill; it washed and carried off the muddy foul parts upon the land; and the sandy, gravelly, and stoney parts remaining by their own gravity, were left firm; for the road was sometimes wet, and sometimes dry, as he let it out of a reservoir for that purpose at pleasure. By this method it became good for saddle and pack horses; the last of which occupied the roads very much at that time of day; for the pit-coal from the Warwickshire mines was brought by them in considerable quantities. It was also

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much

much better for the draft-horses; though when much used by these, especially in the coal business, the wheels of these carriages being at that time very narrow, and generally laying on great loads, were apt to disturb and cut these roads, for the materials used were commonly sand dug by the road side, which was done at a moderate expence. If upon this more gravelly or stony materials had been applied, there is no doubt, though the expence would have been greater, the road would have been much better. This, being a new way of proceeding, met with a difference of reception in the parish, which was at length so divided, that a party determined to put him out of his office. The party in his favour prevailing, he was continued for some time; but this raised him many enemies, who were ready on every occasion to insult and ridicule their surveyor. It has been said, by way of sarcasm, that he spent much of his time in the valuation of land, "the goodness or badness of which, like the celebrated Mr. Arthur Young, he partly judged of from the taste." As he was not however himself a purchaser, it is evident some persons entertained a good opinion of his abilities in this particular; of whom Sir Dudley Ryder, when attorney general, and other respectable names, might be mentioned; but as this would be setting him up too high, his enemies rather chuse to ascribe to him the above-mentioned mode of judging of land. If this had been his method, I should doubtless have observed it, as he frequently made me visits, I being at that time young in life, and making many experiments on soils and vegetation, a subject that he took much pleasure in. But admitting this to be the case, the salts, sulphurs, &c. with which the different soils abound, are the very spirit and life of vegetation; for, extract these, or exhaust the land of them by frequent crops without manuring, and the ground soon becomes barren. If a person's taste was so exquisite as to make these distinctions, he certainly might form a very good judgement of the goodness or badness of land.

Mr. Nutt lived in terms of great friendship with the ingenious author of "The Fleece;" who thus takes occasion to celebrate his useful talents:

"Various as æther is the pastoral care:
 "Through slow experience, by a patient breast,
 "The whole long lesson gradual is attain'd,
 "By precept after precept, oft receiv'd
 "With deep attention: such as NUCES sings
 "To the full vale near Soare's* enamour'd brook,
 "While all is silence: sweet Hincklean swain!
 "Whom rude obscurity severely clasps:
 "The Muse, howe'er, will deck thy simple cell
 "With purple violets and primrose flowers,
 "Well-pleas'd thy faithful lessons to repay."

Mr. Nutt was also in continual friendship with the family of the Parrs through life. The Rev. Mr. Robert Parr, rector of Horstead and Cottishall in the county of Norfolk, let him the house where he lived many years, at a very easy rent, on

* The principal river in Leicestershire.

a lease for life. The lease itself, which I once saw in his friend's own hand-writing, was a kind of curiosity, being very short and expressive, and free from the incumbrances and repetitions that generally attend these things.

He died Oct. 16, 1775, at the age of 75; and testified in his last will his desire of doing benefit to the town of Hinckley, by the useful legacy recorded in p. 29.

I have purposely omitted giving his character, as that has been already done in his epitaph, p. 50, written by his intimate friend the Rev. Mr. Robert Parr, son of the rector of Horstead, and grandson of the vicar of Hinckley."

19. JOHN BLAIR, LL. D. Vicar of Hinckley.

OF the early part of this gentleman's life, no particulars have come to my knowledge. He was educated at Edinburgh; and came to London in company with Andrew Henderson, a voluminous writer, who in his title-pages styled himself A. M. and for some years kept a bookseller's shop in Westminster Hall. Henderson's first employment was that of an usher at a school in Hedge Lane, in which he was succeeded by his friend Blair, who in 1754 obliged the world with a valuable publication, under the title of "The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753. Illustrated in LVI Tables; of which IV are introductory and contain the Centuries prior to the First Olympiad; and each of the remaining LII contain in one expanded View 50 years, or Half a Century. By the Rev. John Blair, LL. D." This volume, which is dedicated to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was published by subscription, on account of the great expence of the plates, for which the author apologized in his Preface†, where he acknowledged great obligations to the Earl of Bath, and announced some Chronological Dissertations, wherein he proposed to illustrate the disputed points, to explain the prevailing systems of chronology, and to establish the authorities upon which some of the particular æras depend. In January 1755 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1761 of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1756 he published a second edition of his "Chronological Tables." In September 1757 he had the honour of being appointed chaplain to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and mathematical tutor to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and, on Dr. Townshend's promotion to the deanry of Norwich, the services of Dr. Blair were rewarded,

† "The engraving of the tables," says Dr. Blair, "has enabled us to render the whole more distinct and useful than could have been done by common printing; because the fifty faint hair lines, which run across every plate, contain each of them an united view of the world for one year; and lead the eye, by a plain and clear direction, from any particular event, to the year of the reign of the different kings of particular kingdoms; and so onwards, to the year of the particular æras corresponding to that event; or by reverie, from the year of the æra, and through the intermediate columns to the opposite page, where the particular event is registered. And this is indeed the true reason, why the common manner of printing was thought to be less proper, and we have preferred that of engraving; which, from its great expence, made it necessary to publish by subscription; a method which on many other accounts we should most willingly have declined."

March

March 10, 1761, with a prebendal stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster. The vicarage of Hinckley happening to fall vacant six days after by the death of Dr. Morres, Dr. Blair was presented to it by the dean and chapter of Westminster; and in August that year he obtained a dispensation to hold with it the rectory of Burton Coggles in Lincolnshire. In September 1763 he attended his royal pupil the duke of York in a tour to the continent; had the satisfaction of visiting Lisbon, Gibraltar, Minorca, most of the principal cities in Italy, and several parts of France; and returned with the Duke in August 1764. In 1768 he published an improved edition of his "Chronological Tables," which he dedicated to the Princess of Wales, who "had expressed her early approbation of the former edition *." To the new edition were annexed, "Fourteen Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, for illustrating the Tables of Chronology and History. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Progress of Geography. By John Blair, LL. D. F. R. S. and A. S. and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Princess Dowager of Wales, 1768." In March 1771 he was presented by the dean and chapter of Westminster to the vicarage of

* "These Tables were honoured upon the first publication in 1754 with the countenance of some of the first personages in this country; particularly of the late Earls of BATH and HARDWICKE, two of the ablest and most eminent men which the kingdom has produced; and therefore the Author hopes he will be excused in taking this opportunity of declaring his private gratitude and veneration for two such characters, who are now far removed out of the reach either of slander or adulation. The Dissertations upon the difficult parts of Chronology, which were preparing for the press at the time of the first edition of these tables, has been long interrupted by a duty which the Author was called upon soon after to discharge, which was the attendance of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. And as this, for the course of near eleven years, engrossed without any interruption all his thoughts and leisure; it is therefore the only apology he can give for having so long delayed the publication of this part of his work. How much that excellent young Prince deserved of the world and of his country was evident, and will be long remembered by every one who had the honour of being near his person, or to whom he was at all known; for amidst the gaiety of youth, enlivened by a great constitutional vivacity, few personages of his high rank had a more steady attention to business, or a firmer attachment to men whose characters he approved. To Science in particular he was one of the warmest friends, and took all opportunities of honouring and promoting every useful or ingenious improvement in knowledge. Flattered, unhappily, with an idea of having a constitution equal to every fatigue, and possessed of a flow of natural cheerfulness and animal spirits which neither travelling nor watching seemed to lessen, he fell a victim to this ill-grounded prepossession. For the too intense exercise he took in a sultry season and climate brought upon him the attack of a putrid fever, against which he was perhaps less fortified than most other persons from his great temperance in wine, so that its violence soon put a period to his life in the bloom and vigour of youth, and when he was just entering with uncommon sedulity into the career of public business, where his abilities would have rendered him of the greatest service to the King his Royal Brother, and to his native country. Even in his last moments he shewed the strongest proofs of a fortitude and resignation, as well as a presence of mind, which was natural and unaffected, and would have distinguished his character had he been born even in the lowest rank of human life. It was in compliance with his Royal Highness's desire that I have endeavoured to improve these Tables of Chronology, by adding *Fourteen Maps*, part of them containing the ancient, and part of them the modern Geography, which are so disposed in different places in the Tables, as to illustrate the times and periods when the countries delineated in each map were the principal scenes of action. For in his Royal Highness's application to the perusal of the Political History of the World in its various branches, to which indeed all his mornings were generally devoted, he found it of great advantage, for the clearer understanding of any transaction or event, to have the country and the period of time placed before him in one view, as the proper companions to each other. And as they have been privately used in this manner for some years past, they are now published to the world, with the hopes of their being found of service to such who may employ any of their leisure hours in the study of ancient or modern history. That the errors in other maps, and the times when they were rectified, may be the easier traced and known, a Dissertation is prefixed to the whole, on the Rise and Progress of Geography, which, though far from being so complete as the Author could have wished, may still be of some use to many who have hitherto been less conversant in this branch of science." Dr. BLAIR, *Preface to the edition of 1768.*

St.

St. Bride's in the city of London; which made it necessary for him to resign Hinckley, where he had never resided for any length of time. On the death of Mr. Sims *, in April 1776, he resigned St. Bride's, and was presented to the rectory of St. John the Evangelist in Westminster; and in June that year obtained a dispensation to hold the rectory of St. John with that of Newton, near Colebrook, Bucks. His brother Captain Blair † falling gloriously in the service of his country in the memorable sea fight of April 12, 1782, the shock is said to have been too great for the Doctor's sensibility, and to have accelerated his death, which happened June 24, 1782. But I am told it was the *influenza*, which he had in a severe degree, that put a period to his life.

* Joseph Sims, B. D. rector of St. John the Evangelist in Westminster, vicar of Eastham, Essex, and prebend of Lincoln and St. Paul's. See more of him in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 625.

† This able officer, for his gallant conduct in the Dolphin frigate in the engagement with the Dutch on the Dogger Bank, Aug. 5, 1781, was promoted to the command of the Anson, a new ship of 64 guns. By bravely distinguishing himself under Sir George Rodney, he fell in the bed of honour, and became one of the three heroes to whom their country, by its representatives, has voted a monument, for which an ingenious writer in the Gentleman's Magazine has proposed the following well-adapted lines as part of an epitaph:

" This last just tribute grateful Britain pays,
That distant times may learn her Heroes' praise.
Fur'd with like seal, fleets yet unform'd shall gain
Another BLAIR, a MANNERS, and a BAYNE;
And future Chiefs shall unrepining bleed,
When Senates thus reward and celebrate the deed."

APPENDIX, N° XVIII.

ADDENDA to p. 31.

On the dissolution of the priory of Montgrace, the then vicar of Hinckley proved, to the satisfaction of King Henry the Eighth, that he and his predecessors had been entitled to receive annually, at the feast of St. Michael, a pension of five pounds; six shillings, and eight pence, out of the revenues of that priory, and obtained a decree for the payment of the same sum annually at the Exchequer; which the present vicar still continues to receive, after ten shillings are deducted for fees at the Exchequer.

I am indebted to Craven Ord, Esq; for the communication of the following authentic instrument from the Book of Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, N° 13. in the Exchequer, p. 103. " Memorandum, For as much as it duely pved
" before the Chancellour of our Sovaign Lord the Kynges Courte of Augmentacions
" of the Revenues of his Crowne, that the parissh prest of the parissh church
" of

" of Hinckley in the countie of Leiceſtr', and his p̄deceſſors pariſhe p̄reſtes ther,
 " have continually had and enjoyed, and of right ought to have and enjoye, for
 " ther ſalary and wages, one annuete or annuall pencon of v poundes vi ſhillings
 " and viii pence ſilving yerely, paiaible and goying out of the revenues and poſſeſ-
 " ſions of the late Monaſty of Monteſgrace in the countie of York diſſolved: It is
 " theſorefor ordered and decreed by the ſaid Chancellour and counſell, in the tme of
 " Seynt Hillary, that is to ſay, the 12th day of February, in the 37th yere of the
 " reign of our Soʒaigū Lord Hen. VIIIth by the ḡce of God Kyng of Engl', France
 " and Irland, defender of the faith, and of the church of England, and alſo of
 " Irland in yerth the ſujime hed, that the ſeyd paryſhe p̄reſt ſhall have and enjoye,
 " to hym and to his ſuccceſſours paryſhe p̄reſtys there for the tyme beyng for ever,
 " the ſeid annuete or annuall pencon of fyve poundes, ſyx ſhillings, eight pence, to
 " be paid yerely, by the handys of the p̄ticuler receyvour or baylyf of the revenues
 " and poſſeſſions of the ſaid late Monaſty for the tyme beyng of the ſeid revenues
 " and proſpyays, at the feſtyvs of Eſter and Seynt Michell tharchangell, by evyn
 " porcons, together with all the arrearagys of the ſeid annuete or annuall pencon
 " now due and unpaid, iſſ any ſuche be, to be paid alſo by the handys of the ſaid re-
 " ceyvour or bayliſſ: Provided alway, that yf it happen at any tyme hereafter to be
 " duely p̄ved before the Chancellour and counſell of the ſaid Courte of Augmenta-
 " tions for the tyme beyng, that the ſeid pariſhe p̄reſt and his ſuccceſſours ought
 " not of right to have and enjoye the ſaid annuete or annuall pencon of fyve poundys,
 " ſyx ſhillings, eight pence, in fourme aforeſeid, that then and from thenforth
 " this preſent decree to be voide and of none effect, any thyng in the ſeid decree
 " contayned to the contrary notwithstanding."

In the reign of Philip and Mary there ſeems to have been ſome interruption in
 the payment of this penſion; as the then vicar obtained a decree of the Court of
 Augmentation for recovering his ſtipend of v poundes, vi ſhillings, and viii pence.

It appears from a memorandum-book in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gallaway, that, in
 1709, Mr. Parr, the then vicar, received, by order of Mr. Gerard, ten ſhillings for
 a mortuary, and ten ſhillings for a funeral ſermon. The ſurplice fees at that time
 were, Weddings by licence, 5s.; by banns, 2s. 6d.; Chriſtenings 5d.; Burials 4d.
 Eaſter offerings, 2d. for a man, 2d. for his wife; 1d. garden; 1d. ſmoke; 2d. for
 every one 16 years of age; a labourer 1d. every kind of handicraft 4d. Calves,
 pigs, cows new milked, 2d.; a ſtrayer 1½d.; horſes in the field 1s.

Three bottles of wine were uſed in the ſacramental ſervice at Chriſtmas, three at
 Eaſter, and five on Whitſunday and Trinity Sunday.

	s.	d.
Churchwardens of Hinckley allow for viſitation expences,	4	0
_____ of Stoke, _____	2	6
_____ of Dadlington, _____	1	6

On the incloſure of the open field in 1760, two pieces of ground called *The Church Headland* and *The Vicar's Lees* were exchanged for an allotment of the annual value of twelve guineas.

APPENDIX, N° XIX.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, made at HINCKLEY,
by Mr. JOHN ROBINSON.

SOLAR ECLIPSES.

1. A great and very remarkable eclipse of the Sun, on April 1, 1764, in the morning.

Began,	Apparent time	^{h.} 8	['] 57	["] 32
Visible δ ,		10	29	29
Middle,		10	30	11
End,		0	2	50
Duration,		3	5	18
Digits eclipsed,		11 ⁰	5	"
The Sun's semidiameter,			16	6
The Moon's semidiameter,			14	57

This eclipse was annular in all places over which the Moon's shadow projected by the Sun passed, for there, at the time of conjunction, a bright annulus or ring of light might be observed to surround the body of the Moon on all sides. This eclipse was not annular at Hinckley. In Plate XII. fig. 1. represents the greatest obscuration there. By this observation I find that this eclipse could be no more than barely annular in London, the breadth of the path of the shadow being about 210 miles: therefore the central part of it could not pass over any part of England. Fig. 2. shews the projection of the shadow in its passage over part of England, France *, &c. and points out some places in the neighbourhood of which it was central. The shadow entered Europe upon the South West part of Portugal, in almost a North East direction, passed part of Spain, the North West parts of France, the South East parts of England, the North West parts of Holland, and through Norway into the Northern Sea; the velocity of the center of the shadow about 27 miles in one minute of time.

I have been more particular on this eclipse, as annular eclipses very rarely happen; for they can only be annular when the diameter of the Moon is less than that of the Sun at the time of a visible conjunction.

Second Solar eclipse, June 4, 1769, in the morning.

Began,	Apparent time	^{h.} 6	['] 34	["] 30
Middle,		7	26	55
End,		8	19	20
Duration,		1	44	50
Digits eclipsed,		6 ⁰	20	"

* The French published a chart of the passage of the center of the shadow upon the Earth's surface in this remarkable eclipse.

And here I shall mention an uncommon particular I noticed in this eclipse, which will perhaps hardly be admitted by the astronomers of the age. In this eclipse I observed the lunar mountains on the Moon's limb, somewhat like what is represented in fig. 3, which is the type for Hinckley, at the time of the greatest obscuration. That there are great heights or mountains in the Moon, is very evident from observation. The ingenious and learned Dr. Derham, in his *Astro-Theology*, says, "The mountains visible in the Moon, although some of them are of that height as to reflect the light of the Sun from their lofty tops some days before ever it reacheth the vallies beneath them, yet on the Moon's limb we can discern nothing of them; but so far from that, that on the contrary, the edge through our best glasses looks like an even, smooth, and uninterrupted circle." It cannot be denied but that this is the general appearance, though we may reasonably suppose that sometimes it is otherwise, for I have at times seen some little inequalities on the limb, though never so distinct as in this eclipse.

Third Solar eclipse, June 24, 1778, in the afternoon.

	Began,	Apparent time	h.	m.	s.
			3	34	15
	Middle,		4	25	22
	End,		5	16	30
	Duration,		1	42	15
	Digits eclipsed,		6°	10'	

represented in fig. 4.

I shall now present the reader with a list of the visible Solar eclipses to the end of the present century, calculated and adapted to the meridian and latitude of Hinckley.

	Begins	"	h.	Middle	"	h.	Ends	"	h.	Duration	"	Digits	
1782 April 12, after.	6	10	21	sets eclipsed.									
1787 { Jan. 19, morn.	9	50	19	10	20	25	10	50	31	1	0	12	1 10
June 15, after.	3	59	30	4	49	26	5	39	22	1	39	52	5 41
1788 June 4, morn.	7	22	3	8	7	37	8	53	12	1	31	9	3 32
1791 April 3, after.	0	24	51	1	47	20	3	9	50	2	44	59	7 37
1793 Sept. 5, morn.	9	30	7	11	1	41	12	33	15	3	3	8	9 19
1794 Jan. 31, morn.	10	51	39	11	42	53	12	34	7	1	42	28	3 5
1797 June 24, after.	4	45	5	5	27	51	6	10	37	1	25	22	4 25

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LUNAR ECLIPSES.

1766, Feb. 24, at night.

Beginning,	apparent time,	6 ^{h.} 22 ^{m.} 2 ^{s.}	
Middle,		7 30 40	
Ecliptic ε ,		7 40 0	
End,		8 39 18	
Duration,		2 17 16	
Digits eclipsed,		4 ^o 12'	represented in Fig. 5.

1776, July 30, at night.

Beginning,	apparent time,	10 ^{h.} 2 ^{m.} 30 ^{s.}	
Beginning of total darkness,		11 2 0	
Middle,		11 50 1	
End of total darkness,		12 38 2	
End of the eclipse,		13 38 15	

Soon after this eclipse began, a spot or two being covered by the shadow, they disappeared to the naked eye, but were to be seen by the telescope. After the eclipse became total, the principal spots, especially the large ones, were visible to the naked eye, the Moon at that time appearing with a mournful aspect, and of a rusty red colour, very visible, but without its shining brightness.

1779, Nov. 23, at night.

Beginning,	apparent time,	6 ^{h.} 3 ^{m.} 15 ^{s.}	
Beginning of total darkness,		7 3 32	
Middle,		7 56 8	
End of total darkness,		8 43 45	
End of the eclipse,		9 42 54	

While the eclipse remained total, several telescopical stars appeared near the Moon; also the Pleiades and the small stars in the head of Taurus appeared very bright during the obscuration of the Moon.

I shall next exhibit a list of the visible Lunar eclipses to the end of the present century, calculated and adapted to the meridian of Hinckley.

1783, March 18, at night.

Beginning,	7 ^{h.} 32 ^{m.} 5 ^{s.}	
Beginning of total darkness,	8 34 6	
Middle,	10 8 10	
End of total darkness,	11 42 14	
End of the eclipse,	12 44 15	

3

1783, Sept. 10, at night.

Beginning,	9 ^{h.} 43 ^{m.} 7 ^{s.}	
Beginning of total darkness,	10 42 15	
Middle,	11 2 33	
End of total darkness,	11 22 52	
End of the eclipse,	12 22 0	

1784,

1784, March 7, morning.			1791, Oct. 12, morning.		
Beginning,	h. 2 29 15		Beginning,	h. 12 4 7	
Middle,	3 45 10		Middle,	13 32 5	
End,	5 1 5		End,	15 0 3	
Digits eclipsed,	5° 15'		Digits eclipsed,	8° 15'	
1787, Jan. 3, at night.			1793, Feb. 25, at night.		
Beginning,	h. 9 11 6		Beginning,	h. 9 30 10	
Beginning of total darkness,	10 54 2		Middle,	10 43 37	
Middle,	11 45 36		End,	11 57 5	
End of total darkness,	12 37 10		Digits eclipsed,	5° 7'	
End of the eclipse,	13 42 7		1794, Feb. 14, at night.		
1787, Dec. 24, afternoon.			Beginning,	h. 8 10 15	
Moon rises eclipsed,	h. . . .		Beginning of total darkness,	9 15 5	
End,	4 30 0		Middle,	10 7 7	
Digits eclipsed,	5° 30'		End of total darkness,	10 59 10	
1789, Nov. 2, at night.			End of the eclipse,	12 4 8	
Beginning,	h. 11 27 8		1795, Feb. 3, at night.		
Middle,	12 26 7		Beginning,	h. 11 5 12	
End,	13 25 6		Middle,	12 25 9	
Digits eclipsed,	2° 20'		End,	13 45 7	
1790, April 28, at night.			Digits eclipsed,	6° 30'	
Beginning,	h. 10 11 15		1795, July 31, at night.		
Beginning of total darkness,	11 4 7		Beginning,	h. 7 37 10	
Middle,	11 51 39		Middle,	8 8 7	
End of total darkness,	12 40 2		End,	8 38 5	
End of the eclipse,	13 31 20		Digits eclipsed,	3° 30'	
1790, Oct. 22, at night.			1797, Dec. 4, morning.		
Beginning,	h. 10 1 2		Beginning,	h. 2 29 6	
Beginning of total darkness,	11 52 10		Beginning of total darkness,	3 29 5	
Middle,	12 16 8		Middle,	4 12 36	
End of total darkness,	12 40 7		End of total darkness,	5 6 8	
End of the eclipse,	14 31 15		End of the eclipse,	6 6 7	

The following ASTRONOMICAL REMARKS were communicated by Mr. ROBINSON, accompanied with this rhapsodical invitation to the reader.

"Come, come with me;
 "My aerial chariot mount; whose rapid wheels,
 "Like sudden whirlwinds, or the bound of thought,
 "Convey us high among the constellations,
 "I th' shining North, where we view Cynosura,
 "That guides the seaman through the pathless deep.
 "Now, listening to the music of the spheres,
 "Entranc'd, we view the great Creator's works.
 "How lost in wonder is the enraptur'd mind,
 "And sacred love now fills the soul!"

"The use that may be made of Eclipses is very great, not only to the Astronomer and Chronologist in ascertaining more accurately the periods of the planets and fixing the ancient accounts of time, but to the Geographer and Mariner in determining the longitude of places at sea or land. By this discovery the Mariner is enabled to pass with greater safety the surface of the pathless deep, and to direct his course to the wished-for port.—But here I shall stop a moment, as sometimes in life I have been asked my private opinion of the lawfulness of the subject I am now writing upon, by unlearned but well-meaning persons; for had they been of another kind, I should have thought them much beneath my notice. These persons frequently take Astronomy and Astrology for one and the same science, and so entertain a bad opinion of it; but Astronomy is a science of itself, quite independent of the other, and consists in observing and contemplating the number, order, distances, magnitudes, periods, and appearances of the heavenly bodies. It is frequently with great justice called a *divine* science, being a knowledge which contributes to the enlargement of our ideas of the immensity, magnificence, and transcendent grandeur of God, and also affording the sublimest and most satisfactory entertainment to the understanding and mind of men. And as God hath told us, that "he ordained them for signs and for seasons, for days and for years;" it is certainly our duty to observe their stated periods, that they may answer the great end so wise and beneficent a Providence intended they should. Astronomers, therefore, in consequence of this divine appointment to determine the times and seasons, &c. have, by their repeated observations, arrived at a high degree of perfection; for, since the addition of the optical parts to the instruments required for this purpose, the improvement has been so great as almost to exceed all belief with those that are strangers to the science; but this has been the work and labour of ages to accomplish. However, the observations of the Ancients, in the more rude and early ages, have not been without their use even to the present age, in correcting our oldest accounts of time, and making our chronology more perfect; and to the Geographer and Mariner, in discovering the longitude or difference of meridians.

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EXAMPLE.

Suppose an eclipse is observed in an unknown meridian to happen at $6^h 22' 30''$, and the same eclipse observed at some other place, as suppose London, to be at $8^h 4' 30''$. The difference of the times is $1^h 42'$; which, being converted into degrees and minutes of the equator, will make $25^\circ 30'$, the longitude of the place of observation to the West, because the time is less.

I shall now endeavour to shew what use may be made of the observations of the more early ages; and this I think I cannot do better than by making some extracts from our learned countryman the great Sir Isaac Newton, who, in his "Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms," has fixed on four remarkable periods, whereby he determines all the rest. 1. The Return of the Heraclides into Peloponnesus. 2. The taking of Troy. 3. The Argonautic Expedition. 4. The Return of Sesostris into Egypt, after his wars in Thrace. Our excellent author argues from historical facts, compared and connected together in the most dextrous manner into a chain of invincible reasoning, and fixed to their proper periods and distances by a computation from the mean value of reigns and generations, founded on experience and the course of nature: but, as this would lead me too far from my present subject, I shall chiefly confine myself to Astronomy, as being my proper subject.

To prepare the way, our author gives a very curious account of the origin and progress of Astronomy; but I shall here take notice only of what seems directly to concern the argument. The ancient Greek calendar consisted of twelve lunar months, and each month of thirty days. These years and months they corrected from time to time, by the courses of the Sun and Moon, omitting a day or two in the month as often as they found it too long for the course of the Moon, and adding a Month to the year as often as they found the twelve lunar Months too short for the return of the four seasons; for the length of the solar year was discovered by the Egyptians of Thebais no earlier than about 96 years after the death of Solomon, and not exactly then neither. Clemens Alexandrinus informs us, from the ancient author of Gigantomachia, that Musæus, the master of Orpheus, and one of the Argonauts, made a sphere, and is reckoned the first among the Greeks that made one, and that Chiron delineated the asterisms. Again, the sphere itself shews that it was formed at the time of the Argonautic Expedition, which is delineated in the asterisms, together with several more ancient histories, but not one thing later, for Antinous and Coma Berenice are novel. It is therefore very probable that the sphere was formed by Chiron and Musæus for the use of the Argonauts, for the ship Argo was the first long vessel built by the Greeks, the first that ventured through the deep out of the sight of land by the help of sails, and guided only by the stars. Eudoxus, who flourished 60 years after Meton, and 100 before Aratus, in describing the sphere of the Ancients (i. e. the primitive sphere) placed the equinoxes and solstices in the middle of the constellations Aries, Cancer, Chelæ, and Capricorn; so also did Aratus, who copied Eudoxus; and so it appears by the sphere of Eudoxus described by Hipparchus. It is plain, therefore, that, at the time of the Argonautic Expedition, the cardinal points of the equinoxes and solstices were in the middles of the constellations Aries, Cancer, Chelæ, and Capricorn.

This

This main point being established, the author proceeds to argue thus: 1. The equinoctial colure in the end of the year 1689 cut the ecliptic in $8^{\circ} 6' 44''$ and by this reckoning the equinox was then gone back $36^{\circ} 44'$ since the Argonautic Expedition; but it recedes $50''$ in a year, or one degree in 72 years, and consequently $36^{\circ} 44'$ in 2645 years, which, counted backward from the end of 1639, or rather the beginning of 1690, place that expedition about 25 years after the death of Solomon.

2. It is not necessary to suppose, that what they called in general the middles of the constellations should be exactly in the middle between the Prima Arietis and the Ultima Caudæ. Seeing Eudoxus described the primitive sphere, or what was in his days called the sphere of the ancients, as was shewn above, we may reasonably fix the cardinal points at the time of that expedition by the stars through which he made the colures pass in that sphere. Those stars which Hipparchus particularly mentions our author accurately examines, and finds that the great circle, which in the primitive sphere according to Eudoxus (and consequently at the time of the Argonautic Expedition) was the equinoctial colure, did, in the end of 1689, cut the ecliptic in $8^{\circ} 6' 29' 15''$ as near as can be determined by the rude observations of the ancients; that is, it had gone back $36^{\circ} 29'$ since Chiron's time, which amounts to 2627 years. These, counted backwards as above, place the Argonautic Expedition 43 years after Solomon's death.

3. By the same method, the place of any star in the primitive sphere may easily be found, viz. by counting backward 1 sign, $6^{\circ} 29'$ from its longitude at the end of 1689. The Lucida Pleiadum, for instance, at the time of the expedition, was in $\gamma 19^{\circ} 26' 8''$. Now Thales determined the Occafus Matutinus of the Pleiades in his time to be on the 25th day after the autumnal equinox, and thence P. Patan computes the Pleiades to have been then in $\gamma 23^{\circ} 53'$; consequently the Lucida Pleiadum had moved from the equinox since the expedition $4^{\circ} 26' 52''$, which answer to 320 years. These counted back from the 41st Olympiad, when Thales was a young man fit for mathematical studies, will place the Argonautic Expedition about 44 years after the death of Solomon. By this reasoning, the cardinal points in the days of Thales must have been in the middle of the 11th degree of the signs, though he, perhaps leaning too much to the opinion of the ancients, places them in the 12th, for the precession of the equinoxes was not yet thought of.

4. Meton and Eudæmon, in order to settle the lunar cycle of 19 years, observed the Summer solstice in the year of Nabonassar 316, and placed it in the 8th degree of φ , that is, at least 7 degrees backward than at first, which answer to 504 years. Count these back from the year of Nabonassar 316, and the Argonautic Expedition will fall on the 44th year after Solomon's death, or thereabout.

5. The precession of the equinoxes, or their motion backward in respect of the fixed stars, was first discovered by the great Hipparchus, upon comparing his own observations with those of former Astronomers. He made his observations between the years of Nabonassar 586 and 618; suppose at a medium in 602, which is 286 years after Meton and Eudæmon made theirs; and in that interval the equinoxes must have gone back 4 degrees, that is, 11 degrees since the Argonautic Expedition or in 1090 years, according to the Greek chronology. Hipparchus, finding

this, concluded that the equinoxes went back only one degree in about 100 years; and how indeed could he establish any other proportion, it, as we must think, he believed the Greek chronology, as their false chronology occasioned his error in fixing that proportion? So that error being now corrected will rectify their chronology; for 11 degrees, at one degree in 72 years, answer to 792 years, which, counted backward from the year of Nabonassar 602, place the Argonautic Expedition about 43 years after the death of Solomon.

6. The longitude of the star Arcturus at the time of the Argonautic Expedition is found by the abovementioned method to have been $13^{\circ} 24' 52''$. Hesiod tells us, that, 60 days after the Winter solstice, it rose in his time just at sun-set. If so, he flourished about 57 years after the Argonautic Expedition, or 100 years after the death of Solomon; that is, in the generation or age next after the Trojan war, and so indeed he himself tells us. Is it possible to conceive that an astronomical calculation of time, agreeing so nicely with certain matter of fact, can be false?

From all these circumstances, says the author, grounded upon the coarse observations of the ancients, we may reckon it certain that the Argonautic Expedition was not earlier than the reign of Solomon: and if these astronomical arguments be added to those taken from the mean length of the reigns of kings, according to the course of nature, from the whole we may safely conclude that it was after the death of Solomon, and most probably about 43 years after it.

Sir Isaac Newton having thus settled these four principal periods, viz. the Return of Sesostris into Egypt after his conquests about 14 years after the death of Solomon, the Argonautic Expedition about 43 years after the death of Solomon, the Destruction of Troy about 76 or 78 years after the death of Solomon, and the Return of the Heraclides into the Peloponnesus about 156 or 158 years after the death of Solomon; he then proceeds to fix some other points of ancient history. Thus far our illustrious Author.

I shall conclude these remarks with an ancient Lunar Eclipse, which, having some things particularly remarkable, merits our notice, and carries us back almost 2000 years.

It is recorded by Ptolemy, from Hipparchus, that on the 22d of September, the year 201 before the Christian æra, the Moon rose eclipsed so much at Alexandria, that the Eclipse must have begun half an hour before the rose.

Mr. Carey puts down this Eclipse in his Chronology as follows, among several other ancient ones recorded by different authors:

Jul. Per. 4513,	Ecl. 2 Per. Calip. 2 An. 54 Hor. 7. P. M.	Nabonassar 547,
Sept. 22.	Alexandr. Dig. ecl. 10. (Ptolem. l. iv. c. 11.	Mefor 16.

Which may be read thus: In the 4513th year of the Julian period, which was the 547th year from Nabonassar, and the 54th year of the second Calippic period, on the 16th day of the month Mefor, which answers to the 22d of September, the Moon was 10 digits eclipsed at Alexandria at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The

The ingenious Mr. Fergufon has beftowed fome pains in accurately defcribing this Eclipse, which I fhall fet before the reader. "Now as our Saviour was born (according to the Dionyfian or vulgar æra of his birth) in the 47th year of the Julian period, it is plain that the 4513th year of that period was the 200th year before the year of Chrift's birth, and confequently 201 years before the year of Chrift 1. And in the year 201, on the 22d of September, it appears that the Moon was full at 26 minutes 28 feconds paft 7 in the evening, in the meridian of Alexandria.

"At that time the Sun's place was Virgo 26° 14', according to our own tables, fo that the Sun was then within 4 degrees of the autumnal equinox, and according to calculation he muft have fet at Alexandria about 5 minutes after 6, and about one degree North of the Weft. The Moon, being full at that time, would have rifen juft at fun-fet about one degree South of the Eaft: if the had been in either of her nodes, and her vifible place not deprefsed by parallax. But her parallaftic deprefion (as appears from her anomaly, viz. 10° 18° nearly) muft have been 55' 17", which exceeded her whole diameter 25' 9"; but then the muft have been elevated 33' 4;" by refraction, which, fubtracted from the parallax, leaves 21' 32" for her vifible or apparent deprefion. And her true latitude was 30° 30" North defcending; which being contrary to her apparent deprefion, and greater than the fame by 8' 58", her true time of rifing muft have been juft about 6 o'clock. Now as the Moon rofe about one degree South of the Eaft at Alexandria, where the vifible horizon is land and not fea, we can hardly imagine her to be lefs than 15 or 20 minutes of time above the true horizon before ſhe was vifible. It appears that this Eclipse, reduced to the time at Alexandria, began at 53 minutes after 5 in the evening, and confequently 7 minutes before the Moon was in the true horizon; to which if we add 20 minutes for the interval between her true rifing and her being vifible, we ſhall have 27 minutes for the time that the Eclipse was begun before the Moon was vifibly rifen. The middle of this Eclipse was at 30 minutes paft 7, when its quantity was almoft 10 digits, and its ending was at 6 minutes paft 9 in the evening. This comes as near to the recorded time of this Eclipse as can be expected after an elapfe upwards of 1980 years."

The following account of this ancient Lunar Eclipse is calculated for the Meridian of Hinckley:

	h.	m.	s.
Beginning,	3	48	45
Middle,	5	25	15
The Moon rifes eclipsed at	6	6	30
The End,	7	1	45

Th. S.

THE SUN

is placed in the center of our system, and dispenses light and heat to all the planets revolving round him. His diameter is about 893,760 miles; and he hath a rotation about his axis in the space of 25 days and 6 hours, and throws off from his body a fine subtle matter that constitutes light, which moves with such velocity that it passes from the Sun to the Earth in 7 or 8 minutes of time. The Sun's motion on his axis is very evident from the spots that frequently appear on his disk, whose motion is very uniform and regular from the Eastern to the Western limb of the Sun; and the motion of the spots are slower towards the Sun's limb, but nearer the center of the disk larger and swifter, and in proportion to a line of fines on each semi-diameter of the disk. Galilæus tells us, in the third dialogue of his System. Mundi, that he was the first who discovered spots in the Sun, in 1610. These spots appear to pass over the disk, sometimes in a curve and sometimes in a strait line, according to the annual motion of the Earth round the Sun; and by this the rotation on his axis was discovered as above, and also that his axis inclines to the orbit of the Earth in an angle of about 82° . By observation, the Sun's apparent diameter is greater in December than in June; therefore the Sun must be proportionably nearer the Earth in Winter than in Summer, in the former of which seasons will be the Perihelion, and in the latter the Aphelion. This is confirmed by the Earth's moving swifter in December than in June. It may be thought by some, that when the Sun is nearest to the Earth, then the season should be the hottest. This is sufficiently known to those who inhabit the Southern part of our globe, it being at that time their Summer; but with us his altitude is then small, and his rays coming through the atmosphere in an oblique direction, also passing through a greater length of it where it is less rare, the rays do not strike us so forcibly.

The *Maculæ Solares*, or spots in the Sun, I observe, appear most in the parts near his equator, and are smaller and less frequent towards the polar parts. They frequently arise and disappear in the middle of the Sun's disk, and undergo various alterations, with regard both to bulk, figure, and density, and are encompassed as it were with atmospheres somewhat rarer and less obscure; but the figure both of the Nuclei and entire *Maculæ* are variable, and commonly subject to great changes, as increasing of bulk, changing of figure, and even quite vanishing sometimes in a few days. Sometimes a large spot is divided into two or more, and at other times several are united in one. Some take notice of *Faculæ*, or bright spots in the disk of the Sun, much more lucid than the rest, as also that the *Maculæ* frequently change into *Faculæ*: but I have never seen any thing like them, excepting little bright specks in the dim clouds which encompass the *Maculæ*, though I have paid some attention to this particular.

OF MERCURY.

The first planet next the Sun, the fountain of light and heat, and center of our system, is Mercury, placed at the distance of 36 millions of miles, and performing his revolution in his orbit in the space of 87 d. 23 h. 13 min. It is but seldom that we see him with the naked eye, because of his nearness to the Sun, being never distant from him more than about 28°, at which time the heavens are so illuminated as to render the discovery of spots on his body, by which his rotation on his axis might be discovered, impracticable. Neither, for the same reason, have we been able to discover the inclination of his axis; so that the length of the day, with the variety of the seasons there, is at present unknown to astronomers. The annual revolution or year to the inhabitants of this planet (for it is the opinion of the learned that the several planets in our solar system are so many worlds furnished with beings of different kinds, as our world or Earth is) is hardly equal to one quarter of ours; but in the situation they are placed, being almost three times nearer the Sun than we are, his face must appear three times bigger, and his light and heat almost nine times greater than with us. Mr. Azout pretends to prove that, though Mercury be so near the Sun, his light there is not capable of burning any object. But Sir Isaac Newton makes the heat of Mercury so great as to be seven times as much as the heat of our summer sun, which, he found by experiments designedly made with the thermoscope, is enough to make water boil; and therefore, if bodies will not be there enkindled by such a degree of heat, it must be because their degree of density is proportionably greater than of such kind of bodies on our Earth. There are many things which tend to increase or diminish heat in a very considerable degree, as we may observe on this our Earth; therefore, if Infinite Wisdom has not made the provisions, we may conclude that this planet is not habitable by such creatures as live on our Earth: but the bodies of animals and vegetables there may be so constructed as to require that very degree of heat to support them in life, which would destroy beings of another texture. Through our telescopes he emits a sparkling strong light, and shews various phases in the different parts of his orbit like our Moon.

The inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,	6	54	0
Daily mean motion in the ecliptic,	4	5	32
Place of aphelion, the perihelion opposite ♄,	13	48	0
Place of the ascending node, descending opposite ♄,	15	59	0
Greatest apparent diameter,		11	48
Least apparent diameter,		4	4

To an eye placed in Mercury, and looking towards the Sun, the solar spots will appear to traverse his disk from East to West, and sometimes their path will appear elliptical, bending one way and sometimes another; and the whole variety of this appearance will be exhibited in the space of one revolution round the Sun: but these spots will be almost continually in a right line, because Mercury never much declines from the plane of the Sun's equator.

The:

The phenomena of the other five planets above Mercury will be much the same as to an eye at the Earth; so that Venus and our Earth, when in opposition to the Sun, will shine with a full orb, and consequently afford a great light at night to this planet; but the superior planets will not afford him so much light as they do us.

The Sun's place, as also those of the planets and comets, may be found the same way, and after the same manner, in Mercury, and will appear as they do to us on the Earth. Mercury sometimes passes over the Sun's disk in the form of a round black spot, which is well worthy the attention of Astronomers, though not capable of affording such advantages as those of Venus; of which more will be said under that head. And as the present year afford us an opportunity, I shall give a calculation of the approaching transit for Hinckley.

1782, Nov. 12, in the afternoon.

Beginning, apparent time,	h.	2	46	30
Middle of the transit,		3	28	30
End,		4	10	30
Distance from the Sun's center,		15	28	North.

Fig. 6. is a representation of this transit. The line A B is the path of Mercury on the Sun's disk, the beginning at A and the end at B.

The following is a list of Mercury's transits over the Sun to the end of the present century.

1786, May 3.

Time of conjunction,	h.	18	52	"
Distance from the Sun's center,		12	42	North.

1789, November 5.

Time of conjunction,	h.	3	48	"
Distance from the Sun's center,		7	20	South.

1799, May 7.

Time of conjunction,	h.	2	29	"
Distance from the Sun's center,		4	12	South.

The

V E N U S.

The Transit of VENUS over the SUN, June 6, 1761.

This curious and uncommon appearance had been predicted by the learned Dr. Halley, and recommended to the attention of Astronomers as the most likely means to find out the distance of the Sun from the Earth. In the Philosophical Transactions N^o 348, he has given us an accurate method, by observations made of this curious phenomenon, to determine the Sun's distance from the Earth, true to the 500th part of it, and consequently the Sun's parallax to a very great exactness. No phenomenon in the heavens was perhaps ever expected with more impatience, or observed with greater care; for before this there is no observation of the kind on record; nay, so far from it, that we are told such an appearance was never beheld by mortal eye but once, and that by our countryman the ingenious Mr. Horrox, who, in the year 1639, had the pleasure of beholding that most delightful object; but, since his time, the science has been so much improved, as to enable the diligent Astronomer to announce to the world their future appearances.

Having prepared and adjusted every thing for this purpose in the best manner possible, I made the following observation.

The first contact of Venus with the Sun, being before sunrise, could not be observed in these parts. As soon as the Sun appeared above the horizon, I perceived that Venus was advanced upon the Sun's disk in the form of a round black spot, and, after the Sun had gained a little altitude, began to make a very distinct appearance; frequent interposition of clouds for some time, but clear air afterwards. The emersion was observed as follows:

Began to emerge at,	apparent or solar time,	^{h.} 8	^{i.} 13	^{s.} 22
Venus made her total emersion at		8	31	28
From the time the first part of her orb began to emerge till the whole passed,		18		6
The apparent diameter of Venus upon the Sun,				57½

Fig. 7. is a representation of this transit; and the line AB shews the path of the planet over the Sun's disk, the beginning at A, and the end at B.

The Historian of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1761, gives us for the result of the observations made by the French the parallax of the Sun 9½". This, says he, makes the distance of the Sun from our Earth about a tenth part greater than it was before thought to be; 33 millions of leagues, whereas it was before computed about 30 millions. Mr. Short, taking the medium of a great number of observations of the Transit of Venus over the Sun, calculates the parallax of the Sun, at his mean distance, to be about 8.65": this sets the Sun at a still greater distance. The distances of all the planets from the Sun must be increased in the same proportion as the distance of the Earth is found greater than it was before supposed to be.

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The Transit of VENUS over the SUN, June 3, 1769.

The former part of the day was very unpromising, but towards the evening presented a more favourable opportunity than might be expected, considering the Sun's low altitude, and the tremulous motion of vapours near the horizon, &c. I made the following observation:

June 3, 1769, Venus's first contact,	apparent time,	^h	^m	^s
Totally in the disk,	7	5	55	
From the time of the first contact until totally in the disk,		7	24	59
The apparent diameter of Venus upon the Sun,			18	4
				58

A representation of this transit is given in fig. 8. AB is a line passing through the Sun's center parallel to the horizon; C the place of Venus at the time of the first external contact, which began near the vertical point of the limb; D the apparent position of Venus at her first internal contact, and E at sunsetting. The other particulars, being nearly the same as the transit of 1761, need not be here repeated. One thing I shall just mention; the ecliptic varying its position in respect to the vertical circle makes transits appear in a curve line.

Some Astronomers think they have observed a satellite belonging to this planet, and the reason we do not frequently see it is owing perhaps to the unsuitness of its surface to reflect the light so far.

A. D. 1672 and 1686, Cassini, with a telescope of 34 feet, believes he saw a satellite moving round this planet, and distant about three-fifths of Venus's diameter; it had the same phasis with Venus, but was without any well-designed form, and its diameter scarce exceeded one-fourth of that of Venus. Dr. Gregory thinks it more than probable that this was a satellite, and supposes the reason why it is not usually seen to be the unsuitness of its surface to reflect the rays of light, as is the case of the spots in the Moon, of which if the whole disk of the Moon were composed, he thinks that the planet could not be seen in Venus. Astron. &c. Geom. p. 472. Notwithstanding what has been advanced by former Astronomers on this subject, I shall make it at least very probable that there is none; for, having had the opportunity of observing two transits of Venus with attention to this very article, I could not perceive any thing like a satellite during the whole observation of these transits: if there had been one even of much less magnitude than here described, it must have appeared very distinct on the solar disk. The only thing that may be said to the contrary is, that during the transit it might be between Venus and the Sun, or immersed in her shadow. That it should continue in either of these places during the whole time of the transit, I think very improbable; but that it should be so during two transits, we can hardly suppose even a probability.

The distance of the planets, deduced from the late transit of Venus in June 1761, in English miles.

Mercury	36,841,468
Venus,	68,891,406
Earth,	95,173,000.

Mars,

Mars,	145,014,148
Jupiter,	494,990,976
Saturn,	907,956,130

Having given the calculation in miles, which with some may give but a faint idea of these great distances; I shall endeavour to make it as intelligible as I can, by giving the measures in time. We will therefore suppose a body projected from the Sun should continue to fly with unabated velocity at the rate of 480 miles every hour (which is much about the swiftness of a cannon-ball) it would reach the orbit of

	years.	days.
Mercury in	8	276
Venus,	16	136
Earth,	22	226
Mars,	34	165
Jupiter,	117	237
Saturn,	215	287

According to the fore-mentioned distances, the Sun's diameter is 892,760 miles; he is 1,410,200 times as big as the Earth; Mercury's diameter 3100; Venus 9360; Earth 7,970; Mars 5150; Jupiter 94,100; Saturn 77,990 English miles.

The hourly motion of the planets in their orbits in miles,

Mercury,	109,699
Venus,	80,295
Earth,	68,243
Mars,	55,287
Jupiter,	29,083
Saturn,	22,101

The periodical revolution of Venus is 224 days 16 hours 49 minutes, and she is observed to turn upon her axis in 23 hours. The inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic $3^{\circ} 24'$; her daily mean motion in the ecliptic $1^{\circ} 36' 8''$; greatest apparent diameter $1' 5'' 58''$; least apparent diameter $9'' 34'$; the place of aphelion $\approx 7^{\circ} 38'$; the perihelion, opposite the place of the ascending node, $\approx 14^{\circ} 35'$; the descending node, opposite the greatest elongation of Venus, is about 48° . Venus and Mercury appearing through the telescope sometimes horned and sometimes gibbous, like the Moon, is a proof of their going round the Sun in orbits within the Earth's orbits; on which account they are called Inferior Planets. Venus is about six times nearer us at her inferior conjunction, when on this side the Sun next us, than at her superior conjunction beyond the Sun; she consequently must appear much bigger in the former situation than in the latter, for though at her inferior conjunction she shews but a small part of her disk, and looks through the telescope like a Moon three days old; yet, on account of her nearness, that small part contains a greater area of light than the whole disk does when at her greatest distance beyond the Sun. When she is in that part of her orbit which is West of the Sun, she rises in the morning before him, and is called the Morning-star; and when she is on the East

side of the Sun, she sets in the evening after him, and is then the Evening-star. To make these things more intelligible, fig. 9. is a delineation of the Solar system according to the above observations, with the orbits that compose our Solar system, and also those Comets whose periods are discovered.

Great and amazing as this our solar system may appear, yet this Sun with all its attendant planets, &c. admirably contrived and adapted, and every way full of magnificence, shewing the impresses of the Divine Hand, is but a very little part of the universe; for, when we are acquainted with this subject, it will furnish us with speculations incomparably more enlarged and amazing.

Venus may be observed in the day-time; of which, I shall give an example or two.

1767, December 3, in the morning.

Venus came to the meridian at,	h.	18	32
Her apparent altitude at that time being,	27	48	55

1767, December 9, in the morning.

Venus came to the meridian at,	h.	7	30
Her apparent altitude at that time being,	27	10	15

1771, Jan. 6, I observed Venus after Sun-setting. Being near her conjunction with the Sun, she appeared a slender fine crescent; and, being near the horizon, the vapours appeared on her limb like waves, her conjunction with the Sun being Jan. 9, at the second hour.

1777, March 31, I observed Venus in the Pleiades at the tenth hour: she seemed to have hardly reached the center of them at that time; most of the small telescopic stars were invisible by her great light.

In this planet the Sun will appear almost twice as big as he does to us; his face, and consequently his light and heat, must be almost four times greater. They who observe the heavens there will observe four planets above them, viz. the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; and one below, viz. Mercury. When our Earth is in opposition to the Sun, it will shine in the night with a full face and very bright; and Mercury will accompany the Sun, and be seen as a morning and evening star, as Venus does to us.

As the reader may be desirous to know when this planet will again transit the Sun, I shall give a small list of their future appearances, calculated for the meridian of Hinckley.

1774, December 8, Time of conjunction,	h.	4	"
Distance from the Sun's center,	3	3	North.
1996, June 10, Time of conjunction,	h.	2	8
Distance from the Sun's center,	13	36	South.
			2004,

2004, June 7,	Time of conjunction,	h. 19	13	"
	Distance from the Sun's center,		6	22 North.
2109, Dec. 13,	Time of conjunction,	h. 2	51	"
	Distance from the Sun's center,		14	36 North.
2117, Dec. 10,	Time of conjunction,	h. 15	58	"
	Distance from the Sun's center,		10	5 South.

OF THE EARTH AND MOON.

OUR probationary planet the Earth, on which we live, together with her satellite the Moon, performs her revolution in her orbit round the Sun, at the distance of 95 millions of miles from the Sun, in the space of 365 d. 5 h. 49 min. which is the length of the solar year. The Earth moving round her orbit produces the several seasons of the year, as Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. And as the Earth revolves from West to East like the rest of the planets, the Sun will appear to have an annual motion the same way, and in the same track, but in the opposite point; for, when the Earth is in φ , at which time our Spring begins, the Sun will appear in the opposite point, viz. Aries; and so of all the other, as she passes in her annual revolution round the Sun. As I have just observed, the length of a solar year is 365^d 5^h 49^m; but as we in our Julian calendar, to avoid fractions, have accounted it 365 d. 6 h. which is 11 minutes too much; these 11 minutes, in about 134 years amount to one whole day which day being retained must make the Sun appear to recede one day back in the calendar in that time. At the time of the general council of Nice, in the year of our Lord 325, the vernal equinox happened about the 21st of March, and must in 134 years happen on the 20th, and so on. In the present age, the equinox was gone back to the 10th of March, viz. 11 days from its former place at the time of the said council, and would in time have retreated through the whole calendar, and thereby have thrown all the moveable feasts into the greatest confusion. To remove this inconvenience, as also those of commerce, &c. the legislative power, by an act passed in 1752, threw out the 11 additional days, by calling the 3^d of September the 14th, in order to bring the equinox to the place it was at at the time when that council was held; and, to keep it fixed there, ordered that the several years of our Lord 1800, 1500, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth year of our Lord which shall happen in time to come (except only every four hundredth year of our Lord, whereof the year of our Lord 2000 shall be the first) shall not be esteemed or taken for Bissextile or Leap years, but shall be taken to be common years consisting of 365 days and no more; and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other four hundredth year of our Lord from the said year of our Lord 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord which by the present supputation are esteemed and taken to be Bissextile or Leap years, shall consist of 366 days, in the same sort and manner as is now used with respect to every fourth year of our Lord.

Cur :

Our times and seasons now correspond with those at the calling of the first Christian council, when the affairs of the church were settled by order of the emperor Constantine the Great, in the year of Christ 325. This correction does not entirely remove the error, for the cardinal points still anticipate near two hours in every 400 Gregorian years: but this defect is quite inconsiderable, for it does not amount to above a day in 5000 years. Phil. Trans. No 495.

I shall now bestow a few words on the figure and magnitude of this our Earth, the knowledge of which we may suppose was gradually attained with long observation; for we may imagine that in the first ages men travelled from one place to another chiefly by the information which the inhabitants of each country gave them, and directed their course by the mountains and other fixed objects. In this manner did mankind make but slow progress on the face of the Earth, without knowing its figure or bounds; however, we may suppose it could not be long before they observed that though almost all the stars turned round them, yet that some of them in that part of the heavens which we now call the polar parts remained nearly in the same situation, and consequently might serve them as sure guides whenever they happen to lose sight of their land-marks; and also every day at noon the Sun, when in his greatest elevation, stood directly opposite to the place of these stars. This is that imaginary line in the heavens called the Meridian, which might serve as a fixed rule to direct them when they were going to the North or South; and likewise they needed but to know what angle any place formed with the meridian, to enable them to direct their course to the traveller under the meridian. The greatest and least elevations of the stars would vary as they moved to the North or South; and thus they would know that the surface of the Earth was a curve, and not a plane as they before imagined; and if we add to this, that to a traveller in an East or West direction, though they observed no variation in the elevation of the stars, yet there was a difference in time. They might then conclude the Earth to be spherical, and readily call it a globe, like that of the Sun and Moon, and so might reckon it among the other stars; and they perceived that all the motion which they gave the stars would be saved, if the Earth performed a revolution upon her axis in 24 hours, directed to that immoveable point that they had observed in the heavens, and that this at once explained the motion of the stars. When this idea was formed, men of genius readily adopted it: they also observed, that though the Sun in his greatest elevation every day at noon passed in the plane of the meridian, yet he did not always pass at the same distance from the same stars; and therefore could no longer suppose the Sun fixed with regard to the stars, as they observed that he advanced in a circular zone, and appeared to pass one degree of it every day, and to have gone through the whole zone in the space of a year, and to have returned to his first station over against the same stars: they then concluded that either the Sun itself must shift his place in the heavens and describe a circle round the Earth, or the Earth must pass in the same direction round the Sun; and were therefore induced to give the Earth this motion round the Sun which the Sun appeared to have round the Earth. They also discovered certain stars, which they observed did not always keep the same distances, which they called Wandering stars, as they called the other Fixed stars.

They

They had discovered five stars of this kind, called planets, viz. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn; and found that their motion, to be regular and uniform, must be performed round the Sun, and not round the Earth; and that the Earth, by making its revolution round the Sun, must be between Venus and Mars. The Sun, an immense globe of fire, was placed by them in the center of the system, without any other motion than that round his own axis, which was not discovered till a long time after by the spots on his disk.

The Earth, being thus reckoned among the number of the planets, was obliged to move like the rest round the Sun; and the sole prerogative reserved to her was to have a planet to attend her, which performs its revolution round her every month.

The system revived by Copernicus in later ages was well known to early antiquity. Many probable reasons might have induced the ancients to assign to the Earth this motion rather than to the Sun; but the strongest reasons were not found out till our days, which are now so cogent that they leave us no power to suspend our determination.

Aristotle, in his Second book *De Cælo*, affirms that the circumference of the Earth is 400,000 furlongs; Cleomedes, book I. reckons it to be 300,000; Eratosthenes, according to Strabo, Vitruvius, Pliny, and Censorinus, would have the whole compass of the Earth to contain 252,000 furlongs; to which number Hipparchus, as Pliny testifies, added very near 25,000 more. These are the accounts which the ancients have left us, which differ too widely from each other to lay stress upon them; but, had they been more consistent, the length of the mile and stadium which they used in those days is uncertain; but what I have said may serve to shew of what advantage it was thought in all ages.

Having given a sketch of the progress which the ancients made in the knowledge of this our Earth, with the surrounding heavens, I come now more precisely to determine its figure and magnitude, from the more exact observations of the present age. But how are we to measure a body whose bulk is so disproportioned to our organs? Our eyes can command but the smallest parts at once; our hands can grasp but atoms: but man possesses something with which the whole mass of matter is not to be compared; that mind, by whose will bodies are moved, and by whose sagacity their properties are discerned. This mind even dared to attempt to measure the vast body of the Earth. A much easier undertaking had before appeared rash and impious to one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity. Pliny, speaking of the catalogue of stars which Hipparchus attempted to make, calls it *rem Deo improbam* — a difficult task for a Deity. But experience shews that the human understanding can get over greater difficulties. Therefore a more just idea of the Divinity than the ancients had of him forbids all comparison.

I come now to describe the methods used by the moderns; which is, to observe the zenith distances of the stars at two places under the same meridian, in order to discover the true measure of a degree. The stars by whose assistance we measure the Earth should be as near the zenith as possible, to avoid refraction, which towards the horizon is great, and liable to variations. The distance between the two
places

places is then to be measured by the pole or chain, if it be a plane; but, in case of interruptions, a chain of triangles may be formed to the right and left, terminating in the two extremities of the distance required. Thus have we the length of an arch of the meridian on the Earth's surface. If the angle is but of one degree, the measure will be the same; and if more or less, we know in proportion the quantity. By these methods the true quantity of a degree has been very accurately determined; for our countryman Mr. Norwood found, by measuring from London to York, in the year 1655, that one degree upon the Earth's surface contained $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Mons. Cassini's measures agree with them to almost a nicety. Cassini's were made, by the French king's command, at great distances, with the greatest accuracy; which he divided into two arches, the one of $6\frac{1}{2}$ from Paris, to the South extremity of the kingdom; the other of $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Paris, to the North, being the whole meridian of France. According to these observations, the Earth's circumference is 25,020 miles, and its diameter, 7,970 miles. Having described the bulk or magnitude of this our planetary world, with which we are so closely connected, I come next to consider its figure, which has been hitherto supposed to be that of a globe or sphere, and which we find to be nearly so, namely spheroidal, being a little flat towards the poles, and shaped like an orange, which has been confirmed by experiments or gravity; but then it was supposed that the centrifugal force would lessen the pressure of gravity, as it is nearer to the Equator. Therefore Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Huygens went so far in their calculations, as to compare the quantity of the centrifugal force under the equator, which was the 289th part of gravity; that is, every body under the equator lost the 289th part of its weight. According to Sir Isaac Newton, the diameter of the equator must exceed the axis of the Earth the 230th part of its length, that is, about 34 miles. If ever the Earth was in a fluid state, its revolution round its axis must necessarily make it put on such a figure, because near the equatorial parts must needs be the greatest centrifugal force, and consequently there the fluid would rise and swell most; and that it should be so now, seems necessary, to keep the sea in the equinoctial regions from overflowing the Earth thereabouts. Experiments also, made on pendulums which require different lengths to swing seconds, here and at the equator, prove the same thing; for when the pendulum of a clock departs in its motion from the perpendicular, the force which brings it back again is gravity; and this is done quicker or slower in proportion to the greater or less degree of gravity. The orbit of the Earth, or of any planet, is the curve that it describes in its revolution round its central body; thus the orbit of the Earth in its annual course is the ecliptick. Kepler supposed this orbit to be a perfect circle; but he proves it to be an ellipsis, the remotest end of whose transverse, or longer diameter, is eight degrees distant from the first star in Aries, and having the Sun in one of its focal points.

The orbit of the Earth not being perfectly circular, but a little elliptical, the Sun will be nearer the Earth at one time of the year than at another, and the Earth will move faster and slower, and will pass over one half of her orbit in less time than the other; for, from the autumnal equinox, September 23, to the vernal equinox, March 20, is eight days less than from Spring to Autumn again; and

and so many days is our Summer half year longer when the Sun is farther off, than our Winter half when the Sun is nearer.

EXAMPLE.

	days.		days.
In March,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	In September,	7
April,	30	October,	31
May,	31	November,	30
June,	30	December,	31
July,	31	January,	31
August,	31	February,	28
	<hr/>	March,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	186 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/>
	178 $\frac{1}{2}$		178 $\frac{1}{2}$

The difference 8 days.

To make these things more easy, let the ellipsis, fig. 10. represent the orbit of the Earth (or any other planet, as they all move in elliptical orbits). A is the place of the Earth at the time of the Perihelion, when the Sun is nearest to the Earth, which in the present age is on the 30th of December. The Sun is represented in the focus of the ellipsis at E. It is observable that the Earth and planets describe equal areas, or triangular spaces, in equal times; therefore, supposing the triangular spaces ABE, BCE, and CDE, equal, it is plain, from a bare inspection, that the Earth's motion must be swiftest in describing the curve from A to B, and must gradually decrease in passing from B to C; and still decreasing till it arrives at D, where, being at its greatest distance from the Sun, the motion is slowest. This in the present age is on the 30th of June, and is called the Aphelion, or greatest distance from the Sun. As I have just observed, the Earth, in passing from A to BCD, is continually retarded in its orbit; so in its passage from D to A, in the other half of its orbit, it is continually accelerated. The distance from E, the focus of the ellipsis, where the Sun is placed, to the center of the ellipsis between the two focuses, is called the Eccentricity, and is different in the orbits of the different planets; and in all of them is so little, that in small schemes it is needless, and almost impossible, to represent their orbits; but, in the orbits of comets, the eccentricity is very considerable, their orbits being very long ellipses, and the focuses at vast distances from each other. If the Earth had no inclination of its axis to the plane of its orbit, the days and nights would be equal throughout the year; but, having an inclination of 23° 28', the Sun is made sometimes to visit the Northern and at other times the Southern parts, and so produces all the variety of seasons we enjoy. The Earth's diurnal motion in the ecliptic is 59' 8". The Earth is encompassed with an atmosphere, up into which the vapours are carried; where being condensed, they furnish us with clouds, rain, &c. and also are, by reflecting light, the cause of the morning and evening twilight, and also of the brightness of the sky. The height of the atmosphere is commonly estimated at about 45 miles.

F f

T H E

THE MOON.

THE Moon respects the Earth for her center of motion; and, being a secondary planet, her globe with her orbit are, as it were, carried round the Sun with our Earth. In every revolution she turns once upon her own axis, and the same face is always presented to our view. The Moon goes through her orbit, with respect to the fixed stars, in 27 d. 7 h. 43 min. at a mean rate; but with regard to the Sun, a lunation is 29 d. 12 h. 44 min. The Moon's orbit does not always remain the same, but is dilated in Winter, and contracted in Summer; the greatest difference being about $22\frac{1}{4}$ minutes. The Moon will be later every time in coming to her conjunction or opposition with the Sun from December till June, and sooner from June to December. The Moon's orbit is elliptical, and the Earth is in one of its focal points, and has the same kind of influence as I observed the Sun's attraction had on the motion of the Earth; so that the Moon's motion must be continually accelerated whilst she is passing from her apogee to her perigee, and as gradually retarded in moving from her perigee to her apogee. The Moon's mean distance from the Earth is 240,000 miles, and her diameter about 2,175 miles. By the light and shadow of the Sun upon her, it is evident that she has day and night in the space of one month. Her axis inclines to the plane of her orbit in an angle of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the perpendicular. That the Moon has mountains and deep valleys, is evident from the unevenness of her surface, which are plainly to be seen with the telescope. The Earth and Moon are mutually Moons to one another. When they are New Moon to us, we are Full Moon to them. The magnitude, light, and heat of the Sun are nearly the same as with us on the Earth.

M A R S.

I come now to the superior planets, MARS, JUPITER, and SATURN. They are so called because they move in orbits round the Sun, which are larger than that of our Earth, and so are above us with regard to the Sun, and can never come between the Earth and Sun. The orbit of Mars is between the Earth and Jupiter, and he makes his revolution round the Sun in the space of 1 year, 321 days, 23 hours, and 27 minutes, at the distance of 145 millions of miles. His diameter is about 5,150 miles, and he has a rotation upon his axis, as appears from the spots on his body, in 24 h. 40 min.; and in Mars we can discern a great similitude with the Earth in its opacity and spots, and being encompassed with an atmosphere, which, together with the planet itself, reflects a glaring red light. This planet, as well as the rest, borrows its light from the Sun, and has its increase and decrease like

like the Moon; and I have observed it almost bisected in his quadratures with the Sun, but never horned, which is a proof that his orbit circumscribes ours and is wholly beyond it; but I have not observed any satellite or Moon belonging to this planet, nor have I heard of others making such a discovery; so that, if there are any, they are small, or reflect too weak a light to make them visible at a great distance. The axis of this planet is nearly at right angles to the plane of his orbit, as appears from the revolution of the spots on his surface; therefore he hath a perpetual equinox. The belts or swaths in Mars probably owe their origin to heat and cold, in the same manner as the clouds in our atmosphere in Mars. The Sun's diameter is but little more than half what it appears on our Earth; consequently his light and heat is not half so great as it is here. To the observers of the heavens in Mars, the Earth will be their morning and evening star by turns, just as Venus is here. Mr. Flamsteed and Cassini found the parallax of Mars to be about 25 seconds, and thence concluded the Sun's parallax was about 10 seconds.

The inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,	1	52	0
The daily mean motion in the ecliptic,		31	27
Place of aphelion, perihelion opposite,	m 1	56	0
Place of ascending node, descending opposite,	8 18	6	0
Greatest apparent diameter,		20	50
Least apparent diameter,		2	46

J U P I T E R.

OUR next superior planet is Jupiter, who performs his revolution round the Sun in 11 years, 314 days, and 12 hours, at the distance of 494 millions of miles. And here I shall bestow a few words in relating the discoveries that we make there with our glasses, although at so great a distance from us; for without them we could say very little more than what I have just mentioned; and for this I hope I need not make any apology, especially as they present us with such a very noble and entertaining scene of the great Creator's glory. For here we discover that Jupiter is attended with a grand retinue of moons, or secondary planets, revolving round him, and administering their light and kind influence; an admirable provision, he being 5 times further from the Sun than the Earth is; therefore the solar diameter is but about a fifth of what it appears to us, and his light and heat must consequently be 25 times less than ours. On the body of Jupiter I find great variation in the belts, they being sometimes more in number, sometimes fewer, as also broader and narrower: sometimes also they are darker, and at other times only like a mist. A drawing of Jupiter's belts, as they appeared Aug. 13, 1772, at 10^h 30' 0", is given in fig. 11. These belts, as I observed, are variable, and may perhaps be owing to vapours and clouds in his atmosphere, as on our

Earth

Earth

Earth these belts are commonly parallel to and near his equator; and by the spots that appear in his belts and on his body, his rotation on his axis is discovered to be in 9 hours and 56 minutes. The superior planets are much nearer to the Earth when in opposition to the Sun than in any other part of their orbit: however, this nearest distance of Jupiter is about 400 millions of miles from our Earth, a distance so great, that this planet, though of the largest magnitude (his diameter being 94,100 miles, so that he is in bulk 1000 times bigger than our Earth), is at this distance reduced to the appearance of a bright star in the heavens. Being at so great a distance from the Sun, he hath four satellites, or moons, to enlighten him, as our Earth, which is nearer, hath one. Their distances from Jupiter, in semidiameters of his body, are as follows:

The distance of the First,	5,697	in minutes and seconds of a degree is	1' 51"
Second,	9,017		2 56
Third,	14,384		4 42
Fourth,	25,266		8 16

Their periodical revolutions about Jupiter with regard to the fixed stars are,

	d.	h.		
First,	1	18	27	34
Second,	3	13	13	42
Third,	7	3	42	36
Fourth,	16	16	32	9

The revolution of these planets about Jupiter with regard to the Sun is,

	d.	h.		
First,	1	18	28	36
Second,	3	13	17	54
Third,	7	3	59	36
Fourth,	16	18	5	13

The magnitudes of these planets of Jupiter are large, and I judge may be nearly as follows. The third is the largest of them all, and may be about the bigness of Venus. The first is the next in size, though somewhat less than the former, and may be about the bigness of the Earth. The second is a little less than the first, and may be about the bigness of Mars. The fourth is the least, and may perhaps be not much bigger than Mercury. Some Astronomers make the bulk of these secondary planets much greater; for the most ingenious Mr. Huygens concludes, from their shades upon Jupiter's disk, that there is not any of them less than our Earth. If we consider the vast bulk of Jupiter himself, and his grand retinue of secondary planets, which we have supposed to be at least equal to all the primary planets between himself and the Sun, so that he is furnished with a compleat system of his own, and attendant satellites or moons exhibiting the same phasis and figures that our Moon shews us in the various parts of her revolution; what a variety of scenes must be perpetually exhibited in the heavens to an eye placed in that planet! These amazing acts and indulgent provisions justly proclaim it a work worthy the great Creator.

The satellites of Jupiter, which were wholly unknown to the ancients, were first discovered by Galilæo on the 7th of January, 1610. The eclipses of these satellites are very frequent, and of great use on this our Earth, by enabling the mariner to find his longitude, and is frequently used both by sea and land.

Example.

Example 1. The emerſion of Jupiter's firſt ſatellites at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, by calculation,

	h.		
1770, July 13,	9	5	7
By obſervation at Hinckley,	9	0	2
Difference of meridian	0	5	5

West.

Example 2. The emerſion of Jupiter's firſt ſatellites at Greenwich, by calculation.

	h.		
1770, Aug. 5,	9	19	9
By obſervation at Hinckley,	9	13	45
Difference of meridian	0	5	24

West.

Example 3. The ~~emerſion~~ emerſion of Jupiter's firſt ſatellites at Greenwich, by calculation.

	h.		
1774, Oct. 5.	10	14	5
By obſervation at Hinckley,	10	8	35
Difference of meridian	0	5	30

West.

Theſe ſeveral planets, while they are gradually entering the penumbra or imperfect ſhadow of Jupiter, or emerging from it in their eclipſes diſtinct from their durations within the total ſhadow itſelf, are from obſervation nearly as follow, though they admit of ſome variety at different times:

Firſt,	1	10
Second,	2	20
Third,	3	40
Fourth,	5	30

Theſe eclipſes of our Moon, which we call total, are not ſtrictly ſuch; but the eclipſes of Jupiter's planets are every one ſtrictly total, they going very deep into the total ſhadow of Jupiter in every one of their eclipſes, except the fourth about its greateſt latitude, which cannot then come into his ſhadow for a conſiderable time.

The mean duration of the total eclipſes of Jupiter's planets, when they are not far from their nodes and deſcribe diameters over Jupiter's ſhadow, are as follows:

	h.	
Firſt,	2	12
Second,	2	49
Third,	3	32
Fourth,	4	46

The

The durations of these planets, while they are under occultations by the body of Jupiter either on this or the other side, when they are not far remote from their nodes, and describe diameters over Jupiter's body, are as follows:

	h.
First,	2 18
Second,	2 56
Third,	3 40
Fourth,	4 54

As to the motion of these planets, that of the second is by far the most uneven and irregular of them all; for sometimes its motion will be considerably accelerated or retarded, which I suppose arises chiefly from their mutual attraction or gravitation upon each other, as has been observed of the Sun, Moon, and planets. The motion of the other three planets is more regular, though not entirely free from such inequalities. That the secondaries of Jupiter have a rotation on their axis, I cannot positively affirm; but think it probable, from the great variety in their brightness, which may be more or less obscured by spots on their disk. Though these planets revolve about Jupiter's center in orbits concentric to Jupiter; yet to us on the Earth they appear to move backward and forward along those diameters of their several orbits, and their apparent distances will be the sine of the angles of their real motion from or to Jupiter's center.

I shall now take notice of a remarkable discovery made by means of the satellites of Jupiter; and that is, the motion or progression of light; for light requires time to pass from one place to another, and does it not in an instant, but is of all motions the quickest. Mr. Reaumur has demonstrated, from the observations of the immersions and emersions of the satellites of Jupiter, that light requires the time of one second to move the space of 3000 leagues, or 9000 miles, which is near the Earth's diameter, as may be seen in the *Journal des Sçavans*, 1676; *Phil. Trans.* No 136; or Sir Isaac Newton's *Philos. Nat. Math. lib. 1. Schol. prop. 96.* where it is asserted that light requires about ten minutes of time to come from the Sun to the Earth; and it is most evident, without this allowance for the time spent in light's motion, the appearances of the satellites, eclipses, and emersions, are not to be explained by any eccentricity or other hypothesis. Sir Isaac Newton observes, that light is propagated in time, and supposes about ten minutes to be taken up in its passage from the Sun to us; but in his *Optics* he determines this matter more accurately. Reaumur first, and after him others, had observed that the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites happen about 7 or 8 minutes sooner than they ought to do by the tables, when the Earth is interposed between the Sun and that planet; but as much later when the Earth is beyond the Sun in respect of Jupiter: the reason of which is, that the light of the satellites hath farther to go in the latter case than in the former, by the diameter of the Earth's orbit. Mr. Huygens hath proved, in his *Cosmotheoros*, that a bullet discharged from the mouth of a cannon, and not abating of its first velocity, would be 25 years before it reached the Sun. Now the *via percurfa* being the same in both, the velocities will be reciprocally as the times; that is, the velocity of light to that of a cannon-bullet persisting in its greatest swiftness

swiftness will be as 25 years to 10 minutes, or as 1,314,700 is to 1 nearly; so that the motion of light is above a million of times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, a rapidity of motion so great that it cannot be easily conceived by us.

Though Jupiter is the greatest of the planets, yet his revolution about his axis is the swiftest. His polar axis is observed to be shorter than his equatorial diameter, and Sir Isaac Newton determines the difference to be as 8 to 9; so that his figure is a spheroid, and the swiftness of his rotation occasions this spheroidism to be more sensible than that of any other of the planets. Jupiter appears very illustrious, and almost as large as Venus, but is not altogether so bright. If we take off his resplendent rays by viewing him through a small pin-hole, we shall find his real apparent diameter very small. The axis of this planet inclines but very little to the plane of his orbit; therefore they will enjoy, as they do in Mars, a perpetual equinox over the whole globe throughout the year, which is almost 12 of ours. Their days and nights are but short, being about 5 hours each. The four satellites, or moons, must make a very pleasing appearance to the inhabitants of Jupiter, in their various aspects and revolutions, with their frequent eclipses; and by the variety of latitude and perpetual changes of it, all parts of that vast planet will have their due share in all the light and kindly services, and seldom or never be deprived of them. The astronomers there will never see Mercury, Venus, the Earth, nor perhaps Mars, unless in their horizon, sometimes at the beginning and end of their twilight; for, being at so great a distance, they will appear to accompany the Sun, and rise and set almost at the same time with him. Nor will they perhaps be able to know there are such worlds in existence; for, being at so great a distance from them, and their diameters small, together with their nearness to the Sun, they will be as it were wholly absorbed and lost in the solar rays. But Saturn, when in opposition to the Sun, will, with his ring and grand retinue of planets, make a fine appearance, Jupiter at that time being above 400,000,000 miles nearer than we on the Earth; but at the time of Saturn's conjunction with the Sun, he will be wholly obscured and lost to them for a considerable time; and for some before and after, he will appear very obscure and small, as is plain from a bare view of the Solar System, fig. 9, where these two planets are delineated at their greatest distance from each other.

The inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,
Daily mean motion in the ecliptic,
The place of aphelion,
The place of the ascending node,
Greatest apparent diameter,
Least apparent diameter,

°	1	26	0
'	0	4	59
"	11	15	0
ss	8	45	0
		24	12
		14	36

SATURN.

S A T U R N.

IN the remote boundaries of our system, at the distance of 907 millions of miles from the Sun, Saturn makes his periodical revolution in 29 years, 174 days, and 6 hours; his diameter is 77,990 miles; so that he is 600 times bigger than the Earth. By reason of his vast distance from us, we have not been able to discover whether this planet revolves upon his axis; but I think it very probable, as we observe it in so many of the heavenly bodies. However, as we have not ocular demonstration of this particular, I shall take notice of those that are so with the telescope; for, at this great distance from the Sun, some provision seems necessary, as the Sun's diameter is there but the tenth of what it appears to us on the Earth, consequently his light and heat 100 times less. And here the great Creator has made such admirable provision for remedying Saturn's great distance from the Sun as must strike every one that views it with astonishment; for here we discover an amazing ring encompassing him on every side, but no where touching his body. The breadth of the ring is about 21,000 miles, and the distance of it from Saturn on every part is much the same; so that the heavens may be distinctly seen between the ring and his body. The ring is judged to be about 7 or 800 miles thick, and appears to reflect the Sun's light and heat, so as to make both itself and the body of Saturn to appear very illustrious. A representation of Saturn, encompassed with his ring, is given in fig. 12. To us on the Earth, the ring puts on many different appearances. Every 14 or 15 years, Saturn's ring hath the same face; for, during one half of his revolution, it inclines to the Northern, and the other half to the Southern parts; all which appearances are gradually obtained by gentle progresses from one face of the ring to the other; for at one time he appears with open Anse or apertures, at another time with no ring at all; and when the Anse are the largest, they gradually diminish until none are to be seen in the ring, and at last no ring at all. The diameter of Saturn to that of his ring is as 4 to 9. When Saturn is in $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Sagittarius, the Northern plane of the ring is enlightened, and appears quite open; and when he is in $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Pices, the ring is quite short, or only appears as a line on his body. When he is in $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Gemini, the Southern plane of the ring is enlightened, and the ring appears open again; and when he is arrived to $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Libra, the ring appears shut again. As the use of this ring seems to be for the reflecting of light and heat to this planet, we may reasonably conclude that, from the different positions of his ring, Saturn hath great variety of seasons. The being dignified with such an admirable ring, which seems intended by Providence to supply him with light and heat, and make up for the deficiency of the Sun's rays; the prodigious size of it; its great breadth, and vast compass; what an amazing arch must it form to an eye placed in that planet! This is a thing so peculiar to Saturn, and so unusual in the rest of the creation, that it is a noble demonstration of the great Creator's skill and care.

But

But this is not all. A further provision is made, by a grand retinue of secondary planets or moons; for, as I have observed that Jupiter, being at a great distance from the Sun, was attended by four Moons; so Saturn, being above 500 millions of miles more distant, besides his ring, is accommodated with five and perhaps more; for the distance between the orbits of the two outermost is so very considerable, that it is reasonable to conclude there is another lying between them, which may be invisible at so great a distance by means of some obscurity, such as is observable in the outermost itself. We may reasonably conclude that these satellites are of a prodigious bulk, for the reflecting of light and other ministrations to their primary planet; otherwise they could not be seen at so great a distance. Their distances from the center of Saturn, with periodical times, are as under:

	Periodical times.				Distance in semidiameters of the ring.	Distance in semidiameters of the globe of Saturn.
	d.	h.	m.	s.		
First,	1	21	18	27	2,097	4,893
Second,	2	17	41	22	2,686	6,268
Third,	4	12	25	12	3,752	8,754
Fourth,	15	22	41	12	8,698	20,295
Fifth,	79	7	47	0	25,348	59,154

Mr. Azout asserts, that the remote distance of Saturn from the Sun doth not hinder there being light enough to see clear there, and even clearer than in our Earth in cloudy weather. The inclination of the ring of Saturn to the ecliptic is found by observation to be about 31° . Mr. Huygens first discovered the ring of Saturn and the largest of his satellites, which is the fourth, in 1665. Mr. Cassini discovered the other four, with excellent object-glasses, of 70, 90, 100, 136, 155, and 220 feet. The first and second were not seen till 1684. In fig. 15. is a representation of Saturn as traced in the heavens. The upper part of the figure represents a portion of the ecliptic divided into degrees; and in the lower part is a representation of Saturn encompassed with his ring.

Being in his retrograde motion, he came to a conjunction with a fixed star the beginning of December 1767, 2° in Cancer, his latitude being $1^{\circ} 2'$ South. His place is marked every fifth day, and may be progressively seen by inspection.

December 24, he comes in conjunction with another fixed star, and renders it invisible to the naked eye, though it appears in the telescope, his latitude then being $1^{\circ} 0'$ South. He continues retrograde till Feb. 27, 1768, when he again begins his direct motion, as expressed in the figure, and comes again in conjunction a second time with the same star, April 28, and again renders it invisible, he being now above it, and his latitude $40'$ South; and he comes again in conjunction with the former star May 15, 1768, but in a higher situation, his latitude being $37'$ South.

Occultation of Saturn by the Moon, Feb. 18, 1775.

	h.				h.		
Beginning, apparent time,	9	11	55	Middle of occultation,	9	36	13
Central ingress,	9	12	21	Emerſion,	10	0	20
Immersion,	9	12	47	Central egress,	10	0	46
Visible conjunction,	9	35	24	End of final contact,	10	1	14

In Saturn all the planets in our system disappear, except Jupiter; and he appears to accompany the Sun, being never found either before or after him more

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thap

than about 35° , so that he is their Morning and Evening Star by turns, as Venus is to us; but his Moons, as I have observed of those of Jupiter, must exhibit a very great variety of appearances. At the time of conjunction with the Sun, they will be New Moons, and at the first and last quarter half enlightened: at the opposition, they will be Full, shining with their greatest brightness, and performing their revolutions in different times, which, together with frequent eclipses, must afford many curious speculations to an eye placed in this planet.

Inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,	2	30	The place of the ascending node,	\odot	21	57
Daily mean motion in the ecliptic,	2		Greatest apparent diameter,		19	40
The place of aphelion,	17	10	Least apparent diameter,		14	11

GEORGIUM SIDUS

is to be the name of the newly discovered planet (as I learn from Mr. Maty's Review) in honour of our gracious Sovereign *. This planet is of a pale colour, and of very small apparent diameter, it being but of about $5''$; although our Earth is nearly approaching to that part of her orbit which is nearest to the planet, which is now retrograde, in the beginning of the sign Cancer, and its motion about $1'$ a day, with $13'$ of North latitude. Its apparent meridian altitude at Hinckley is $61^\circ 23'$; and this altitude will continue for some time, with but little variation.

The Georgium Sidus is supposed to be at a great distance beyond the orbit of Saturn, and will require near 80 years to complete one revolution round the Sun. But we may hope soon to have a satisfactory account of it from Mr. Herschel.

MACULÆ SOLARES.

THIS remarkable appearance should have accompanied the Solar Observations, but was overlooked at the time they were printing. Before I heard of it, it had appeared, and passed the Solar disk. On a daily examination, I discovered the Maculæ Solares, or new appearance near the Sun's limb, July 20, 1781. From the 20th to the 24th, keeps advancing on the Sun's disk in all respects as the common Maculæ, and has a penumbra, or kind of atmosphere, surrounding it. On the 25th, cloudy. On the 26th, advances on the disk as other Maculæ; the atmosphere very distinct, well defined, and of a clear appearance; the spot very dark, and will make its nearest approach to the Sun's center on the 27th at $6^h 30'$ in the morning, at the distance of $2' 40''$ North. Its form was almost spherical, its longest diameter being $28'' 15''$, the shortest $27'' 50''$. The atmosphere circumscribing it appeared circular, and nearly double the spot's mean diameter. Notwithstanding the cloudy weather, I had some views of it before it came to the Sun's limb; but found it was divided into several spots, which increased their distance from each other be-

* "The observations of all the first Astronomers of Europe concurring to prove the new star discovered by Mr. Herschel to be a primary planet; he, who, as the discoverer, has the best right to give it a name, wished it to be called the Georgium Sidus, in honour of the Prince under whose reign it was discovered, and as a debt due to that Prince by Astronomy, for taking the discoverer from a mechanical employment, and enabling him to continue to enrich science. Upon these principles, it is supposed, the other Astronomers of Europe will readily concur in accepting the name. It is pleasing to reflect, that this discovery has been made by a very material improvement in the construction of Telescopes, so that we have a great deal more to expect from the same diligent hands." MATY, vol. II. p. 438.

fore they came to the limb, as is observable of the common Maculæ, so that there was an entire end of this singular observation.

Comparative Magnitudes.

The dark spot's greatest diameter,	13,266 miles.
The least diameter,	13,079
Mean diameter,	13,172
The diameter of the atmosphere and spot inclusive,	26,344
The diameter of our Earth,	7,970

Fig. 13. is a representation of this phenomenon.

C O M E T S.

THERE are other bodies, besides the planets already treated of, belonging to our system. These, which are a kind of temporary planets, sometimes make their appearance in the regions of the planets for a while after they return and disappear, and are called Comets, or Blazing Stars. Modern Astronomers have discovered that they are large globular bodies, moving in various directions across our system, and that their orbits are very elliptical. In the distant parts of their orbits, they ascend to vast heights above Saturn, and so become a long time invisible until they again return into our part of the system. The manner in which a Comet revolves in its orbit through the planetary system is represented in fig. 9.

I shall now give a few observations on that of 1769.

August 24, the Comet's direction was East by South 3° in 24 hours, and was nearly 15° South of the Pleiades, in 25° of Taurus. A line drawn from Aldebaran to Menear in the mouth of the Whale, passes about 2° South of the Comet's body.

Sept. 5, half past one o'clock in the morning, the Comet 2° to the South West of the star in Orion's right shoulder, the head or nucleus of the Comet rather obscure, being about the bigness of a star of the third magnitude, surrounded by a hazy atmosphere; its tail pointing to that part of the heavens most distant from the Sun, and its length 30° . It had just passed to the North of a line from the Pleiades passing through Aldebaran, its right ascension at that time being $5^h 20'$, and declination 7° North.

Sept. 12, half past 3 o'clock in the morning, the Comet 14° below Procyon, the tail increased to something more than 30° in length; the middle of the tail pointed to the stars in Orion's sword; it is now hastening to the Sun with great velocity, its motion being upwards of 4° in 24 hours Northerly, declining downwards Easterly about 6° lower than it was on the 1st of September. The Comet's approach to the Sun, and the morning twilight, soon precluded further observation.

Having determined as near as possible I could the particular part it would make its appearance in after its ascent from the Sun, I made the following observations, which perhaps might have begun sooner had not the evenings been cloudy.

October 31, at half past 6 o'clock in the evening, I observed the Comet. It made but a small faint appearance, scarcely discernible with the naked eye,

and appeared like one of the nebulous stars, with a small glare of light, but was very visible with the telescope. The head was very bright, and the tail short, and seemed divided as it were in two, within a little of the head. A representation of it is given in fig. 14. The Comet being at a great distance from the Earth, and continually increasing that distance, and being also so very near the evening twilight, it cannot be long visible. A perpendicular line passing through the bright star in the Harp to the horizon passes a little to the Westward of the Comet, the height of the Comet being 15° above the horizon.

November 5, I observed the Comet at half past 6 o'clock in the evening. It made a very faint appearance, but just discernible with the naked eye, and appeared much fainter through the telescope.

November 7. This evening, at half past 6 o'clock, the Comet appeared very faint through the telescope; it has passed on 2° to the Eastward since the evening of the 5th instant, its direction being due East.

I think it very probable that the body of this Comet is nearly as large as the Moon, and that at the beginning of September it was about 90,000,000 of miles from the Sun, and 40 millions of miles from our Earth.

We only view Comets during a small part of their revolution; for they begin to appear to us when they arrive at that part of our system which is between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, and then only as stars of the smallest magnitude; and as they approach the Sun, they appear larger, and emit a fiery tail; and as the Comet approaches nearer, with the increase of heat the tail grows longer; and when it arrives at the perihelion, or a little beyond it, the tail is then longest; afterwards, as the Comet ascends and the heat diminishes, the tail grows less, till it becomes invisible.

The bodies of Comets must be of a very fixed and durable substance; otherwise, at their near approach to the Sun, they would be dissipated by such an intense heat. The number of the Comets was supposed to be, till the present age, between 20 and 30. But little progress was made in this part of Astronomy, and consequently few of their periods determined. Of those delineated in fig. 9, that of 1680 is 575 years, that of 1759 is $75\frac{1}{2}$ years, and that of 1661 is 129 years; this last, therefore, will probably return in the year 1789, or beginning of 1790. The Comet of 1680, at the time of its perihelion, is computed to have come so near the Sun as to be within one sixth part of the Sun's diameter, and consequently must receive a degree of heat 28,000 times hotter than our Earth in Summer, which is about 2000 times hotter than red-hot iron. Aristotle and many of the Ancients would have Comets to be nothing but sublunary vapours, or airy meteors; and so far did their opinion prevail, that this difficult part of the Astronomical science lay neglected. But Seneca the Philosopher, having considered the phenomena of two remarkable Comets of his time, made no scruple to place them amongst the celestial bodies, believing them to be stars of equal duration with the world, though he owns their motions to be governed by laws not yet discovered; and at last (which was no untrue or vain prediction) he foretells that there should be ages some time hereafter, to whom Time and Diligence should unfold all these mysteries, and who should wonder that the Ancients should be ignorant of them, after some lucky Interpreter of Nature had shewn in what parts of the heavens the Comets wandered, and what and how great they were.

Upon

Upon the whole, very little was done that might be of use in this subject before the year 1577, when Tycho Brahe, that great restorer of Astronomy, being provided with proper instruments, there appeared a very remarkable Comet; which Tycho opportunely applied himself to observe. Next to Tycho, came the sagacious Kepler; and he, having the advantage of Tycho's labours and observations, found out the true physical system of the world, and much improved the Astronomical science; and after him Hevelius, who made many observations of Comets, but complained that his calculations did not agree with the matter of fact in the heavens. At length came the prodigious Comet of the year 1680, which, descending as it were from an infinite distance perpendicularly towards the Sun, arose from him again with as great a velocity. This Comet, which was seen for four months continually, by the very remarkable and peculiar curvity of its orbit above all others, gave the fittest occasion for investigating the theory of their motion; and the Royal Observatories of Paris and Greenwich having been for some time founded, and committed to the care of the most excellent Astronomers, the apparent motion of this Comet was most accurately (perhaps as far as human skill could go) observed by Messieurs Cassini and Flamsteed. Not long after, that great Geometrician, the illustrious Newton, writing his Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, demonstrated not only what Kepler had found did necessarily obtain in the planetary system, but also that all the phenomena of Comets would naturally follow from the same principles; which he abundantly illustrated by the example of the forefaid Comet of 1680, shewing at the same time a method of delineating the orbits of Comets geometrically, wherein he (not without the highest admiration of all men) solved a problem whose intricacy rendered it worthy of himself. This Comet he proved to move round the Sun in a parabolical orb, and to describe areas (taken at the center of the Sun) proportional to the times.

THE FIXED STARS.

HAVING in the preceding pages set forth the prodigious magnitude of this our Solar System, and of the bodies therein contained; let us admire, as we justly may, the vast bulk of this our own globe, which however, as has been observed, is much surpassed by some others; so that we cannot consider them without astonishment. And were there no more of creation than the Sun and Planets, primary and secondary, it would be sufficient to manifest an almighty and all-wise Creator. But all this is a small part of the creation, compared with the Starry Heavens, which, as I shall shew presently, are an amazing, grand, and magnificent structure; and may justly be said to *declare the glory of God, and to shew his handy work*. And can we possibly view and contemplate them, and not give Him due praise?

The Ancients thought the Universe was confined within far more narrow bounds than it is since found to be; for they supposed that the Fixed Stars were placed at equal distances from us, and formed a kind of arch, or boundary; but, since the invention of the telescope, such discoveries have been made, as give us a more exalted and extensive idea. As to the distance of the Fixed Stars, they are

hardly within the reach of our methods to determine. However, I shall mention a particular or two, that will much illustrate the prodigious vastness of it. Dr. Hook, *Op. Posthum.* p. 109, gives very probable reasons why the Fixed Stars should be of the same nature with the Sun, which are drawn from their vast distance, and their affecting our eyes with so strong and vivid a light; which is agreed to by modern Astronomers. Therefore, since in all likelihood the Fixed Stars are Suns shining with their own native light, perhaps of a different magnitude, we may, at a reasonable medium, presume they are generally about the bigness of our Sun, and that the great variety of their magnitudes in general arises from the different distances they are placed from us. Upon such a supposition as this, Mr. Huygens supposes that the greatest, and consequently the nearest, of the Fixed Stars is Sirius; the distance of which he computes thus. The distance of the Sun to this Star is as 1 to 27,644; that is, this Star appeared so many times less than the Sun; therefore his distance must be as many times as far. He then proceeds thus: Allowing the distance of the Sun to be 12,000 diameters of the Earth, and a diameter to be 7846 miles, according to the best calculations at that time, then the nearest distance of this Star from us is at least 2,404,520,928,000 miles; which is so great, that a cannon-ball going all the way with the same velocity it had at the mouth of the gun would scarce arrive there in 700,000 years. As the Stars appear to us of different sizes, they are divided for distinction into six different magnitudes; and if we suppose each of these to be placed as far from each other as those just mentioned, what an immensurable distance must they be from us! When the eye can see no more, great numbers are yet discoverable with the telescope; and when we view them with instruments of still superior construction, we proportionally discover more and more of those starry orbs. If therefore, as we have just observed, we suppose the ball to continue its motion, how many millions of years would be spent before it could arrive at those distant bodies! And when we see ourselves surrounded with so prodigious a number of these illustrious bodies, and particularly when we take a view of the Galaxy or Milky-way, and the prodigious number that fill that part of the heavens, and cause the remarkable whiteness there, we see what is beyond the art of man to number.

The most learned of our modern Astronomers suppose that this great multitude of Fixed Stars are Suns, and that each of them is encompassed with a system of planets like our Sun. That these Stars are Suns, seems evident, because they shine by their own native light; and as to their bulk or magnitude, they are only diminished in appearance by their prodigious distances from us; and so brisk and vivid is their light, and so very small their apparent diameters, divested of their glaring rays, when we view them through our telescopes, and see their true appearance, that they then appear as shining by their own innate light as our Sun doth. And from the uniformity observable in God's works, we have great reason to conclude that every Fixed Star hath a system of natural Planets as well as the Sun; for it is certain the Sun is a Fixed Star to the Fixed Stars, as they are to the Sun. What a grand and amazing scene doth this unfold unto us, if human imagination can conceive it! Thousands of Suns ranged round us at immense distances from

from each other, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds! And though in rapid motion, yet we observe them to be calm, regular, and harmonious, and that they steadily and invariably keep the paths prescribed them.

Since this Pythagorean system of the world has been revived by Copernicus, and now by all Mathematicians accepted for the true one, there seemed ground to imagine that the diameter of the Earth's annual course, which, according to modern observation, is near 200 millions of miles, might give a sensible parallax to the Fixed Stars, though the other could not, and thereby determine their distance more precisely. But though we now have a foundation to build on so vastly exceeding the Ancients; there are some considerations which make us almost suspect that even this is hardly large enough for our purpose; for the immense distance of the Fixed Stars is so great, that it causeth even the great orbit which we describe round the Sun to sink into almost a point, or at least a circle of but a few seconds in diameter; therefore, as we have it not in our power to enlarge this base, nothing more can be done than to improve our instruments, that we may measure its parallax as exact as possible. If we consider the great improvements we have of late made in instruments, and are yet making, I hope we need not despair in this undertaking; and that perhaps, in a few years, we may arrive at a tolerable exactness in this very delicate and nice disquisition.

In 1773, I endeavoured to avail myself in this particular, by observing some Double Stars that were nearly situated; but I believe that very few Astronomers at present have instruments fit for this purpose. I have lately had the pleasure of perusing Mr. Herschel's Observations on the Parallax of the Fixed Stars; and am happy to find that he is pursuing this subject with extraordinary instruments, and has already given a considerable Catalogue of Double Stars well worthy the perusal of Astronomers.

The Fixed Stars, together with the Planets and all the Celestial Bodies, appear every day to rise and set, and to move with a circular motion from East to West, parallel to the Earth's equator: all which is fairly and easily accounted for, by supposing our Earth to revolve round its own axis in 24 hours from West to East. Besides this, they have another motion (but apparent only), which is quite contrary to that; for they appear to change their longitude or distance from the beginning of Aries forward according to the order of the Signs, or to move in *consequentia* by a slow motion of about a degree in 70 years; so that those stars which, in Hipparchus' and even in Ptolemy's time were in Aries, are now found to be in Taurus, and so on all round the Zodiac; and thus the whole Starry Sphere appears to make one grand revolution in 25,920 years. But it hath never been observed that they have changed their latitude. The precession of the terrestrial equinoxes may serve to account for the motion of the Fixed Stars, since the quantity will be found the same in both: for, from the Newtonian principles, it appears, the terrestrial nodes should go backward after the rate of about 50" every year, and just so much the Fixed Stars have been observed to move forward in a year.

There is a whitish tract, obvious to the naked eye, called the *Via Lactea*, or Milky-way, which encompasses the whole heavens, extending itself in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. Some of the Ancients, as Aristotle, &c. imagined that this path consisted of a certain exhalation hanging

ing in the air; but, by the telescopical observations of this age, it hath been discovered to consist of an innumerable quantity of Fixed Stars, different in situation and magnitude, from the confused mixture of whose light its white colour is supposed to be occasioned. It passes through the constellations of Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perseus, Andromeda, part of Orpheus, and Gemini, in the Northern hemisphere; and in the Southern, it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo, Navis, and the Ara. As the Galaxy is composed of an infinity of small stars, so it hath usually been the region in which new stars have appeared: the new stars in Cassiopeia first seen in 1572, that in the breast of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius, and several others, which have appeared for a while, and then became invisible again.

At present we have a wonderful star of this kind in the neck of the Whale, which appears and disappears periodically. Its period is seven revolutions in six years. We have a fine view of these parts of the heavens in the evenings of February and March, and in those of August and September.

There are several dusky or cloudy spots in the heavens, commonly called Nebulous Stars, of a dull pale and obscure light, as in Andromeda's girdle, Hercules's boot, Antinous's foot, Orion's sword, in the Centaur, Sagittary, &c. These stars, viewed with good telescopes, appear to be a number of small stars. A representation of those in Orion's sword are given in fig. 16.

Some of the Fixed Stars, especially those of the first magnitude, may be observed in the day-time with a good telescope. I have sometimes taken the meridian altitude of Sirius, the Sun at the same time shining very bright.

Thus have I endeavoured to represent this glorious scene of God's works, the Heavens; plainly demonstrating infinite wisdom in the contrivance; his omnipotence in making, and his infinite goodness in being so indulgent to all his creatures, so nicely to adapt their motion, and to contrive their figures, to serve to their conservation and benefit. What Architect less than Infinite could build so grand and amazing a structure as the Heavens! And if we add to this the standing manifestation of his will, which he has given us; we must be strangely wanting to ourselves, if we do not make a proper use of them, by becoming wiser and better men!

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS explained.

The Twelve Signs or Constellations of the Zodiac, in which the Planets perform their Annual Revolutions.

♈ Aries. ♉ Taurus. ♊ Gemini. ♋ Cancer. ♌ Leo. ♍ Virgo.
♎ Libra. ♏ Scorpio. ♐ Sagittarius. ♑ Capricorn. ♒ Aquarius. ♓ Pisces.

The Seven Planets,

♄ Saturn. ♃ Jupiter. ♀ Mars. ☉ Sol. ♀ Venus. ☿ Mercury. ☿ Earth. ☾ Luna.

♊ Conjunction. ♋ Opposition. ♌ Ascending node. ♍ Descending node.

° Degrees. ' Minutes. " Seconds. "' Thirds.

A P P E N -

APPENDIX, No XX.

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

. This little volume having been a considerable time in the press, the Author has omitted no opportunity of extending his researches wherever it was probable to meet either with new facts, or with illustrations of those he already possessed. The result of his final inquiries is here made public; and great care has been taken to advance nothing but what appears to stand on the best authority. Yet if any gentleman, who may honour this History with an attentive perusal, will be so kind as to point out any errors, or supply any deficiencies, the favour shall be thankfully acknowledged at some future opportunity.

P. 2. Since the first note was printed, I have discovered that there has been a considerable connexion between the towns of Hinckley and Birmingham from very early time to the present age; and that, before the introduction of the stocking frame, the youth of Hinckley supplied the Birmingham traders with no small proportion of their apprentices.

P. 9. l. 1. In an old charter of Robert de Bellomont it is recited that Hugo de Grentesmenel was the great grand-father (*proavus*) of Petronilla, and Willielmus filius Osberti her great grand-father's grand-father (*atavus*).

P. 15. An unsuccessful attempt was made in the house of peers, in June 1782, to revive the earldom of Leicester in the person of Mrs. Perry, who now enjoys the family estate and beautiful mansion at Penshurst.

P. 16. It appears from Mr. Warton's admirable History of Kiddington, that Adeliza, daughter of the first Hugh de Grentemaifnel, was married to Roger de Iveri.

P. 18. l. 8, 9. The head quarters of Richmond were at "Tamworth," not at "Coventry."

P. 19. A similar MS. to that mentioned in the first note is referred to much more at large, p. 231—233.

P. 24. The great tithes of *The Wood Grounds*, and also of a small portion of land situate in Barwell, belong to the Vicar of Hinckley by prescriptive right.

P. 25. The *Foreign Jury* of Hinckley resembles that of Birmingham; where, according to Mr. Hutton, "the hamlet of Deritend sends her inhabitants to the "court leet, where they perform suit and service, and where the constable is "chosen by the same jury."

P. 26. "The high bailiff is to inspect the markets, and see that justice takes "place between buyer and seller; and to rectify the weights and dry measures used "in the manor." History of Birmingham, p. 88.

P. 27. The feasts in commemoration of the dedication of churches were the origin of fairs.

Ibid. By an assessment made at Christmas 1781, it appears that the number of houses, which, in p. 27, I had conjectured to be about 750, is very exact; and that,

in the front houses, there are in general about 5 persons in each; and in the yards and back buildings (where there are many children and apprentices) the number is much more considerable. On an average, it may be reckoned, there are 6 in a house, or about 4500 inhabitants in all.—I have been lately assured, however, that the collector of a levy-book took the pains to enquire particularly after the number of inhabitants in every house, and found the total to exceed 7000, which is more than 9 to a house.—A levy of six-pence in the pound on the lands and houses in the parish (exclusive of Stoke and Dadlington) amounts to about 104l. Towards this sum, Wykin contributes about a sixth part, the Hyde nearly a twentieth, and some lands in Barwell about a seventieth.

P. 31. l. 19, 20. r. "per manus."—note l. r. r. "N^o X. p. 112."

P. 32. l. 23. r. "vacantem."

P. 33. The father and grandfather of Sir John Onebye resided at Hinckley.

Ibid. l. 24. r. "between 1740 and 1750."

P. 35. The five old bells were cast in the reign of James the First, in commemoration of the grant recorded in p. 55, when (as tradition expresses itself) *the town was made free*.

P. 45, twice, r. "BRYERLY."

P. 47. The verses in this page were written by Dr. Morris.

P. 49. Mr. Burton the comedian used to stroll about the country with his wife and daughter, and frequently as the manager of a company. In particular, he was often stationed at Margate during the season, and was well known through the county of Kent. The company in which he performed came to Hinckley March 14, 1774; where Mr. Burton died May 2, and was buried the next day; and on the 6th "The Rival Queens" was performed there for the benefit of his widow. His epitaph is printed in p. 49. The father, mother, and daughter, all died within a short time of each other. Mr. Burton was a well-behaved intelligent man, and a lover of science, particularly in the mathematical line. The daughter was a promising young actress, and was engaged by Mr. Garrick at Drury Lane Theatre, where she appeared in December 1768 in the character of The Country Girl, and continued to perform there through one, if not two seasons. She died at Barnstable in Devonshire, where she is buried. The following epitaph either is, or was intended to be, inscribed to her memory:

"Underneath the library of this church
Resteth,
Until the archangel's trump
Shall summon her to appear on the immortal stage,
The body of
ELIZABETH BURTON, Comedian;
Formerly of Drury Lane,
But late of the Baxter theatre;
Who exchanged time for eternity
On All Souls day 1774, aged 20 years.

Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
Who struts its hour or two upon the stage,
And then is heard no more.
This small tribute,
To the memory of
An amiable young woman,
An innocent cheerful companion,
And most excellent actress,
Was placed here by J. Foote,
Manager of the theatre."

P. 55. From a MS. Court Calendar* for the year 1553, it appears that the Park of Grentesmainell continued to that period an object of royal consideration. I shall transcribe what relates to the county of Leicester.

Fees and Offices.

Kepers, Officers, and Mynistres of Castles, Houses, Parkes, Forrestes, and Chafes.

The Duchie of Lancast ^r .	Leicester.	Constable and porter of the castell,	Henry Duke of Suffolke.	Fee LX s. viii d.	xxviii. m. s. vi
		Cheif forrester, or keeper of the chace there,	Francis Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee LX s. viii d.	
		Keper of the Wayte, als Walker, within the chace of Leicester,	The said Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee xxx s. iiii d.	
		Keper of Barneparke, parcell of the said chace,	The said Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee xlv s. vi d.	
		Keper of Hethewarde within the said chace, One of the kepers within the forest of Leicester,	The said Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee xlv s. vi d.	
Tolowe. Hinkeley, als Hinkeley Parke.		John Elymyn.	Fee xlv s. vi d.		
	Keper of the parke,	Henry Satherdell.	Fee xlv s.		
Augmentac ^r .	Bridfneft.	Keper of the woodes,	Roſte Taylor.	Fee xxx s. iiii d.	xxviii. m. s. vi
		Keper of the house and lodge,	Sir John Harington, kn ^t .	Fee LX s. viii d.	
	Keper of the parke,	The same Sir John Harrington.	Fee LX s. viii d.	Herbage and Paynige.	
	Keper of the woodes,	Fee xxvi s. viii d.		
	Abbottes Parke.	Payler there,	John Whyte.	Fee xiii s. iv d.	

* Intituled, "A Booke of Fees and Offices, primo die Augusti, Anno primo Regine Marie." Queen Mary had then filled the throne but six-and-twenty days. For the communication of this curious MS. my best thanks are due to the Master, Warden, and Fellows of Dulwich College. It is preserved in their Library, under the mark of F. 7. 1.

In another part of the MS. Sir John Harington, knight, appear to have been "Auditor of the Honour of Leicester," and to have received for it,

Fee, c s.	
Portage of every cl. paid into the	} 1111 l. xviii s. 11 d. } xiiii l. vii s. 11 d.
King's coffers, esteemed at	
Allowance, Lxix s.	

Richard Cupper was "Auditor of the late College of Leicester, with the late College and Chantry Lands in the South Parts;"

Fee, xxvi l. xiii s. 1v d.	} xxxii l. xiii s. 1v d.
Portage, as before, vii l.	

John Hanbic was "Auditor of the Court of Augmentacions" for the Counties of Northampton, Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Stafford, Salop, Hereford, and Worcester.

Fee and allowance, cxxiii l. xv s. 1111 d.

William Eselden, Esquire, "Receyvor" for all the above Counties, Fee cl.iiii l.

Thomas Cookes was "Woodward" of Leicestershire, with a fee of xl s. and "his charges in the time of the Wood-sale."

John Beaumonde, "Surveior" of Leicestershire, with a Fee of xiii l. vi s. viii d. and "riding charges by discretion of the Court," was in this year deprived of his office.

The Historian and the Antiquary will excuse my preserving the names and rewards of a few "Artificers of sundrie kyndes," who had the honour of appearing in this very singular Calendar.

Prynter, Thomas Bartlet, Fee 1111 l.

Stationer, Reynold Woolf, Fee xxvi l. viii d.

Keper of Libraries, Bartholomew Traferon, Fee xiiii l. vi s. viii d.

Paynters,	{ Anthony Tetto, Serjant Paynter, Fee xxv l. }	} xxxv l. }	cl.
	{ The same Anthony Tetto, Fee x l. }		
	{ Bartholomew Penne, - - - Fee xxv l. }		
	{ Levyn Tirling, paynturs, - - - Fee xl l. }		

Graver of Stones, Richard Atzele, Fee xxi l.

Clockemaker, Nicholas Urfewe, Fee xvi l. v s.

Clockekp, John de Moylym, Fee xii l. 111 s. 1111 d.

Astronomer, Nicholas Cracher, Fee xx l.

Mole-taker, John Whatton, Fee, with his lynes, vii l. xx d.

Three Keepers of the Phefauntes and Partridges, Fee xxv l. ix s. 11 d.

Two Takers of Phefauntes and Partridges, Fee xiiii l. v s. x d.

At the same period the Fees to the royal band of "Musitions and Players," including "Trumpeters, Lutars, Harpers, Rebeck, Sagbuts, Vials, Bagpipers, Minstrells, Drumblades, Players on the Floyte, Players on the Virginalles, Musitions Siraungers (Venetians), Players of Enterludes (in nombre viii, every of them at Lxvi s. by yeare) and Makers of Instruments, were, M^cxxviii l. v s.

The

The "Totall summe of the Fees and Allowances to Officers and Ministers, and of all other charges," is comprised in the following schedule.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Officers and Ministers of the Revenue in the Court of	Theſeſquire	3533	15	1	13825	8	4½
	Thaughtaſon	7249	10	3			
	The Duchie of Lancaſtre	1148	5	7½			
	The Firſte Fruits and Tenthes	956	15	1			
	The Wardes and Lyveryes	937	2	4			
Officers and Miniſters of Juſtice.	The Chancery	1597	10	11½	7406	9	6½
	The Previc Seale	365	0	0			
	The Kings Benche	688	18	2			
	The Common Place	657	12	4			
	The Kings Learned Counſaill	289	1	0			
	The Counſaill in the North	1403	6	8			
	The Counſaill and Officers in Wales	1808	8	4			
	The Countie Palatyne of Lancaſter	110	6	8			
	The Countie Palatyne of Cheſter	85	5	5			
	Juſtices of Forreſts	202	0	0			
	The White Hall	200	0	0			
Secretaries, Clerks, Poſtes, and Currors					1113	13	4.
The Admiraltie					1456	18	8
The Ordenaunce					1556	11	8
The Armorie					654	5	11
Officers at Armes					809	1	8
The Mynt					604	13	4
The Works					443	14	3
The Greate Warderobe					246	1	2
The Butlerage of England					100	0	0
The Kings Tenters					79	13	2
The Revells					19	2	6
Officers and Mynſters of Huntinge					603	14	2½
Officers and Mynſters of Hawkinge					446	11	8
Muſitions and Players					1728	5	0
Phyiſitions, Surgeons, Aſtronomer, and Apothecaries					541	2	6
The Kings Bardge					109	11	5
Artificers					432	19	8
Officers and Servaunts of Houſhold					16868	10	1½
Townes and Caſtelles of Warre, Fortrefſe, and Bulwarkes					18051	8	5
Keepers of Howſes, Parkes, Forreſts, and Chafes					5268	1	3½
Total,					72364	19	10½

P. 53. note, l. 2. r. "begins in 1554."

P. 61. note, l. 2. for "p. 44," r. "p. 50." This is a material correction, as two distinct facts, each remarkably confirming the other, are otherwise confounded. The sea-fight alluded to by Mr. Robinson was not that of 1672, but some one that happened about 30 years later. Q. the exact time?

P. 62. The Holywell being dried up about six and twenty years ago, by digging for gravel, a new one was opened on the other side of the road, where now stands a neat brick pillar, inscribed, "Rebuilt 1757."

P. 64. *Cerallites* are perhaps rather a species of *Zoophytes*, or animals with stone incrustations, fossil corals.

P. 68. l. 13. Strike out the *Severn*, which was inserted by mistake.

P. 69. The banner of Hinckley is in plate VII. fig. 6.

P. 79. "There is a manor oven (fourteen feet diameter) at Melton Mowbray, which hath full business; but the baker, in Sir Matthew Lamb's time, was for obliging every one to make use of it, though he could not serve all. The inhabitants intimated, that though they allowed Sir Matthew to have such an ancient grant, yet they were informed, that the old price for baking was also stipulated, on which Sir Matthew desisted from his claim." I owe this note to the Honourable Mr. Justice Barrington's very excellent Observations on the Statutes, 1775, p. 212.

P. 80. note. The like has been observed of Birmingham. The year of the great plague, which reached Birmingham, made no addition to the register of burials, as the unhappy victims were conveyed to *Ladywood* for interment. The dead bodies at Hinckley were probably deposited in the *Ashwoods*.

P. 89. The bill for making a new cut from Griff to Woodland's Farm did not succeed in the last session of parliament, and is expected to be warmly opposed in the ensuing session.

P. 93. after "roof," add, "which is well leaded."

P. 94. l. 20. after "chantry," add, "where there still remains an elegant niche for holy water."—l. 28. r. "vicissim amatis."

P. 95. l. 1. r. "in terris."—l. 10. "Elizabetha."

P. 100. I have seen a picture of Richmond, after he was king, in which the device of the thorn is entwined with his crown in memory of that regal ornament's being found after the battle in a thorn-bush.

P. 102. The verses on Mr. Ballard having been printed from an incorrect copy, not a little of the pathos is unfortunately lost. They are here preferred entire:

"I lov'd my honour'd parents dear,
I lov'd my wife and children dear,
And hope in Heaven to meet them there;
I lov'd my brothers and sisters too;
And hope I shall them in Heaven view:
I lov'd my uncles, aunts, and cousins too,
I pray God to give my children grace the same to do."

Ibid. l. 25. r. "aged 71."

P. 103.

P. 103. The manor of Wykin was in 1688 the property of Mr. *Watts*; and afterwards belonged to three filters of the name of *Trotman*, from whom it came by descent to their nephew *William Burleton*, esq. the present owner of the lordship, and lessee of the great tithes *.

P. 120. On the monument of Richard Wightman at Burbach is his figure at full length, with those of his two wives (one of them named *Constance*), and their arms quartered. He died in 1578.

P. 129. l. 15. Sir John Cotton, of Stratton in Bedfordshire, died at Mr. Hanbury's in North Street, Red Lion Square, in Feb. 1730; and was succeeded in honours and estate by his uncle (Sir Robert) a gentleman whose extraordinary fidelity, firmness, and friendship, had made him the darling of all those of his acquaintance. *Political State*, vol. XLI. p. 213. Mary third daughter and coheirs of the last Sir John Cotton was married in 1757 to the present earl of Denbigh, and died at East Sheen, Oct. 14, 1782.

P. 140. Since the enumeration of Cleiveland's Works was printed off, I have seen an edition of 1661, under the title of "Poems by John Cleiveland. With Additions never before printed;" and also one of 1662, with the same title as those of 1659 and 1660, viz. "J. Cleiveland revived," &c. This third edition, besides "many other never before published Additions, is enriched with the Author's Midsummer Vows, or Lunacy Rampant. Being an University Character, a short Survey of the late Fellows of the Colledges." His bust, crowned with laurel, and prefixed to the editions of 1659, 1660, and 1662, is called "*Vera Effigies*" "*J. Cleivelandi*."

"For weighty numbers, sense, misterious wayes

"Of happy wit, great Cleiveland claimes his baies.

"*Sepultus Colleg. Whitintonii, 1 Maii, anno 1658.*"

The portrait with a band is dated 1653; and that in a clerical habit, with the life of the author, were first prefixed to the edition of 1667.

P. 142. Kerenkappuch Onebye was daughter of Henry Turville, esq. of Aston Flamville, the last person mentioned in Burton's pedigree of that ancient Norman family. One of them has been mentioned in p. 73, as a benefactor to Croyland Abbey, so early as 833; and they had lands at Hinckley in 1330 (see p. 20.) Their principal residence was at *Normanton Turville*, whence *Sir William* removed to *Aston Flamville*, where he died in 1549 †.

P. 150.

* In 1774 Joseph Ward claimed exemption from tithes for lands in Wykin called *Spicerley*, as formerly belonging to the monastery of Nuncaton; but the plea was of course over-ruled. The whole lordship was once the property of that religious society, and might with equal reason have claimed exemption.

† The "fair-raised tomb of stone," mentioned by Burton, still remains (October 1782.) in the chancel at Aston Flamville. On it are the effigies of Sir William and his lady, and at their feet five children. On the sides six coats of arms, now nearly effaced, one of them, *Turville*, Gules, 3 chevrons vary, impaling *Warburton*, a chevron between 3 Crows Sable, and the crest of Turville, a Turtle proper, holding in his beak an Olive-branch. The inscription, not exactly given by Burton, is this: "Here lye the bodies of Sir William Turville, knight, lord of this lordship, and Dame Jane his wyfe, daughter of Sir John Wyrlynton; the which she said Sir Wyllim dyed the second daye of July in the yeare of our Lord God MDCXLIX; the said Jane died"

The other monuments mentioned by Burton are all gone; but there remains the stone figure of a warrior in armour, without any inscription. There is also a flat stone for a *Turville* of the present century, marked with

P. 150. Since the account of Sir Nathan Wright was printed, I have seen his monument in the church at Caldecote*; an elegant tablet of white marble, with his arms finely blazoned, motto UNICA VIRTUS NOBILITAS, and this inscription:

M. S.
Pernobilis Viri
P. NATHAN WRIGHT, Eq. Aur.
Qui quinque annos & menses fecit
Magistratu fungulus
D'ni Custodit M. Signilli
Anglicæ.
Æquus & integer,
Ac tanto nihil impar muneri;

Sedecem prope annos, quot exinde viat,
Famæ futuræ, & quam modici compos votis,
ex animo rura coluit vicina.
Pius & humanus,
A quoque bono & prudenti
Desideratissimus,
Obiit Augusti 4º,
Anno D'ni 1711,
Æt. fuit 68.

The communications of a friend have also enabled me to add some further particulars to the memoirs of Lord Keeper Wright. On the 27th of April, 1692, he appeared at the Chancery-bar, before the lords commissioners of the great seal, with thirteen

with a ✠. Another Roman Catholic is also buried here, with this short epitaph, ✠ "Hic jacet Francisca " Fortescue, uxor Caroli Fortescue de Husbands Bosworth armigeri, Obiit 5º Aprilis, an. D'ni 1697. Requie- " scat in pace." A flat stone to the memory of John Pratt, who died 1733, his two wives and one son, closes the list of monumental inscriptions in the church; where the Cradock family have a spacious vault, in which the late Mr. Cradock and Mr. Bunby of Leicester are buried, but no epitaph as yet appears to either. In the church-yard are only two inscriptions, that on Mr. Dalby (see p. 186.) which was written by the Rev. Mr. Newman, then curate of Aston Flamville and Burbach, and one to the memory of Thomas Hunt, a farmer, who died Feb. 14, 1799, aged 56; and his wife Anne, Jan. 13, 1767, aged 57.

* In this neat little church the monuments of the Purefoys from 1570 to 1629, and of Abbott 1645, as engraved in Dugdale's Warwickshire, continue in excellent preservation. Mr. Abbott's has this remarkable inscription:

" Here lieth the body of GEORGE ABBOTT, late of Caldecote in Warwickshire, Esq. whose eminent Piety, Vertues, and Graces, drawne forth to life in his exemplarie walking with God, his tenderness to all the members of Christ, who frequently fled to his charity in their wants, and counsell in cases of conscience, his exact observation of the sabbath, which he viadicated by his pen, and on which,

Aug. 15, 1643.

God honored him in the memorable and unparalleled Defence of this adjoining House, with 8 men (besides his mother and her maids) against the furious and fierce assault of Prince Rupert and Maurice with 18000 of horse and dragons; his perspicuous Paraphrases

Anthony Wood, in his Life of Abp. Abbot, mentions this gentleman as author of, 1. "The whole Book " of Job paraphrased, &c. Lond. 1640," 4to; dedicated to his father-in-law William Purefoy, Esq. 2. "Pundicia Sabbathi, or an Answer to two Treatises of Mr. Broad, concerning the Lord's Day, or sabbath of the " Week, 1641," 4to. 3. "Brief Notes upon the whole Book of Psalms, &c." 4to; besides other things. — Wood mentions also another George Abbot (son of Sir Maurice Abbot, lord mayor of London in 1638, and nephew to the Archbishop), who was elected probationer fellow of Merton College, 1623, and admitted J.L.B. 1630; but this latter is probably the same with the former, the son-in-law of Purefoy, and the defender of his house.

Caldecote Hall has been lately purchased by Thomas Fisher, esq.; who, with great judgement and exquisite taste, has built an elegant modern mansion, without destroying the convenience of the venerable manor-house of the Purefoys. I will add also, to the no small credit of this respectable gentleman, that he has been equally attentive to the convenience of his tenants, by demolishing their straggling cottages, and collecting them in a comfortable little village built purposely for their reception.

† No traces of this rencontre occur in Clarendon. Tradition says, the dishes and plates were melted into other.



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other gentlemen *; whose appearance being recorded, they took the usual oaths; after which the lord chancellor Trevor made a speech to them; when the new serjeants delivered to his lordship two rings to be presented to their Majesties, with their duty and most humble thanks for the great honour conferred on them. Mr. Wright, having been counsel for the King against Sir John Fenwick in the house of peers, was, before the beginning of Hilary Term 1696, called within the bar, being made king's serjeant, and knighted. March 19, 1699, he made a speech in the house of commons, on behalf of Henry duke of Norfolk, in a committee of that house, on the second reading of the bill for a divorce between his Grace and the Dutchess †. March 28, 1699, he opened the indictment, on behalf of the King, on the trial of Edward earl of Warwick and Holland, for the murder of Richard Coote, esq.; and made a learned reply to the argument of counsel as to the competency of a witness ‡. Oct. 12, 1699, he in like manner opened the indictment, on the trial of Mary Butler, alias Strickland, at the Old Bailey, for forging a bond of 40,000*l.* in the name of Robert Clayton §. May 21, 1700, the King in council delivered the great seal (some time after the lord chancellor Somers had given it up) to Sir Nathan Wright ¶; and on the day King William died, March 8, 1701-2, Sir Nathan delivered into the hands of Queen Anne, then sitting in council; and had the honour of receiving it again **. One of the most remarkable events that happened while he was in office was his sentence for dissolving *The Savoy* ††, July 31, 1702; and it may also be mentioned that in the same

* Mr. Serjeant Wright always took place of Serjeant Bonithen, to whom he was junior by admittance, because his writ bore *Telle* before that of Bonithen, though they were returnable at the same time. R. Raym. 605. Notwithstanding, when he came to be lord keeper, and a question of seniority was in judgment before him which turned on the very same point, he determined just contrary to what he acted himself towards Bonithen. But perhaps Wright would say, in the language of old Plowden, that "when he was to determine for another, not for himself, then the case was altered."

† State Trials, V. 279. ‡ Ib. V. 143. 169. § Ib. V. 233. ¶ 2 R. Raym. 667. Mr. Grove, in his "Life of the First Duke of Devonshire, 1764," p. 248, has given a character of Lord Keeper Wright, from a MS. copy of "Mackay's Characters," containing some variations worth pointing out.

The printed copy of Mackay has, "Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper, is son of a clergyman; a good common Lawyer, a slow Chancellor, and no Civilian. Chance more than choice brought him the seals; the lords chief justices Holt and Treby refusing to succeed so great a man as the lord Somers, they fell into the hands of this gentleman; who, being recommended by the opposite party, proved their faithful tool ever since. He is a plain man, both in person and conversation; of middle stature, inclining to fat; hath a fat broad face, much marked with the small-pox"—Swift's MS. adds, "Very covetous."

Mr. Grove's copy runs thus, "He is a good common Lawyer, a slow Equity-man, but no Civilian. Chance more than choice brought him to the seals. Being recommended by the Tory party, he has proved their faithful tool ever since. He is a plain man both in person and conversation, of middle stature, inclining to be fat, broad-faced, and much marked with the small pox. He has done a great deal of good to his private family, married his son and daughter to very good fortunes. He gave the employment of the Clerk of the Crown to his son, and some good livings to a great many of his poor relations in the country." See also Grove's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, Vol. IV. p. 286.

†† The following curious papers relative to this transaction, unnoticed by any of our Historians, have been kindly communicated by Dr. Ducarel, from his MS. Collection of English Antiquities, Vol. AA. 1. No 68.

CASE OF THE SAVOY.

"PETER EARL OF SAVOY, coming into England, to visit his niece Queen of Henry III. an house was built or appointed for him on the Thames, called The Savoy, which afterwards became the possession of the Dukes of Lancaster, and fell to the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.), who was of that line. Hence the name.

Henry VII. by will, ordered an Hospital to be built there, which was performed by Henry VIII. in the 14th year of his reign, for the maintenance of a Master and Chaplains (who were incorporated), and several Poor. Statutes were made; the Abbot of Westminster made Visitor. Their business is pray for the souls of Henry VII. and the Royal Family.

Edward VI. it was seized on by law, as directed to superstitious uses; the lands given to Bridewell and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

same year, on the 19th of November, he reversed a decree of his great predecessor Lord Somers. [*Lawrence and Lawrence*, originally heard in Michaelmas Term

4 Philip and Mary, it was re-founded to the same uses, the same statutes continued; but after what manner the Hospital was governed does not appear at this distance, (for so the Commissioners in 1529 report to King William). But the Report says, that after the Holland war, Charles II. put in wounded soldiers and seamen; and James II. put in Jesuits.

July 11, 1702, Lord Keeper Wright, as Visitor of Royal Foundations, dissolved it; and a Bill afterwards passed the Commons (inter al.) to confirm the dissolution; but it was rejected by the Lords.

T. living on the spot for several years, and observing what passed, picked up some papers and remarks relating to the Savoy, and laid them before Lord Cowper, praying him in aid, in order to get the Mastership for himself. The left handed Lord advised T. to get a petition (which petition his Lordship in a friendly manner modelled) signed by the tenants of the Hospital. T. did so; and brought it to the Lord on a Thursday. His Lordship delivered it the same night to the King in Council, and a reference was got the next Saturday. This reference Mr. Oaker had. It was referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General. They were to report their opinion to Lord Chancellor Cowper, which, by the way, was in a manner referring it to himself; so fixed was his Lordship to serve T. in this affair.

T. knowing Mr. Oaker to be early in his Lordship's service, and ready at business, desired leave to go home for a while, and leave the soliciting part to Mr. Oaker. But his Lordship throwing up the seal the second time, and since that dying, T.'s hopes died with him. What has been done since that time, T. knows not. If any thing has been done, Mr. Oaker is a likely person to know."

The Sentence of Dissolution.

"Die Veneris, tricesimo primo die mensis Julii, anno D'ni millesimo septingentesimo secundo, coram prælo-norando viro Dominio Nathan Wright iustice, Domino Custode Magni Sigilli Angliæ, e quo intravit Hospi-talis Regis fundationis pro totum Regnum Angliæ Visitatore; in Visitacione hæc sua Hospitalis de le Savoy, prope Le Strand, in com' Midd' xie, vocati Hospitalis Henrici Regis Angliæ Septimi de Savoy, seu quocunque alio nomine idem Hospitalis nuncupatur, teno in Aurâ publicâ dicti Hospitalis, præsentem Johanne-m Wilmor Notarium Publico, Richardi Crawley Armigeri Registrari Regi hæc in Visitacione Deputato.

Negotium Visitacionis tunc Magistri si quis fit, quam Johannis Hooke Clerici, Johannis Lamb S. T. P. Nicholai Only S. T. P. et Lyonelli Coles Clerici, Capellanorum, necnon Officiariorum, Servientium, et quo-rumcunque aliorum ejusdem Hospitalis, aut infra idem Hospitalis, vel alibi, hujusmodi Visitacionis subiectorum.

Moniti sunt idem Johannes Hooke, Johannes Lamb, Nicholaus Only, et Lyonellus Coles, necnon Johannes Nede-ham, ad danda sua responsa; et prorogata est Visitatio ad hunc diem.

Quo die, factâ proclamatione uti moris est, comparuerunt idem Johannes Hooke, Johannes Lamb, Nicholaus Only, et Lyonellus Coles, necnon Johannes Nedeham, et juxta assignationem prædictam exhibuerunt respon-sua sua personalia, in vim eorum respectivè juramenti aliàs præstiti, articulis aliis contra eos vicinimo octavo die instantis mensis datis, que respectivè pro veris cognoverunt.

Deinde, eisdem Domini Visitoris, eadem responsa per me publicè perlecta fuerant. Quibus perlectis, D'nus Visitor deditur juramentum cuidam Jacobo Balderston Janiori ejusdem Hospitalis, præsentem in judicio, de fideliter respondendo quibuscunque questionibus per Dominationem suam interrogandis. Quæ quidem Balderston interrogatus vigore juramenti sui deposuit, "That the profits of the burying-place belonging to "the said Hospital do, one year with another, amount unto about 14 pounds *per annum*."

His ita gestis, Dominus Visitor antedictus, perlectis responsis prædictis, et inspectis statutis dicti Hospitalis, ac auditis Johanne Cooke milite Legum Doctore, Advocato Reçto, necnon Nathanaele Lloyd Legum Doctore Advocato membrorum assertorum dicti Hospitalis, habitâque maturâ consideratione totius negotii, inalter interloquendo declaravit,

Quod per responsa prædicta sibi manifestè liquet, ipsos eisdem Johannem Hooke, Johannem Lamb, Nicho-laum Only, et Lyonellum Coles, de facto tantum et non de jure Capellanos perpetuos ejusdem Hospitalis fuisse et esse; ex eo quod ipsi tempore admissionum suarum ad officium Capellanorum perpetuorum Hospitalis prædicti juramentum per statuta ejusdem Hospitalis sua parte requisitum non præstiterunt nec subscripserunt, nec eorum aliquis præstitit nec subscripsit; sui ipsi idem Johannes Hooke, Johannes Lamb, Nicholaus Only, et Lyonellus Coles, in officium Capellanorum perpetuorum ejusdem Hospitalis debito modo jurati et admissi nunquam fuerint. Ipsos tamen Johannem Hooke, Johannem Lamb, Nicholaum Only, et Lyonellum Coles, penam amissionis officii sui Capellani perpetui Hospitalis prædicti incurrere, idem Dominus Visitor decla-ravit, ex eo quod ipsi ordinationes et statuta ejusdem Hospitalis non observaverant nec permixtaverant, nec eorum aliquis observavit nec permixtavit; sed eadem ordinationes et statuta, et debitorum officii, juxta eorundem extirpationem, penitus neglexerunt et omiserunt; et præcipue in hoc, quod ipsi in Hospitalis prædicti non vixerunt et residerunt, nec eorum aliquis vixit et residit, juxta existentiam statutorum prædictorum, sed continuè a tempore admissionum suarum respectivarum ad officium Capellanorum perpetuorum Hospitalis prædicti lucucque extra Hospitalis prædictum vixerunt et residerunt, et eorum quilibet vixit et moram suam traxit.

Idem igitur Dominus Visitor, ratione præmissorum, eosdem Johannem Hooke, Johannem Lamb, Nicholaum Only, et Lyonellum Coles, et eorum quoscunque, ab officio Capellanorum perpetuorum, sui Capellani perpetui, ejusdem Hospitalis amovendos et depravandos fore, secundum ordinationes et statuta ejusdem Hospitalis, pronun-tavit; ipsosque et quoscunque eorum ab officio Capellani perpetui Hospitalis prædicti amovit et depravit.

Et

Term 1699.] Sir Nathan's daughter Lady Sambrook died in December 1775 (not 1777, as mentioned by mistake pp. 143. 150*.) P. 155.

Et quia modo nec Magister nec Capellanus perpetuus ejusdem Hospitalis existit, idem Dominus Visitator Hospitalis predictum dissolutum esse declaravit; et Dominus Regine in Curia sui Seacae et ei Dominus Thesaurarius Anglie desuper certissimum fore decrevit. Interim vero in mandatu dedit dictis Johanni Salsham et Jacobo Balderston, ut curam agant de omnibus ad Hospitalis predictum pertinentibus; ac quibuscumque cura est capelle, et eidem quoque modo pertinentium, eis eandem adhibere curam de ejusdem mandatu; et omnia et singula munimenta, &c. penes Registrum modo romanentia ibidem, donec aliter per Dominum Reginem ordinatum fuerit, custodiri jussit. Ita testor, RO. WILMER, Notarius Publicus.

Remarks touching the SAVOY.

" Lord Keeper dissolved, by his Visitatorial Power, a Royal foundation, 31 July, 1702; which was wrong, as may be guessed by this:

1. That he applied to the Parliament to get his Sentence confirmed; which was needless if the Sentence had been good in law. When that Bill was brought into the Commons, where it passed, T. alarmed Fowler Bishop of Gloucester, who expected to hold the Savoy in commendam; Fowler alarms Lord Halifax his friend; Halifax alarmed the Dukes of Somerset and Ormond, the Chancellors of the two Universities, who made head against it strenuously; inasmuch that it was rejected with indignation, and sharp words passed about 'sending Wright to the Lions.' The site was cut out into Wright Street, Nathan Lane, &c.

2. The reason of the thing, and laws of our country, to encourage industry, give a man entire power over his property. This property he may dispose of as he pleases, provided he does not injure the Public. Giving a property in alms is a moral act: Gift in *perpetuum elemosinæ* never reverts, because the Gift cuts off all that claimed under him for ever. The gift is ever to descend to some use, and the local statutes only ascertain the modus of the duty to which the reward is annexed. If people will not do the duty in that manner the Donor designed, put them out, and put others in that will. Local statutes depend upon circumstances of *Time and Place*; and are therefore variable. But beneficence is of intrinsic and antecedent worth—good in itself, and therefore not to be annihilated. For instance,

Sacel, an Episcopalian Scot, found two Fellowships in Oxford (Balliol College, I think) that they should be maintained three fairs, and then, *vide data*, to return into Scotland, and there become assistants of Episcopacy. In King William's time, Episcopacy was abolished by law in Scotland. Sacel's heirs at law cut off upon the estate, because the uses were incompatible. The College fled into Chancery: Lord Somers decreed the Estate to the College.

St. Katharine's by the Tower is a Royal Hospital, or College (built by King Stephen, I think). Sir James Butler, the master, was complained of for mis-feazance. Lord Chancellor Somers, by his visitatorial power, visits, turns out Butler, suspends the Brethren for a while, but he does not annihilate or dissolve; for the Earl of Feversham was made Master, and the Brethren restored by him.

A Man took a fancy to a Tree, kept it thorn and cropped, died, and leaves the Poor of the Parish some Lands while they trimmed the Tree and kept it in that form he left it. The Heir at Law, in a dark night, cuts down the Tree, and ejects the Tenant; the Parish fled in Chancery. Lord Cowper decreed for the Parish. That great Man distinguished betwixt the whim and the virtue of the Testator. I led it from his own mouth, when we were talking of the Savoy.

The Sentence of Dissolution says, "Et quia modo nec Magister nec Capellanus perpetuus ejusdem Hospitalis existit, idem Dominus Visitator Hospitalis predictum dissolutum esse declaravit."

Dr. Killigrew, the last Master, died in 1699 (in March, I think). This was July, 1702. The Visitor was all this intermediate while Keeper of the Royal Conscience and Privy Counsellor. (Why did he not advise King William and Queen Anne better? If they omitted what was in their power (T) put it softly) shall that omission be considered to amount to a cause of Dissolution? The King makes the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.—No man will think, that he'll put in no Head over those two Colleges, and then seize on the Lands. A Courtier, in King Edward IV's time, had a mind to have the Lands belonging to the Bishoprick of Durham; that Bishoprick was extinguished by Act of Parliament, not by a Visitatorial Power.

Lord Cowper did not think the Sentence valid; yet he thought the best way to set it right was by Act of Parliament, because, since the Dissolution, several mistakes might arise, which a new Law might redress at once; and accordingly designed to get such a Law. That Lord ordered T. to draw up a new scheme how the new Hospital should be modelled; which T. did; and as to the main it was liked.

When Lord Keeper Wright dissolved the Hospital, Mr. Robert Wilmer, Notary Public of the Commons, acted as Registrar, and took the custody of the Foundation-charter, Rental, &c. When Mr. Oaker was Gentleman to Lord Chancellor Harcourt, he was sent to Wilmer for those papers, and had them. When Lord Chancellor Harcourt was out, he re-delivered them to Mr. Oaker. Mr. O. had all his light from T.

N. B. Those papers are to follow the Seal when sent for, they being property to no man.

Memorandum. The above mentioned papers are copied from some original papers, which at this time (Sept. 16, 1754) belong to Dr. RICHARD RAWLINSON †. At the back of them is the following Memorandum in the Doctor's own hand-writing: "Savoy—Aug. 1754. Received this Paper as a present
" from JOHN LOCKER, Esq; to me R. + R."

* In the Genealogy of Cleiveland, under *Nichols*, add, "†. Martha, born Nov. 10, 1781;" and in p. 146, under *Martha*, read, "Three sons and two daughters, died infants: Eliza, born 1738, and still living."

† Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. are now (1782) in the Bodleian Library.

P. 155. Mr. Weisted has several songs in the "Musical Miscellany, 1729," 6 vols. 8vo. particularly in vol. I. p. 18. "While in the bower, with beauty blest, &c." and in vol. IV. p. 17. "The Genius;" which is highly commended by Mr. Hughes in two letters to Earl Cowper. "It was written," he adds, "by Mr. Weisted, a gentleman I have heard mentioned by Mr. Steele, as a promising genius;" and the noble Earl says, they are "excellent verses of an uncommon kind *." In another place Mr. Hughes calls him "a young man, whom Sir Richard Steele some time ago professed to patronize and encourage, and used to recommend among his acquaintance." He was a commissioner of the Lottery in 1731.

P. 156. l. 11. and 13. r. "EDMUND;" and l. 22, 23, r. "HENRY, who succeeded him in all his honours, since deceased."

P. 189. Dr. Blair's acknowledgements of obligation, in the first edition, are not confined to the Earl of Bath; they are paid also "to some of the most eminent men of Great Britain, for rank, abilities, and learning." His subscribers were 337.

"I have transcribed these papers faithfully, and find upon enquiry that this Sentence is of the hand-writing of Robert Wilmer. The said Robert Wilmer was an Attorney and a Notary Public, who lived in Doctors Commons. The Remarks were written by Sir NATH. LLOYD, Knt. LL. D. as I am informed by persons well acquainted with his hand-writing.—This learned and able Civilian became fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in or about the year 1691, being then LL. B.; and taking his degree of LL. D. June 30, 1696, was admitted an Advocate in Doctors Commons, the 21st of November, that year. On his appointment to the office of Judge Advocate, he was knighted; and became afterwards ~~the King's Advocate in Doctors Commons, and~~ Commissary of Surrey. In 1710 he was elected Master of Trinity Hall, upon the death of George Brampton, LL. D. and for some time kept his above-named Fellowship with his Mastership, which last, together with all his other preferments, he voluntarily resigned in 1735, when he retired to Richmond in Surrey, where he died, at the age of 79, March 20, 1741. AND COLLEGE DUCAREL." He lies buried in the Chapel of Trinity Hall (to which House, as well as to All Souls College, he was a considerable benefactor); where a very handsome monument is erected to his memory, with the following epitaph drawn up by himself:

"Ego
NATHANIEL LLOYD
Miles & LL. D.
Filius
RICHARDI (& ELIZ.) LLOYD
Militis & LL. D.
Cancellarii Dunelm',
Jud. S. Cur. Admiralt' Angliæ,
Et Decani de Atrebus,
(In Cimiterio S. Bened.
D. Pauli ad Ripas,
In Jesu
Una documentum
Tamulo superestitit)
Cælestis & Frater
RICHARDI superestitit,

Fui
Officialis Surriæ
R. R.
Annæ & Georg. I.
Advocatus generalis
&
Hujus Collegii Custos,
Quibus Muneribus
Et sponit cæsti.
Fuisse sat!
Lani Dros Træ & Uri.
Epitaphia funto vera!
Fementi Nefas!
Sacer est locus;
Extra mentiamini.
1736"

* See Letters of Eminent Persons, vol. I. Lett. LI. LII. LIII. In the same collection is a letter from Mr. Weisted, dated from his office in the Tower, which he seems to have then newly obtained, expressive of the utmost gratitude to Bishop Hoadly.

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